

LATVIJAS UNIVERSITĀTE

BAKALaura DARBS

RĪGA 2018

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDIES

**LEGAL TERMS IN GENERAL ENGLISH-LATVIAN
DICTIONARIES**

**JURIDISKIE TERMINI VISPĀRĒJĀS ANGLŪ-LATVIEŠU
VĀRDNĪCĀS**

BACHELOR THESIS

Zīle Beitāne

Matriculation card No. zb14012

Adviser: doc. Laura Karpinska

RĪGA 2018

ANOTĀCIJA

Bakalaura darbā „*Juridiskie termini vispārējās angļu-latviešu vārdnīcās*” uzsvars ir likts uz ekvivalences veidu analīzi juridisko terminu ekvivalentiem latviešu valodā, kas ir ietverti vispārējās angļu-latviešu vārdnīcās. Pētījums vērsa uzmanību izvēlēto juridisko terminu iekļaušanai analizētajās vārdnīcās un trūkstošo terminu noteikšanu, lai noskaidrotu informācijas apjomu ekvivalences analīzei. Rezultāti norādīja, ka analizētajās vārdnīcās tika novērota gandrīz pilnīga ekvivalence, daļēja ekvivalence (konverģence un diverģence) un neatbilstoša ekvivalence; tomēr, visbiežākais ekvivalences veids bija gandrīz pilnīga ekvivalence, otrajā vietā ierindojās neatbilstoša ekvivalence, bet trešajā daļēja ekvivalence. Tika aplūkota un analizēta arī ekvivalentu diferencēšana izvēlētajā korpusā.

Atslēgas vārdi: juridiskie termini, ekvivalence, ekvivalentu diferencēšana, vispārējās angļu-latviešu vārdnīcas, šķirklis, juridiskā kultūra

ABSTRACT

In the present thesis *Legal Terms in General English-Latvian Dictionaries* the emphasis of the research is on the analysis of equivalence types of Latvian equivalents for the legal terms examined in general English-Latvian dictionaries. The empirical research focused on the inclusion of the selected legal terms in the corpus and detection of the absent terms to determine the amount of data to which the analysis of equivalence can be applied. The results indicated that near-full equivalence, partial equivalence (convergence and divergence), and non-equivalence were all present within the analysed dictionaries; however, the most common equivalence type was near-full equivalence, the second was non-equivalence, and the third was partial equivalence. Additionally, equivalent differentiation was also observed and analysed.

Key words: legal terms, equivalence, equivalent differentiation, general English-Latvian dictionaries, entry, legal culture

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
1 DICTIONARY TYPES AND STRUCTURE	3
1.1 Structure of dictionaries.....	3
1.1.1 Megastructure	4
1.1.2 Macrostructure	4
1.1.3 Microstructure.....	6
1.1.3.1 Entry and the lemma	6
1.2 Types of dictionaries	7
1.2.1 General dictionaries	7
1.2.2 Bilingual Dictionaries	7
1.2.3 Online Bilingual Dictionaries	8
2 LEGAL TERMS AND EQUIVALENCE IN BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES.....	10
2.1 Terminology	10
2.2 Legal terms and equivalence	10
2.3 Equivalence in bilingual dictionaries	12
2.3.1 Difficulties with bilingual equivalence.....	12
2.4 Types of equivalence	14
3 LEGAL SYSTEMS AND EQUIVALENCE-RELATED DIFFICULTIES	18
3.1 Legal cultures	18
3.2. Civil and common law.....	19
3.3 Legal translation equivalence challenges	19
4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF EQUIVALENT TYPES	21
4.1 Methodology.....	21
4.1.1 Procedure	23
4.1.2 Corpus.....	26
4.2 Analysis of legal term inclusion and equivalent types	27
4.2.1 Inclusion of legal term entries	27
4.2.2 Types of equivalents	29
4.2.3 Equivalent differentiation	33
4.2.4 Comparison of translation equivalents	38
CONCLUSIONS	40
THESES	42
REFERENCES	43

APPENDIX 1	47
APPENDIX 2	53
APPENDIX 3	56
APPENDIX 4	62
APPENDIX 5	84

INTRODUCTION

Dictionaries have been used as reference books by people for many centuries now. Thus it is only natural that in the course of history, dictionary making has become a well-known process and there are certain expectations and standards, similar to the expectations people have of the layout of a formal letter, to which dictionary users look forward to when opting to consult a dictionary. Moreover, generally known structure of the layout ensures that easy orientation within the dictionary parts is as simple and time efficient as possible, because people have previous knowledge of all the functional aspects of a dictionary. Dictionaries come in different types, sizes and in various subject fields and have been tailored to suit specific or general needs of people.

In a general dictionary, a wide scope of most frequently used lexical items of a language have been included with the intention to cover the most essential lexical items that a person could easily find should the need arise. The terms that have been presumed as inclusion worthy or necessary by the compilers are not only general in their nature but also represent various subject-fields such as, for example, anatomy, astronomy, geography, history, economics, and sports; however, fundamental for the present thesis is solely the field of law.

In this research paper, the focus is on legal terms that have been included in general bilingual dictionaries, namely, general English-Latvian dictionaries.

The **goal** of this research paper is to analyse the inclusion of selected legal terms and the types of equivalence of these legal terms in general English-Latvian dictionaries.

The **research questions** proposed for the present thesis are as follows:

1. Which of the selected legal terms are included in the selected English-Latvian dictionaries?
2. Which equivalence types are the most frequently used in the corpus?

For the purpose of reaching the goal of the thesis, several **enabling objectives** were set:

1. to analyse theoretical literature about bilingual dictionary structure, concept of equivalence, types of equivalence, legal terminology, and different legal systems to create theoretical basis for the empirical part of the paper;
2. to perform the analysis of the equivalents of selected legal terms in general English-Latvian dictionaries;
3. to interpret results and draw conclusions.

The **research methods** used in the entirety of the thesis are the study of theoretical literature relevant to the goal of the thesis and content analysis of the collected data. Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches have been applied, the quantitative approach for the numerical analysis of the data of selected legal terms and the record of the inclusion of the said terms in the corpus and the qualitative approach for analysing the equivalence types and the differences between equivalents offered by the selected English-Latvian dictionaries.

In the process of literature study on dictionary types and structure, work of such authors as Béjoint (1994), Bergenholtz, Tarp and Duvá (1995), Gelpí (2004) and Svensén (2009) was considered; issues pertaining to equivalence, its types and legal terminology was studied mainly from literature of such authors as Cabré (1990), Snell-Hornby (1990), Kaulakienė and Gaivenytė (2002), Duval (2008) and Svensén (2009); the concepts of legal cultures and legal systems and how they influence the equivalence of legal terminology from work of de Groot and van Laer (2008), Möllers (2013), van Dam (2013), Fournier (2014).

The corpus was selected of four printed dictionaries and one online dictionary.

The present thesis consists of four chapters. Chapter 1 covers dictionary types, structure and the lemma. Chapter 2 gives background information about terminology, legal terms and equivalence in bilingual dictionaries. Chapter 3 presents an account of legal cultures, law systems and equivalence challenges between different legal systems. Finally, Chapter 4 discusses the empirical research part, namely, the analysis and results of the study.

1 DICTIONARY TYPES AND STRUCTURE

The perpetual issues that exist in lexicography gravitate around such matters as the type of dictionaries (monolingual, bilingual, general, subject-specific, etc.), the structure (macro-, micro-, mega-) of the dictionary, the number of entries, the volume of the dictionary, the choice of examples, the length of definitions, etc.

Chapter 1 mainly deals with the concept of general and bilingual dictionaries, dictionary structure and the characteristics of entries essential for the present thesis. It should be noted that this theoretical background is primarily oriented from the perspective of bilingual dictionaries and, as a consequence, at times disregards the unique nature of other dictionary types in favour of bilingual dictionaries for the present thesis.

1.1 Structure of dictionaries

It is important to keep in mind that ‘a dictionary is primarily an instrument to be used when one needs a piece of information about a word in particular, about the language in general, or about the world’ (Béjoint, 1994: 18). Every dictionary is built in a way that uses a system which provides and presents information to a dictionary user to ensure an efficient result. The visual representation of ‘a dictionary is a series of separate paragraphs’ (ibid.: 10) in that the dictionary is built as a compilation of unrelated paragraphs containing entries which ‘are meant to be consulted’ (ibid.) rather than intended to be read consecutively (ibid.). As the main function of the dictionaries is to find the meaning of a word or, in the case of bilingual dictionaries, the closest possible equivalent (ideally) for the source language term/word in the target language, it is important that the search process is as easy and time efficient as possible (ibid.). Generally, it is accomplished by structuring the dictionary, in a manner that is logical, consistent, convenient and practical for the dictionary user. A dictionary in the most basic sense is a list of entry-words, which have an inherent interaction of macrostructure and microstructure (ibid.: 13).

The structure of the dictionary thus plays a meaningful role in creating a good and user-friendly dictionary.

Svensén provides an explanation to dictionary structure in a simplified way by separating it into seven parts, where

each one of them operates at its own level, so that megastructure is concerned with the overall structure of the dictionary, macrostructure with the structure of the lemma list and microstructure with the structure of the entries [while] the remaining four structure types [are] distribution structure, cross-reference structure, access structure and addressing structure. (2009: 77)

For the purpose of this study, the first three structure types - the most evident ones - are paid more attention to as the last four are not essential for carrying out the research work. The next three sub-chapters provide theoretical information on megastructure, macrostructure and microstructure in a concise manner that sketches the most basic aspects of the dictionary structure.

1.1.1 Megastructure

In terms of megastructure, where the most important component is the lemma list, the remaining components are distinguished as the *front matter*, *back matter* and *middle matter*, which combined are then referred to as *outside matter* (Svensén, 2009: 379). Front matter precedes the lemma list, back matter follows the lemma list while middle matter represents additions to the lemma list, for example, illustrations, survey entries and other information that does not in fact belong exclusively to the lemma list (ibid.).

Another fundamental component of a dictionary that provides information on ‘the dictionary as a whole’ and how to operate with it is the *user’s guide* as ‘next to the lemma list, the user’s guide must be considered to be the most important component of the dictionary, and in most cases it must also be regarded as a compulsory element’ (ibid.: 381). The predominant objective of the user’s guide is to explain the macrostructure and microstructure, including any structure indicators and basically explaining all the truly significant functions of dictionary components and its inherent content (ibid.).

Svensén continues this set of structural units with a conclusion that ‘the main component of a dictionary is obviously the ordered set of entries (the lemma list)’ (2009: 8). Even though it is usually referred to as *the lemma list*, there is no reason a dictionary could not have several lemma lists such as ‘a *central lemma list* and one or more *subsidiary lemma lists*’ (ibid.: 379).

1.1.2 Macrostructure

Bergenholtz, Tarp and Duvå explain that there are two kinds of macrostructures: alphabetic and systematic (1995: 190). The alphabetic macrostructure is initiated by the ‘set of letters which together constitute the alphabet of a particular language [and] knowledge of the [particular language’s] alphabet implies that lemmata may easily be arranged and looked up’ (ibid.). They further argue that despite the diversity and complexity of any subject field, ‘the

alphabetic arrangement principle' is still superior to the systematic one by possessing the undeniable quality of being 'universally applicable' (ibid.). In dealing with alphabetic arrangement principle it is important to recognise that there could be deviations in *access alphabet* as it is 'not necessarily identical with *alphabet*' and 'may contain additional letters from other alphabets, hyphens, numbers, etc.' (ibid.). Further, it is necessary in an alphabetic macrostructure to decide the order of the graphemes, small letters, capital letters and allographs (ibid.: 191). Bergenholtz, Tarp and Duvå state that 'the initial-alphabetic arrangement principle is by far the most widely used as far as Western European languages are concerned' (ibid.: 192). They discern two arrangement principles which become of importance when there is more than one word in a single entry:

1. letter-by-letter principle, where blank spaces are basically ignored, as in the following example:

'ad idem
adjoin
adjourn
ad litem' (ibid.);

2. word-by-word principle, where the blank space is considered to be put before the first symbol of the access alphabet (in the case of many Latin-script writing systems, the blank space would go before 'a' which is the first letter of the Latin alphabet), as illustrated here:

'ad idem
ad litem
adjoin
adjourn' (ibid.).

Systematic arrangement system, however, is founded upon conceptual relevance to the subject field and uses definitions to explain and 'delimit the concepts relative to each other as well as to establish their mutual relationships' (ibid.: 195). The most obvious advantage of the systematic macrostructure that the alphabetical one lacks is a thorough exploration of the subject field that gives additional knowledge and understanding of the concepts that entail adjacent information that the reader might find essential to fully comprehend the issue in question (ibid.: 199). However, this particular macrostructure most likely would not be found in general bilingual dictionaries as

the systematic principle is most widely used in culture-independent subject fields [...], notably the natural sciences. This is probably due to the fact that the first attempts at systematic arrangement of terminologies and terminological standardisation were made in botany, zoology, chemistry, electrical engineering, medicine, etc. (ibid.)

A viable solution to this problem could be implementation of conceptual cross-reference system containing 'super-, sub- and co-ordinate concepts' (ibid.) to the alphabetic

macrostructure (ibid.).

1.1.3 Microstructure

Svensén defines microstructure as ‘the order of, and relationship between, the items of information (*indications*) that (directly or indirectly) have reference to a lemma’ (Svensén, 2009: 78). He points to two variations of the conceptual meaning of microstructure that has been favoured by authors – one variant excludes the lemma from the microstructure claiming that it is a part of the macrostructure, the other variant ‘includes the lemma, thus [the microstructure] being essentially the same as *entry structure*’ (ibid.: 344). As the second variant is the most common one, the following aspects and components of microstructure are viewed from the perspective of most widely recognised of the two (ibid.).

1.1.3.1 Entry and the lemma

‘The lemma functions as a representative of a linguistic sign; in a dictionary it represents the lexical item described in the individual dictionary entry (the *lemma sign*)’ (Svensén, 2009: 91). Svensén distinguishes three lemma types within the microstructure of a dictionary: *monosemous lemma*, *polysemous lemma* and *lemma representing several parts of speech* (ibid.: 345-61).

Svensén (ibid.: 105) explains how, given that certain language compatibility conditions are met between TL and SL,

the grammatical forms most used as *lemma forms* are:

- nouns in the singular (nominative);
- adjectives in the positive singular (nominative, masculine);
- adverbs in the positive;
- verbs in the (present) infinitive (active) (ibid.).

It is inevitable that some entries will contain additional information as an extension of the lemma or *multiword expressions (MWEs)*. Atkins and Rundell discern

five types of MWE:

- idioms;
- collocations;
- compounds;
- phrasal verbs;
- support verb constructions (Atkins and Rundell, 2008: 490-1).

Another point that they make is the various ways in which MWEs can be displayed in dictionaries as there are no fixed rules as to how MWEs should be presented and it is the responsibility of Style Guide editors to deal with this issue rather than lexicographers (ibid.).

Typically, for an entry, there are ‘four main sections: *1 lemma section, 2 formal section, 3 semantic-pragmatic section, 4 contextual section*’ (Svensén, 2009: 345); however, in some instances there is not the semantic-pragmatic section due to the lemma being restricted to the context (ibid.).

1.2 Types of dictionaries

There are numerous types of dictionaries according to their designed function, for example, general, specialised, monolingual, bilingual, encyclopedic and ‘language’ dictionaries, foreign learners’ and native speakers’ dictionaries, dictionaries for adults and dictionaries for children, and many other combinations of these types and any additional sub-types (Béjoint, 1994: 37-40). Svensén (2009: 32) offers an overview of the before-mentioned ones and many more types of dictionaries that exist, especially such dictionaries that would be put under the category of specialised dictionaries, for example, rhyming dictionaries.

The following sub-chapters provide a short description of the three types of dictionaries that have been used as the corpus material for this research paper and thus are briefly examined to cover this aspect of the work.

1.2.1 General dictionaries

According to Béjoint, it is clearly seen that ‘a dictionary can be specialised or general either in its macrostructure or in its microstructure, or in both’ (1994: 37). He further explains that ‘the macrostructure of a dictionary can be called *general* if it includes all, or a representative section, of the elements of a lexicon, even the obsolete and archaic, and also all of its varieties in synchrony, and if it has all parts of speech as entry-words’ (ibid.: 37-38). For a general monolingual dictionary it holds true that the microstructure is represented of several ‘parts’ which consist, firstly, of a definition and, secondly, ‘by part of speech, examples, collocations, etymology, pronunciation, idioms, synonyms, pictorial illustrations, etc.’ (ibid.: 38), which are given in a manner that may highlight or vary for different sections for any particular lemma (ibid.).

1.2.2 Bilingual Dictionaries

The most striking and fundamental characteristic of bilingual dictionaries is that ‘a bilingual dictionary uses two different languages: one as the object of description and one as the instrument of description’ as opposed to a monolingual dictionary which is written in only

one language (Béjoint, 1994: 38). Another intrinsic characteristic of a bilingual dictionary is that, ‘typically, bilingual dictionaries provide equivalents’ not definitions as does a monolingual one (ibid.: 39). Furthermore, two ‘types’ of bilingual dictionaries are distinguished depending on the perspective of the dictionary user, ‘bilingual dictionaries where the users’ native language is the source language [...], [or] the target language’ (Svensén, 2009: 16).

The underlying function of a bilingual dictionary is ‘to provide target-language equivalents of the source-language headword’ (Duval, 2008: 274). Similarly, Svensén states that ‘in bilingual dictionaries, the meaning of words and word combinations in the entry language (the language of the lemmas) is specified by means of equivalents in the other language’ (2009: 7).

As bilingual dictionaries are created to help people find the most suitable translation when it becomes a necessity, there are ‘two types of translation [that] figure in entries - direct translation, given without context, [...] and the contextual translation attached to an idiom or example phrase’ (Atkins and Rundell, 2008: 211). Additionally, Atkins and Rundell suggest the use of ‘a near-equivalent or a TL gloss, or indeed both’ if there is no existing translation that could be applied for the word (ibid.). Thus, four possible entry components can be used: direct translation, contextual translation, near-equivalent and TL gloss (ibid.).

1.2.3 Online Bilingual Dictionaries

In the 21st century it is non-negotiable to include online dictionaries in the scope of dictionary types for the sole reason of being vastly utilised and favoured by Internet users due to the simple fact that ‘the access to lexicographical online information is easy, quick and cheap’ (Gelpí, 2004: 3). The down side of the online dictionaries, no matter how popular the concept, is the ‘low-quality lexicographical products alongside good products’ (ibid.). It has the potentiality to present to the online dictionary users quite the conundrum if they have no proper knowledge of the reliability of the source of the information. Gelpí describes the issue by pointing to the non-existent ‘explicit criteria to measure the quality of the lexicographical products’ (ibid.), which leaves the online dictionary users not knowing what to believe and how to proceed and more often than not they place their trust in the wrong dictionary. Gelpí discusses several quality indicators that should be taken into account when deciding on the reliability of an online dictionary:

1. the author of the dictionary for it is crucial to know where the information originates from. Typically, ‘the issuer of information is [...] an individual or an institutional author’ (ibid.: 4).

Individual authors usually are not regarded as highly as those working for an institution; also, well-known publishing houses with good reputation give credence to the data. In the end, it all depends on how transparent the source of the data is (ibid.: 4-5).

2. the intended audience for the dictionary: the addressee and/or the user; however, it may often be the case that it is not very productive to devote a dictionary to an extremely narrow segment of dictionary users as ‘bilingual dictionaries exist as textual products irrespective of users, as a catalog of information units (ibid.: 5)’.

One of the most attractive features of online dictionaries or in this case, online bilingual dictionaries, is the lack of space constrictions that all printed bilingual dictionaries are bound by, and it allows for detailed and explicit translation and explanation attainable only by digital form (ibid.).

Chapter 1 discussed the structure of dictionaries, namely, megastructure, and in greater detail, macrostructure and microstructure, and the parts of microstructure – the entry structure and the lemma. The second part focused on the types of dictionaries giving special attention to bilingual dictionaries and online dictionaries. In Chapter 2 the theoretical information on concepts of terminology and equivalence are investigated.

2 LEGAL TERMS AND EQUIVALENCE IN BILINGUAL DICTIONARIES

Chapter 2 presents an overview of theory of terminology, the legal aspect of terminology and equivalence, equivalence types and equivalence-related difficulties in bilingual dictionaries. As these concepts are often interconnected, an overlap within the sub-sections may be observed.

2.1 Terminology

Cabré gives a concise description of terminology, which is commonly understood as ‘a general theory of terminology [...] based upon [...] the nature of concepts, conceptual relations, the relationship between terms and concepts and assigning terms to concepts’ (Cabré, 1990: 7). Where terminology is concerned, the process of creating a term involves taking the direction ‘from the concept to the term’ (ibid.: 7-8); however, from the viewpoint of lexicography, the opposite holds true as the direction in a dictionary entry is ‘from the word to the concept’ (ibid.). Another noteworthy aspect of terminology is its close relationship with logic and how in naming ‘objects in the real world’ (1990: 8) logic is used to link the object to the concept (ibid.). Terminology provides an invaluable service for subject fields and ‘subject specialists and general and applied terminologists’ (ibid.) combine their efforts to standardise ‘concepts and terms for each special field’ (ibid.).

Kaulakienė and Gaivenytė claim that ‘for the efficient normalisation of terminology a consensus between terminologists and specialists of the particular field is necessary’ (Kaulakienė and Gaivenytė, 2002: 53). They further this statement by explaining the standardisation process of terminology where the ‘normalisation of terminology’ (ibid.: 54) is not an individual practice but rather, ‘a task [...] performed by commissions, which usually consist of terminologists and specialists of a particular field and fields related to it’ (ibid.).

Cabré claims that ‘terminological equivalence is the key to multilingual terminology’ (1990: 199); while the idea itself is excellent, it should be kept in mind that all concepts are built from the reference point of a particular language system through which ‘the real world’ is reflected and thus the concepts may differ from language to language due to deviations in perception of the world and the structure of the language (ibid.).

2.2 Legal terms and equivalence

Ramos illustrates legal terminology as a ‘hallmark of legal discourses and a key component of quality control and competence evaluation in legal translation’ (Ramos, 2014: 121). He

further points to the raised complexity of translation work with legal concepts due to such influential factors as culture, evolution of concepts and ‘the various degrees of asymmetry between their [the legal concepts’] native legal systems’ (ibid.). Furthermore, he states that

bilingual or multilingual resources for inter-systematic legal terminology transfer are expected to be more descriptive than prescriptive, unless they are the result of a standardization effort based on recognised terminological authority within particular scope (ibid.: 125).

Šarčević states that ‘the equivalence between individual lexical items of the source and target texts is known as terminological equivalence’ (Šarčević, 1997: 48), which is still important in certain areas such as legal translation. She notes that *legal equivalence* should be understood from the aspect of connection within particular translation and ‘other parallel texts’ (ibid.) and not to be regarded as an instantaneous marker of quality, nevertheless, she claims that ‘legal equivalence is achieved if the parallel texts of a single instrument lead to the same legal effects’ (ibid.).

Hartmann describes lexical equivalence as ‘a relative, fluid and relational concept: it does not exist until it has been established as a result of a bilingual conscious act’ (Hartmann, 2007: 16), moreover, ‘most equivalents are not one-to-one, one-to-two, or even one-to-many, but many-to-many’ (ibid.) and is rather not set but more open to interpretation (ibid.). He claims that equivalence is a fluid notion that is greatly impacted by the nature of text and the purpose of the translation and the professional and intellectual competence of the person that is in charge of the translation work (ibid.: 22).

In speaking about terminology documents, Cabré mentions printed dictionaries as one of the most common instruments for finding relevant terminology to the user; she identifies ‘seven types of works’ (Cabré, 1999:118-9) which possess different level of quality of terminology, the first one being ‘general language dictionaries, which include the most basic terms in specialised terminology known by general public’ (ibid.). From this it can be concluded that the equivalents provided in these kinds of sources, most likely, will be lacking intrinsic explanation but will give only a generic account of the concept.

Pimentel offers a rational explanation as to why dictionaries overlook terms in context for many cases of the entries as

it has been shown that equivalence has to be sought both at the systemic and at the textual level because the syntagmatic behaviour of terms plays a role in the choice of terminological equivalents [...]. Probably for these reasons, the multilingual resources that describe legal terminology have not always included all the equivalents that translators need to produce translations of legal texts. (Pimentel, 2014: 427)

Kaulakienė and Gaivenytė continue by stressing the importance of pertinent equivalent appointment to concepts of new foreign terms (2002:54). Consequently, they provide an instruction for developing a new equivalent for a foreign term:

1. ‘an existing [...] equivalent should be sought for the foreign term, having in mind monosemy, systematicity, regularity, productivity, convenience of formation and other requirements for terms’ (ibid.);
2. ‘in the absence of an existing equivalent a new equivalent ought to be made on the basis of means of word-formation of the standard language’ (ibid.);
3. ‘if a term [...] needs to be borrowed it should be done having in mind convenience of transcription, transliteration, hybridisation, etc.’ (ibid.).

They also provide an alternative by suggesting the use of ‘a derivational, semantic or phraseological calque’ (ibid.).

2.3 Equivalence in bilingual dictionaries

As with most everything in life, there is no singular straightforward way of how to create a perfect counterpart of a lexical unit from one language to another language if it does not already exist in said TL. It is also expected that some lexical units are easier to transfer than others due to the expressional role they have in the SL system.

A common way of thinking for many dictionary users entails the notion of perfect equivalence in a bilingual dictionary. The translations are often regarded as synonyms and perceived as universally translatable and as such the general opinion is that achieving equivalence in bilingual dictionaries should pose no problems. In the case of a word being monosemic and ambiguous and having the exact counterpart in meaning in the target language, equivalence is easily attainable. However, when the target language does not possess an easily recognisable or even existing counterpart for the word in the lexicon of the target language due to any reason, for example, cultural difference, equivalence problems arise (Duval, 2008: 274).

The next segment of the theory section provides an explanation to the issue and tries to clarify the problem-prone areas.

2.3.1 Difficulties with bilingual equivalence

Reaching appropriate level of equivalence in bilingual dictionaries may not seem as a challenge at first, but on further examination the concept reveals quite a number of issues

which are mainly rooted in, firstly, the clash between two languages, and secondly, the traditional representation of the method and form of SL headword translation in the TL (Svensén, 2009: 253). Svensén describes five most commonly present difficulties that arise from representation of headwords and interaction between SL and TL as follows:

1. The description suffers from the impossibility to explain the minute differences arising from two languages due to space limitations;
2. There is an imbalance of content variation between the SL side and the TL side in that the former is chosen more carefully, disregarding expressional variation of the latter;
3. Occasionally, to attain equivalence, TL demands specific content from SL that negatively affects the selection of SL data;
4. Bilingual dictionaries often provide superfluous information for the dictionary user in a particular look-up instance that discourages people to sort through the entirety of the given entry;
5. Both the culture of SL and the culture of TL as well as all the historical and contemporary location-specific experience of either of them greatly affect the languages in question and, consequently, the interpretation and transfer of ‘language-specific phenomena such as connotation, metaphor, pragmatics, etc.’ (ibid.: 253-4).

Rey has wrapped the last point of Svensén’s proposed issues in bilingual dictionaries by drawing the line that separates an acceptable equivalent and an equivalent that has failed to successfully transfer the meaning of the lexical unit (LU) of SL:

Any bilingual equivalent is intended to exemplify the set of semantic correspondences between two languages; if it fails to do so, either the equivalence is misleading, or definitional means are borrowed (as is the case when cultural-lexical idiosyncrasies are dealt with), not to mention the use of the same lexical unit as an equivalent, which is either tautological or misleading. (Rey, 1990: 44)

Rey further argues that the margins of expectation for monolingual and bilingual dictionaries differ as ‘in bilingual dictionaries, the two sides of the equation are usually lexical-idiomatic units’ (ibid.) but in monolingual dictionaries such a situation is perceived as inadequate and is generally frowned upon with the exception for such lexical units as slang words or expressions (ibid.).

Gelpí points to the conclusion that some lexicographers have come to: ‘it is not possible in the same dictionary to devote attention to both SL and TL users’ (Gelpí, 2004: 6); for printed bilingual dictionaries this problem is to some extent successfully solved by the compilation of ‘different dictionaries according to lexicographical functions’ (ibid.). However, contrary to general opinion that strives to achieve the principle of equivalence,

Snell-Hornby argues that the primary concern of bilingual lexicography should not be ‘presupposed equivalence [...] but rather the more sceptical principle of *varying interlingual relationships*’ (Snell-Hornby, 1990: 210), which she has distinguished in five groups:

1. Terminology/Nomenclature;
2. Internationally known items and sets;
3. Concrete objects, basic activities, stative adjectives;
4. Words expressing perception and evaluation often linked to sociocultural norms;
5. Culture-bound elements (ibid.).

She highlights the necessity to restrict what is generally understood as the concept of equivalence in bilingual lexicography to *Terminology/Nomenclature* and *Internationally known items and sets* and partially to *Concrete objects, basic activities, stative adjectives*, taking into account the liable reality of a somewhat distorted meaning while the latter two groups are treated with ‘dynamic’ approach due to them being more complex and demanding which depends more on how they are used in context (ibid.: 210-1).

Rey supports Shell-Hornby’s view on the matter by concluding his own observations of the information transfer pattern within bilingual dictionaries by stating that ‘in bilingual dictionaries [...] terminological units are, generally speaking, easy to translate, while cultural idiosyncrasies are usually untranslatable’ (Rey, 1990: 55).

Another problem that can be added to this growing list and which has been discussed in Kaulakienė and Gaivenytė (2002: 56) is the discord among ‘specialists [...] about the status of synonymous terms’ (ibid.) as some of them are of the opinion that particular terms are synonymous whilst ‘others think that these terms have different meanings’ (ibid.). Thus it can be deduced that such difference in term perception and eventual reflection in dictionaries only increases confusion among dictionary users.

2.4 Types of equivalence

Svensén discerns four broad types of equivalence, namely, *semantic and pragmatic* equivalence, *denotative and connotative* equivalence, *translational and explanatory* equivalence and, finally, *logical* equivalence, which then is further divided into three aspects that should be interpreted on a scale with blurred rather than clear-cut boundaries: *full*, *partial* and *zero* equivalence (2009: 255-7). He sketches semantic equivalence in terms of dealing with the multiple meanings of a word but pragmatic equivalence with dealing with the usage of a word in light of unique contextual circumstances (ibid.). Svensén describes word *denotative* as ‘objective’ and ‘cognitive’ when at the same time the word *connotative* as ‘subjective’ and ‘emotive’, from which it can be clearly seen that expulsion of connotative

equivalence from a word translation can have severe repercussions for the user if they are not aware of an alternate meaning of a word widely used in the target culture that may offend or confuse or mislead a person of the target language background (ibid.: 256). As regards to the translational and explanatory equivalence, it is important to differentiate between readily insertable equivalents (translational) and those which possess a much high degree of ‘explanatory power’ (ibid.: 256-7) that gives an inkling of the concept of the word in question to the TL user (ibid.). Considering both aspects, the perfect situation would be the one in which translational and explanatory equivalence both are of a very high level. Logical equivalence plays a significant role of how ‘the equivalent is presented in the dictionary’ (ibid.: 257).

Full equivalence or *congruence* happens when there is in an accord between the ‘content and usage’ (ibid.: 258) of a word or expression in SL and TL and it is pointed out that ‘full equivalence occurs primarily in certain types of terminology, especially in science and technology’ (ibid.) due to international standardisation. Perhaps, it would be prudent to look at ‘full’ equivalents more sceptically, even though ‘full equivalence occurs primarily in certain types of terminology’ (ibid.); it may not be the case for *legal terminology*, in particular. The concept of another, in some instances more realistic equivalent type – the *nearest cultural equivalent* – should be considered in course of looking for perfect equivalents if it becomes futile to keep searching for something that does not exist or cannot be simply thought-up to cover the semantic range of the SL term with a single TL term - ‘an existing target-language expression whose meaning is close to that of the lemma can be used’ (ibid.: 274).

Partial equivalence arises when there is some but not complete overlapping of the SL and TL equivalents. Moreover, within the concept of partial equivalence, *convergence* and *divergence* are distinguished regarding the direction from SL to TL, the former not posing any problems, however, the latter may create difficulty choosing the right equivalent from the provided options (ibid.: 258-60). For example, the Latvian nouns *brālis* and *māsa* have the (partial) English equivalent *sibling*, which in the case of Latvian as the SL and English as the TL would be considered as convergence and issues would not arise; however, the opposite is true if English is the SL and Latvian is the TL and one needs to choose from the two Latvian equivalents (this is considered as divergence), which has the potential to cause problems if the dictionary user does not possess the required knowledge to make the correct choice of the equivalent.

For the situation in which zero equivalence (the lack of full or partial equivalents in TL) is observed Svensén suggests ‘direct borrowing, loan-translation, new coinage, encyclopedic

explanations, etc.’ (ibid.: 261) to bridge the gap that has developed as a result of ‘culture-specific concepts’ in SL that has no equivalent in TL.

In order to simplify the users’ life and help them make sense of the provided equivalents in the case there are several of them, *equivalent differentiation* function is introduced (ibid.). Svensén indicates five types of equivalent differentiation – ‘glosses, indications of context, indications of marking (labels), metalinguistic information and encyclopedic information’ (ibid: 262).

1. Glosses very often are ‘(near) synonym[s] of the lemma’ (Svensén, 2009: 262);
2. Indications of context represents ‘textual surroundings’ (ibid: 263), which can be presented utilising some of the various kinds of ‘context partners’ (ibid.), which typically consist of additional information in round or square brackets and may involve collocations to give further clarification on how the lexical unit should be used in certain situations;
3. Indications of marking (labels) are broadly used in bilingual dictionaries, regardless of the direction between the two languages;
4. Metalinguistic information differentiates part-of-speech aspect as well as occasionally provides specific constructional information;
5. Encyclopaedic information is especially practical for differentiating equivalents for culture-bound concepts (ibid.: 262-5).

Additionally, Svensén suggests

1. Direct borrowing, where an explanation of the lemma is usually given afterwards;
2. Loan-translation;
3. Nearest cultural equivalent;
4. Paraphrase equivalent (built as an explanatory equivalent which provides a general idea of the concept);
5. Approximate equivalent, definition, alternative equivalent (synonym), encyclopaedic explanation (ibid.: 274-6).

It is generally expected that some (or all) of the previously mentioned equivalent differentiation types will have to be merged in the TL side of the lemma entry for optimal effect (ibid.: 265) and, also, to attempt to cover the whole semantic range of the lemma.

Chapter 2 reviewed the theory on terminology, equivalence and also discussed the difficulties with attaining equivalence within bilingual dictionaries. In the latter part of the Chapter, types of equivalence and means of differentiating equivalents were presented. Chapter 3

focuses on legal cultures common law, civil law and challenges of legal translation equivalence.

3 LEGAL SYSTEMS AND EQUIVALENCE-RELATED DIFFICULTIES

Chapter 3 gives a basic idea behind the concept of different law systems that are practiced in various parts of the world, providing the essence for the two most widely used legal systems: civil law and common law. Moreover, the Chapter presents the difficulties of attaining legal equivalence in translation across these two legal cultures.

3.1 Legal cultures

According to van Dam, the expression *legal culture* is widely viewed as ‘a broad, catch-all term for an array of complex beliefs, symbols, and patterns of behaviour’ (2013: 148). He describes several cultural dimensions that illuminate the inconsistencies ‘between national cultures’ (ibid.) as well as how tort law has been influenced by them.

The first one van Dam characterises is the *German* legal culture; – he compares it to pyramid structure in which rules are sub-divided into sub-rules and definitions are sub-divided into sub-definitions, this reveals the deep appreciation Germans have for legal order (ibid.: 149-50). *English* legal culture, on the other hand, can be characterised by the concepts of tradition and precedent inherent in their legal system that dictate the way the justice is served; the bright side of this system is the uncovering an already existing law or creating a new law ‘by deviating from existing precedents’ (ibid.: 150); however, the dark side of the system can be embodied in the statement that ‘English tort law may be prepared to sacrifice notions of justice on the altar of tradition’ (ibid.). It can be concluded that in comparison to other legal systems ‘English law is considered to be too pragmatic to develop to a higher level of abstraction (the French principles) or to develop to a more logical and coherent system (the German legal order)’ (ibid.). For the *French* legal culture principles or *grands principes* are the foundation of general rules and concepts (ibid.). As opposed to the previous cultures, the French do not appear to be too troubled by the case facts and, compared to ‘the Germans [who] keep digging and thinking to get to the truth, the French seem more able to live with certain lack of clarity and certainty’ (ibid.: 151-2). The legal culture within the European Union in a simplified way could be described as fragmented in its functional approach because it operates with the intention to ‘provide remedies for the effective functioning of EU law in certain areas’ (ibid.). However, there is not yet a defined *European legal culture* but it has the potential to be developed in the sense that within the expansion of the EU a ‘common ground between the Member States’ are found despite the numerous nations and their own variations of the legal cultures (ibid.: 153).

Compared to other countries, the U.S. legal system has multiple layers, which can be explained by federal and state law as well as the Constitution; however,

U.S. law is more than the statutes passed by Congress, [...] the entire system rests upon the traditional legal principles found in English Common Law. Although both the Constitution and statutory law supersede common law, courts continue to apply unwritten common law principles to fill in the gaps where the Constitution is silent and Congress has not legislated (Friedman, 2004: 7).

The Latvian legal system follows the ‘codes of the Roman law and it also has German and French influences’ that have been adopted in the Latvian Civil Law (Online 1).

3.2. Civil and common law

There is a clear division of ‘the structures of national tort laws’ (van Dam, 2013: 133) into two systems: the civil law or *codified law*, which is based on Civil Code and practiced in France and Germany and common law which ‘has developed on the basis of case law and precedents’ in England (ibid.). Civil law follows a framework of pre-defined set of rules that has a noticeable structure whereas common law is based on ‘a step-by-step approach [in courts] which has resulted in a rather fragmented phenomenon’ (ibid.: 134).

Möllers describe common law system’s essence as ‘[consisting] of other judgments; of precedents’ (2013: 93). However, he further states that ‘in continental law such as in Germany or France, rulings of higher courts do not function very differently, even though they have no formal effect and the techniques of legal reasoning are different’ (ibid.), which indicates to some common ground to the legal process in spite of distinctive approaches to reach the result.

3.3 Legal translation equivalence challenges

Fournier formulates the difficulty which legal translators have to frequently face by examining ‘the [translation of] laws of exception from English into French [which] does not only rest with the passage from concepts inherited from the common law into concepts from civil law system [...] but with finding corresponding and meaningful structures’ (2014: 232). According to Fournier, equivalence serves as a tool to connect foreign legal systems by providing useful equivalents without needing to turn to ‘coning words and phrases which would be meaningless in the target language.’ (ibid.). He further defines the underlying problem of the transfer of notions from one legal system in SL to another in TL as

the impossibility to find exact equivalences results in the choice of hyperonyms, explanatory statements or even periphrastic structures designed to avoid mistakes. The

range of possibilities then becomes wide and translators have to go for the most relevant option, the one corresponding to the sociolinguistic environment (ibid.: 234).

This problem can only be remedied by profound knowledge of law in order to arrive to the correct conclusions (ibid.). Another problem indicated by Fournier is the notion of *formal equivalence* which has been detected in the recent years and deals with the ‘generalization of hyperonyms – generic words – at the expense of a wide variety of existing terms’ (ibid.: 237) that has the properties of appearing to be ‘easier to understand’ (ibid.) with reduced level of precision (ibid.).

De Groot and van Laer state that *full equivalence* is practically an impossible situation to be found between terminologies of different legal systems as

because of the system-specificity of legal terms, logically, full equivalence only occurs where the source language and the target language relate to the same legal system. [...] Where the source and target language relate to different legal systems, equivalence is rare (De Groot and van Laer, 2008: 2).

They further explain that if some legal areas of TL and SL legal systems have been partially merged or if ‘a concept of the one legal system has been adopted by the other [legal system] and still functions in that legal system in the same way’ (ibid.), then ‘near full equivalence occurs’ (ibid.). Thus it would be logical to, instead of *full equivalence*, use the concept of *near-full equivalence* when dealing with legal terminology from two different legal systems, such as those of the UK and the US vs. the Latvian legal system, as they are based on common law and civil law, respectively.

Chapter 3 gave an account of German, French and English legal cultures and brushed the topic of a potentially developing European legal culture as well as common and civil law extensions of these cultures and gave a brief record of US and Latvian legal systems. Lastly it covered some challenges within legal translation equivalence. Chapter 4 presents the methodology, corpus and analysis of the empirical part of the thesis.

4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS OF EQUIVALENT TYPES

Chapter 4 explains the methodology, namely, quantitative and qualitative research approach used in the research process, gives an account of the corpus material as well as presents the analysis and results of the empirical part of the present thesis.

4.1 Methodology

The present paper encompasses both the quantitative and the qualitative to content analysis to reach the results of the empirical research. This subchapter presents an overview on what they entail.

To begin with, it is important to acknowledge that there is no single approach to research and that several research methods have been used to carry out studies in various subject fields, sociolinguistics included. Evidence to this claim in this paper is given by several authors.

In their book *Scientific Methods for the Humanities*, van Peer, Hakemulder and Zyngier (2012) deny the concept of monomethodology - 'the claim that there is only one method for scientific investigation' (2012: 53) - with a passion, stating that 'even within a single discipline the mere idea of a monomethodology is a chimera' (ibid.). Rather, they favour an approach to this issue that involves multiple research methods that can be chosen by a researcher or a mix of them, pointing out that even one topic can be analysed by different means:

...even when the research topic remains the same, the methodology may differ. [...] there is no single omnipotent research method. All methods have advantages as well as limitations. Not to acknowledge these limitations is the central flaw of monomethodology. Its opposite is called pluralism, that is, the idea that multiple methods may be employed in research (ibid.).

Further, they reveal several strengths and weaknesses for qualitative and quantitative methods that should be kept in mind:

1. Qualitative methods should be used in the case when there has not been extensive previous research for a certain problem revealing a deficit of theories, whereas one should opt for quantitative methods if there is plenty of information about a topic but return to qualitative means when exploring an aspect of the topic more deeply;
2. Qualitative methods concern the development of explanations to 'known causal relationships' or suggest alternatives to already existing ones, whereas quantitative methods tend to test developed theories or hypothesis often incorporating existing qualitative data;

3. Quantitative methods are generally perceived to be less hard for a beginner than qualitative methods, but due to the mathematical aspect, are often shied away from;
4. A detailed step-by-step account of the process should be given for both methods;
5. Qualitative methods entail using soft skills and life experience which is not a necessity for quantitative methods (ibid.: 54-55).

In addition, van Peer, Hakemulder and Zyngier mention that qualitative research, in ‘exploring phenomena [...] typically, [...] focuses on a narrative analysis of data collected, for instance interviews or observations’ (ibid.: 69). Thus the subjective nature of this approach is revealed by the researchers’ need to interpret the collected data to arrive at conclusions (ibid.). In contrast, quantitative research observations are displayed by numbers and statistical methods are involved in further analysis, considerably restraining ‘subjective interpretations’ (ibid.).

In respect of the distinction between the two methods, Trochim, Donnelly and Arora (2014) highlight an issue that has arisen due to people’s preference of qualitative or quantitative data over the other, some hailing quantitative data as ‘hard, rigorous, credible, and scientific’ while others praise qualitative data for being ‘sensitive, nuanced, detailed, and contextual’ (2014: 20). This split into two extremes denies the interrelation between the two, forgetting that ‘all quantitative data are based upon qualitative judgements; and all qualitative data can be summarized and manipulated numerically’ (ibid.).

Further, they describe qualitative research as ‘nonnumerical representation’ of the interpretation of the world

where data are recorded in a nonnumerical format [...] [that may] include written responses on open-ended surveys; interviews; detailed contextual descriptions such as those in anthropological field research; video and audio data recording; and many others, all of which are collected in the form of words and/or pictures rather than numbers (ibid: 57).

Generally, qualitative approach is chosen to ‘generate new constructs, theories, or hypothesis, develop detailed stories to describe a phenomenon, achieve a deeper understanding of issues [and/or] improve the quality of quantitative measures’ (ibid.).

In the book *Quantitative Methods in Cognitive Semantics: Corpus-Driven Approaches*, Fischer states that ‘methodologically, corpus-driven research in semantics is far from being a single established approach’ (2010: 20). She proposes the ‘formal observable phenomena’ or ‘semantic non-observable phenomena’ for the analysis of quantitative study which both have their advantages and disadvantages which, in the end, really comes down to ‘objectivity of the study’ (ibid.). She explains that the formal observable phenomena have the unarguable advantage of higher objectivity over semantic non-observable (subjective) phenomena due to

the fact that in processing ‘large quantities of examples’, possibly involving automatic data collection and analysis, the representativity of samples is improved (ibid.). Nevertheless, it is also evident that this approach dismisses an essential component of semantic research, namely, ‘small-scale detailed manual semantic analysis, typical of the usage-feature behavioural profile approach’ (ibid.). Fischer points out that ‘qualitative approaches to semantic structure within Cognitive Linguistics begin with counting examples of a certain kind and comparing them to examples of another kind [...] [and] their focus is identifying patterns and associations in the data’ (ibid.: 21). Furthermore, Fischer characterises the many functions of quantitative methodology by declaring that

while the most prominent use is the investigation of language usage to identify conceptual meanings of entrenchment, quantitative methodology may also serve to model findings and to contribute to theory development by providing means of hypotheses, to evaluate different theoretical models and to identify those factors that describe the observable patterning of the data best. (ibid.: 48).

In regards to specific qualitative methods, Trochim, Donnelly and Arora discuss six major methods that can be applied to quantitative research: participant observation, direct observation, unstructured interviewing, case studies, focus groups, and unobtrusive methods in quality research such as indirect measures as well as content analysis (2014: 63-66).

They define content analysis as ‘systematic analysis of text [which can be] qualitative, quantitative, or both [...] [with] the major purpose [...] to identify patterns in text’ (ibid.: 66). Further, they explain that there are ‘several important steps or phases’ (ibid.: 67) to content analysis:

1. potential texts are sampled to choose those for the analysis;
2. segments in the text have to be selected to form a ‘unit of analysis in the study’ (ibid.);
3. coding is applied to ‘each unitized text segment’ (ibid.);
4. the coded data is analysed by qualitative and quantitative means to detect frequency, context and correlation patterns (ibid.).

4.1.1 Procedure

In order to carry out the empirical research part of the present paper, a corpus from four general English-Latvian dictionaries and one online English-Latvian dictionary *Letonika.lv* were selected using a list of 116 terms that was compiled selecting legal terms from five online glossaries (Online 2-6) featuring common legal terms used in common law system in courts in the United States and in the United Kingdom, more precisely Scotland, England and

Wales. The list consists of mainly English legal terms, Latin legal terms and a few French legal terms (see Appendix 1). To double ensure their status as proper legal terms, they were looked up and confirmed in *Black's Law Dictionary* (2004). The terms were chosen on the presumption that it was highly unlikely that very specific legal terms would be included in general dictionaries and for this reason those put under the category 'common' would have more potential to be deemed necessary by the dictionary compilers to be included for an ordinary consultation by dictionary users that seek explanations in a general dictionary rather than a specialised one.

One of the purposes of the research was to find out if the dictionary user would succeed in finding all of the selected 116 common legal terms (see Appendix 1) within the pages of a general dictionary. Thus the first task was to document inclusion of the legal terms and note those terms (if there were any) which could not be found after consulting the dictionaries (see Appendix 2*). The following step was to draw conclusions of the findings from the analysed dictionaries and to provide a conclusive explanation of the facts.

The second task was to document the information provided in the entries in the TL (Latvian) side, indicating the part-of-speech, the offered senses of the word, labels and collocations, idiomatic expressions. All of the previously listed equivalent differentiation techniques (except for the part-of-speech) provide the dictionary user with contextual references or examples to easier locate the necessary information. It should be noted that in the data compilation process from the corpus, the provided pronunciation in the lemma entry structure was taken out or rather not included in the tables within the appendices because it was not deemed of any significant relevance to the theme of the thesis, only in the sense of full representation of the lemma entry which was not the purpose of the present thesis.

In his book *A Handbook of Lexicography* (Svensén, 2009: 258-61), Svensén distinguishes three main types of equivalence – full, partial (divergence, convergence) and zero equivalence - which are present in dictionaries. Taking into account the truly rare instances where full equivalence happens within legal terminology between different legal systems, the concept of near-full equivalence, as suggested by de Groot and van Laer (2008: 2), will be used in place of full equivalence. The types of equivalents were categorised based on the equivalence types distinguished by de Groot and van Laer which is near-equivalence,

*The empty (white coloured) diamonds represent those legal term entry words which were found in the supplementary examples/collocations under other headwords; the black coloured (filled) diamonds represent those legal terms which were not found in the dictionaries under the respective entry words.

and Svensén (2009: 258-61) which is partial equivalence, which is further divided into convergence and divergence. As zero equivalence (Svensén, 2009: 61) cannot be properly detected due to the lack of information of whether there really does not exist an equivalent in the TL or if it was just not included, those entries which do not correspond to either near-full or partial equivalence will be categorised under non-equivalence.

In order to determine the three types (or four, if divergence and convergence is counted as separate equivalence types) of equivalence, data from the four printed dictionaries, from which approximately 80 % of the corpus was gathered, was examined. Firstly, it is important to understand that the type of equivalence was determined by one or more listed equivalents in the legal term entry which corresponded to the three (or four if partial equivalence is split) categories. The definitions of the legal terms were obtained from the online glossaries they were found in (Online 2-6) and *Black's Law Dictionary: eighth edition* (2004) (see Appendix 1). All the included equivalents in the entries were categorised into four equivalence types: *near-full equivalence*, *convergence*, *divergence* or *non-equivalence*; it was decided that partial equivalence should be divided into *convergence* and *divergence* (because of their dual nature) which represent the two ends of the *partial equivalence* spectrum.

It should be noted here that the data from English-Latvian dictionary *Letonika.lv* was not analysed within this section of the present paper to make for more convenient data processing. Although it would provide insight into equivalent types of the online dictionary, the content of it, for the most part, is very similar to the printed dictionaries, incredibly so, and for this reason it would be a sound deduction that the major trend of the equivalence type balance that is illustrated by *Figure 4.2* and *Figure 4.3* would have been observed within the online dictionary as well (see Appendices 4 and 5 for comparison).

Those legal terms which were not included in the dictionaries (listed in subchapter 4.2.1) were, consequently, not included in the examination of that data as *non-equivalents* due to the fact that it is unknown if they have not been included due to the lack of any equivalent in the Latvian language or because they were simply not included for any other reason of the part of the dictionary compiler(s). The full account of the equivalence types of all the offered equivalents of the selected legal terms can be viewed in Appendix 3 with the full content of printed corpus entries compiled in Appendix 4.

Another point that was made in the course of the examination of the collected data was to acknowledge whether any of the 116 legal terms were presented with an equivalent differentiation techniques(s) and if so, which ones. The differentiation techniques that had been looked for in the corpus were indicated in Chapter 2 and suggested by Svensén: glosses, indications of context, indications of marking (labels), metalinguistic information (2009: 262-

5), and direct borrowing, loan-translation, nearest cultural equivalent, paraphrase equivalent, approximate equivalent, definition, alternative equivalent (synonym), encyclopaedic explanation (ibid.: 274-6).

4.1.2 Corpus

For the empirical research purposes four general English-Latvian dictionaries were selected as the source of the corpus. Also, the online English-Latvian dictionary *Letonika.lv* was included as a source for the corpus for comparison between printed dictionaries and an online dictionary as both types of dictionaries are widely used by dictionary users. The transcribed content of the corpus entries is displayed in the Appendix 3. The printed versions of general English-Latvian dictionaries have been compiled by two publishing houses in the time span from 1997 to 2013 in varying length and number of entry words translated and by various authors:

1. *The English-Latvian Dictionary* (3rd edition) (1997) was published by 'Jāņa sēta', Printers and Publishers Ltd., in Riga in 1997, containing approximately 45 000 entries and compiled by: Z. Belzēja, I. Birzvalka, L. Jurka, R. Mozere, J. Raškevičs and A. Treilons; (hereinafter referred to as the ELD 1997);
2. *The English-Latvian Dictionary* (4th edition) (2004) was published by 'Jāņa sēta', Preses Nams Corp. in Riga in 2004, containing approximately 70 000 entries and compiled by: Z. Belzēja, I. Birzvalka, L. Jurka, R. Mozere, J. Raškevičs and A. Treilons, updated and edited by Dr. Philol. J. Baldunčiks; (hereinafter to as the ELD 2004);
3. *The English-Latvian Dictionary* (2007): published by 'Avots' in 2007, containing approximately 85 000 entries and 175 000 translated lexical units, compiled by D. Kalniņa, E. Kičigins, K. Kvēle-Kvāle, A. Linde, D. Miezīte, R. Pavlova, D. Štāle, A. Strazdiņa and I. Strazdiņa.; (hereinafter referred to as the the ELD 2007);
4. *The English-Latvian Dictionary* (2013) was published by the publishing house 'Avots' in 2013, containing approximately 50 000 entries and 160 000 translated lexical units and compiled by D. Kalniņa; (hereinafter referred to as the ELD 2013)

It is evident that none of the printed dictionaries has equal approximate number of entries. Also, it is clearly seen that those dictionaries published by 'Jāņa sēta' have the same authors, only, to the fourth edition approximately 25 000 entries have been added by the editor J. Baldunčiks, which strongly indicates that, although many entries have been added, the bulk

of the dictionary remains the same as in the previous edition in 1997 (which is the third edition of the one published in 1995). According to the provided information about the dictionaries' compilers in the front matter of the dictionaries, those published by 'Avots' have one consistency – all of them have been compiled, singlehandedly or in collaboration with other authors, by D. Kalniņa.

As regards to the online dictionary *Letonika.lv* in which the English-Latvian dictionary is included, the names of the translators who had provided the translations are given under the translated language units, collocations or definitions, which, for example, besides the names of the translators include: the name of the publishing house, other term databases, such as *Tilde* or *EuroTermBank*, institutions (e.g. *Latvijas Gāze*; *Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Latviešu valodas institūts*) and the year in which the translated lexical units have been added. It should be noted that in the present thesis for space economy reasons the references to the authors or the institutions that had provided the translations were not included in the representation of the entry content, but can be found within the entries of online dictionary *Letonika.lv*.

It should be made clear that the corpus consists of the entries of those legal terms which were found in the selected source dictionaries from the list of 116 legal terms; the compiled corpus material can be found in Appendices 4 and 5.

4.2 Analysis of legal term inclusion and equivalent types

The following sub-chapters present the findings of content analysis in which qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Firstly, inclusion of the 116 legal terms in the selected dictionaries were investigated and illustrated in the next sub-section and presented fully in Appendix 3. Secondly, the analysis is concerned with three types of equivalence, namely, near-full, partial or non-equivalence within the included terms in the corpus. Additionally, equivalence differentiation techniques have been examined with examples from the collected data.

4.2.1 Inclusion of legal term entries

After the gathering of data (the contents of the legal terms entries from the compiled list of 116 legal terms in the selected general English-Latvian dictionaries) revealed that from every dictionary that was examined, some of the legal terms were missing (see Appendix 2).

Fully present in the entire corpus were 58 legal term entries (see Appendix 2).

Partially included legal term entries:

Some of the legal terms (36) were present in several but not all of the selected dictionaries with varying coverage between the five dictionaries.

There were five instances where the legal term did not have an entry, however, it could be found as a contextual example (usually in the form of a collocation) within the entry of one of the words from the legal term: the legal term **grand jury** in the ELD 1997 and the ELD 2004 was included as a collocation under the headword **jury**. Both dictionaries have the same publisher and the same compilers, the only difference is in the volume as the ELD 2004 is the third edition of the ELD 1995; this could explain the similarity within the lemma **jury**. In the ELD 2007 and the ELD 2013 the term **grand jury** was found under the headword **grand** as a collocation for the eighth sense of the word *grand*, labelled as '*jur.*', indicating the legal field. The fifth instance was observed in *Letonika.lv* where the legal term **in camera** was found under the headword **camera** as the collocation and labelled as *jur.*

It should be noted that even though a large part of the Latin legal terms were not included in the corpus, 11 Latin terms were found: **animus, caveat, de facto, de jure, de novo, habeas corpus, inter alia, locus, prima facie, pro forma, ultra vires.**

Legal term entries that were not included:

The largest amount of legal term entry words was missing from the ELD 2013, in which 44 legal terms were not included. The second largest number of legal term entries that were missing was 28 from the ELD 2004, following by 27 from the ELD 1997 and 24 from the ELD 2007. Interestingly, the online English-Latvian dictionary *Letonika.lv* had the least number of legal terms from the list (22 in total) that were not included in the dictionary. It could be argued that there exists a correlation between the missing terms and the number of entries in the ELD 2013 had approximately 60% of the entry count of that of the ELD 2007 and approximately 55% more of the missing terms than in the ELD 2007.

Moreover, there were 22 legal terms that were absent within the examined dictionaries: English (7): **jury pool, mora, next of kin, oral argument, public defenders, standard of proof, statute of limitations**; French (2): **en banc, voir dire**; Latin (13): **amicus curiae, ex parte, lex, loco parentis, mens rea, nolo contendere, per curiam, per incuriam, per stirpes, pro se, stare decisis, sua sponte, subpoena duces tecum.** A probable reason for the missing English legal terms could be explained by the fact that they are multi-word expressions that are rarely included in dictionaries as well as the fact that, although fairly common, are still more specific than those of a single word, for example, terms *jury* and *statute* were found in practically every dictionary (except for the ELD 2013). As to the reason why the Latin and French ones that have been labelled as common in the justice system glossaries have not indeed been included in the dictionaries, it is very likely that they are still

too specific for a simple general bilingual dictionary and thus have been left out. Another possible explanation to the complete absence of these legal terms from the entire corpus may be the fact that the dictionaries themselves carry very similar content in both English and Latvian side, that although revised and supplemented with new entries, have not been updated with the before mentioned legal terms, in the span of nearly 20 years (1995-2013). Additionally, it is worth mentioning that, even though the corpus consists of dictionaries issued by two separate publishing houses, the content is irrefutably similar not only in choice of provided equivalents but also the contextual examples provided, thus reducing the possibility of different content representation.

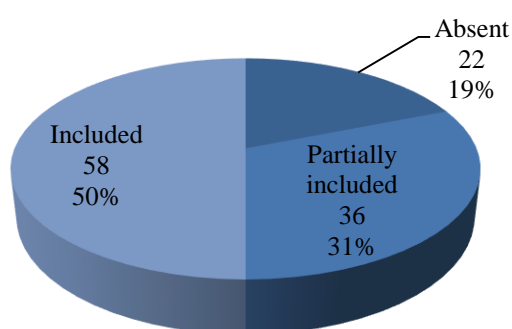


Figure 4.1 Inclusion of the legal term entries in the corpus

However, not all of the legal term entries offered an equivalent that corresponded to the legal sense of the entry. The equivalence types observed in the findings will be discussed in the next sub-chapter.

4.2.2 Types of equivalents

Account of the peculiarities of equivalence types non-equivalence:

Animus had solely non-equivalence within all the five printed dictionaries because the given equivalent was identically indicated as *naidīgums; naidis* which does not correspond to the meaning of the definition of **animus**, which is *will or intention* (in Glossary, Online 4).

Curator lacked the legal sense in the ELD's 1997 and 2004 as only the equivalent *n (muzeja, bibliotēkas) pārzinis* was present; however, in the ELD's 2007 and 2013 it was finally included with the label *jur.* as the third equivalent in the entry.

Docket was missing only in the ELD 2013, as the rest of the dictionaries offered the correct translation of the legal sense *n jur. iztiesājamo lietu saraksts*. The probable explanation of the absence of the legal sense is that the ELD 2013 is published by the same publishing house and

compiled by one of the compilers of the ELD 2007 and the undeniable fact is that they are very similar in terms of content. It is evident that the ELD 2013 has only five senses for the entry **docket**, and that they are identical to those of the 2007 one and the legal meaning of the word is provided as the sixth sense in the ELD 2007; it could be that it was omitted for space economy reasons.

Motion was not included in the ELD's 1997 and 2004 even though they provided six other meanings, but was included in the ELD's 2007 and 2013 as the eighth offered equivalent - *jur. lūgums*.

Option legal equivalent *tiesas lēmums* was absent in the ELD 1997, as was **parole**.

Plea was categorised under non-equivalence only in the ELD 2013.

Convergence was observed for 26 legal terms, from which only convergence equivalence type within all the printed dictionaries were indicated for legal terms **caveat**, **cross-examine**, **hearsay**, **petition**, **precedent** and **sheriff**. However, there were two legal term equivalents that expressed only convergence from some of the dictionaries:

Barrister in the ELD 1997 was offered as an umbrella term *advokāts* but

uphold had two senses, both of them convergent (the ELD's 1997, 2004) in regards to the original legal meaning.

uphold v **1.** [at]balstīt; **2.** apstiprināt

(*The ELD's 1997, 2004*)

There were only 13 terms that had an offered equivalent having divergence.

Only divergence for **grand jury** (1997; 2004): *iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas zvērinātie* which does not fully cover the notion of the legal term, only some aspects. All the remaining 12 instances of divergence had at least one other equivalent which represents another equivalence type: **attorney**, **jurisprudence**, **juror**, **jury**, **malfeasance**, **parole**, **plea**, **sentence**, **solicitor**, **tutor**, **verdict**, **warrant**.

The only entry that had both of the partial equivalence sub-types was **jury**.

jury **3.** žūrija; **4.** *sp. tiesnešu kolēģija*

(*The ELD's 2007, 2013*)

The third equivalent having convergence, but the fourth divergence.

Near-full equivalence types of equivalence within provided equivalents in a single entry was found for the legal terms **affidavit**, **appellant**, **appellee**, **bankruptcy** (1997, 2004), **barrister** (2004, 2007, 2013) **counterclaim**, **de facto**, **defendant**, **de jure**, **delict**, **de novo**, **exonerate**, **extrajudicial**, **felony**, **habeas corpus**, **jurisdiction**, **jurisprudence** (1997, 2004), **juror** (1997, 2004), **lawsuit**, **lawyer**, **litigation**, **misdemeanour**, **mistrial**, **oath** (1997, 2004),

perjury, plaintiff, prima facie, pro forma, Queen’s Counsel, remand (1997, 2004), statute, subpoena, ultra vires, verdict. The rest of the legal terms had other cases of non-equivalence or partial equivalence (see Appendices 2 and 3).

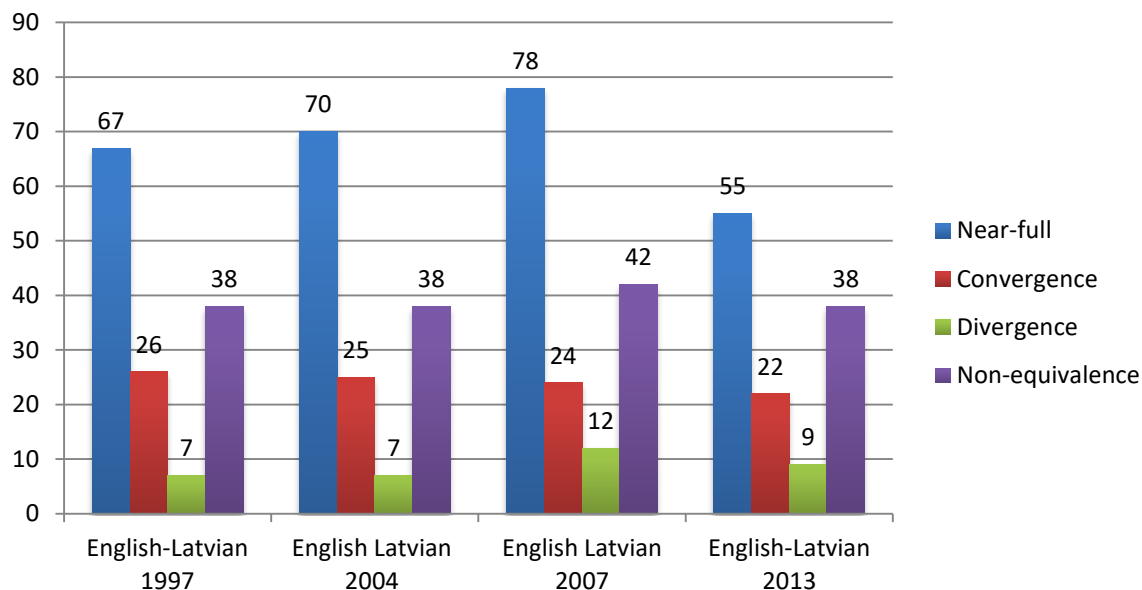


Figure 4.2 Balance of equivalence types for included legal term entries in different dictionaries

Figure 4.2 illustrates a very similar pattern that can be observed within all the examined English-Latvian dictionaries from 1997 to 2013 indicating that near-full equivalence of legal term senses within the analysed corpus has the highest share; the second highest share has non-equivalence, which is followed by partial equivalence – convergence and divergence -, respectively. There are relatively infinitesimal fluctuations within the examined corpus, mainly within the divergence section that could be attributed to the uneven entry count for each dictionary as well as the different included and missing legal term entries.

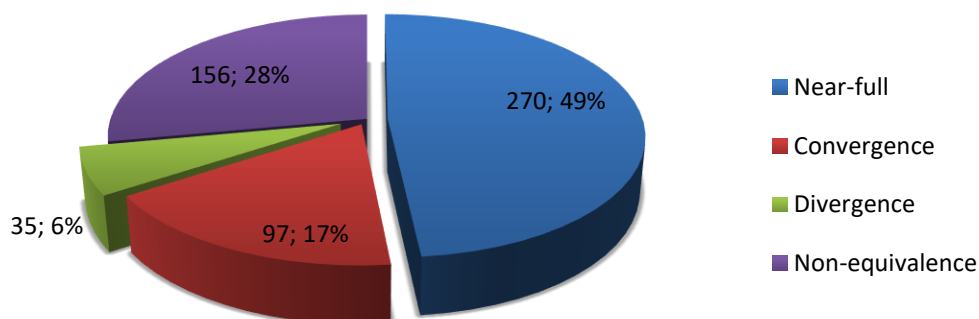


Figure 4.3 Balance of equivalence types for included legal term entries in corpus

The data demonstrated in *Figure 4.3* depended on whether the specified types of equivalence was present or not within a single entry; they do not reflect the balance of equivalence types within the entry-word senses but rather show the representation of whether the type has been included or not. For example, if there were five equivalents in the entry structure and four of them had non-equivalence and one had near-full equivalence, it would account for only the one instance of the two types, not four for non-equivalence.

Table 4.1 provides an illustration of how the English legal terms, and the equivalence types within Latvian content side were classified in the analysis process.

Table 4.1 Latvian equivalent's types for the legal terms within the printed corpus

Legal term	Near-full equiv.	Convergence	Divergence	Non-equiv.
Attorney	1. pilnvarotais; pārstāvis; 2. <i>amer.</i> advokāts		3. prokurors	
Brief	2. <i>jur.</i> īss rakstveida lietas izklāsts (<i>pamatots ar faktiem un dokumentiem</i>)	1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums		3. <i>jur., sar.</i> klients, darījums; 4. paziņojums; 5. <i>av.</i> instrukcija (<i>lidotājiem pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>);
Jury	1. zvērinātie; 2. zvērināto tiesa	3. žūrija	4. <i>sp.</i> tiesnešu kolēģija	
Statute	1. statūti; 2. parlamenta likumdošanas akts			
Sheriff		šerifs		

For **attorney** the first two senses were included in the 'near-full' category due to the best appropriate equivalents that expresses two very telling senses of the term, however, the third equivalent was put under the *divergence* section due to the very distinctly narrow sense as 'near-full' equivalent for *prokurors* in English is *public prosecutor* (Online 7). The second sense of **brief** expressed a clear legal concept of the term; the first sense of the equivalents offered was very broad that could include the legal sense of the term within it, giving the dictionary consulter a broad idea which could be narrowed down later if given sufficient context; however, rest of the senses were labelled under the non-equivalence category due to complete lack of the suitability of the legal term meaning. In the case of **jury**, the first two equivalents corresponded to the idea of the legal sense of the term and were put under the 'full' category while the third sense was labelled as convergence due to the fact that there can be any kinds of jury and the Latvian equivalent *žūrija* encompasses the whole semantic range of the word. The fourth sense, on the other hand, was very specific and hence categorised as

divergence. Both of the given equivalents of **statute** were put under ‘near-full’ equivalents as they both express the legal sense of the word. As to the case of **sheriff** the Latvian equivalent *šerifs* is again, like *žūrija*, an umbrella term that could contain a lot of different notions, for example it is not clear what kind of sheriff is meant by it, whether it is a county official in U.S., someone representing the king or queen (England, Wales) or a judge in Scotland (Online 8). For this reason, it was marked as convergence. *Table 4.1* gives only superficial account of the whole analysis of equivalence; for full findings, see Appendices 2-4.

4.2.3 Equivalent differentiation

For further analysis of the equivalence types, the concept equivalence should be considered from the reference point of *equivalent differentiation* to attain higher understanding of the range of how equivalents can be presented and discerned among the bulk different equivalents. In this respect, several categories perform a slightly different function to deliver the intended meaning of the equivalent to the dictionary user. The following subchapter mainly enlists examples from the gathered data from the corpus, and comments. All of the following examples are taken from the compiled data of the whole corpus (to view the full contents, see Appendices 4 and 5):

Glosses

Many legal terms on the TL content side had evidence of glossing. The glosses have been indicated in round brackets and indicate slight changes in meaning that is somewhat remedied by the added gloss to provide an idea of contextual surroundings of the equivalent:

acquittal *n* **1.** atbrīvošana (*no saistībām, parāda*); **2.** attaisnošana (*tiesā*); attaisnojums;
3. (*pienākuma, uzdevuma*) veikšana
(*The ELD 2007*)

adoption *n* **1.** adoptēšana; adoptācija; **2.** (*lēmuma, rezolūcijas*) pieņemšana; **3.**
(*metodes, tradīciju*) apgūšana; pārņemšana
(*The ELD 2007*)

summons *n* **1.** uzaicinājums (*ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko*); **2.** (*tiesas*) pavēste; **3.**
mil. ultimāts (*padoties*);
(*The ELD 2007*)

As can be seen in these examples, the glosses specify the semantic range of the words considerably, by indicating the appropriate context or situation in which they should be used.

Indications of context

In this category there were quite many instances that were provided for greater comprehension and additional information of the use of the equivalent in different situation.

The most frequent ones were collocations and idiomatic expressions; idiomatic expressions were marked with the diamond symbol, except for in *Letonika.lv*.

In total there were 10 idiomatic expressions found under four legal term lemmas in the analysed entries of the corpus; two of them were related to the legal field:

bail ♦ straw b. *amer.* – nedrošs apgalvojums; to be (go, stand) b. for smb. – galvot par kādu; to give (take) leg b. *sar. humor.* – laisties lapās;
(*The ELD 2004*)

evidence ♦ to turn King's (Queen's; *amer.* States) e. – izdot līdzvainīgos
(*The ELD 2007*)

However, there were many more collocations found under numerous entry words, to illustrate:

continuance during the c. of the war – visu kara laiku; for a c. – uz ilgāku laiku; c. performance – nepārtraukti kinoseansi; the c. of this drought will ruin the harvest – ilstošs sausums pazudinās ražu

counsel c. are agreed – advokāti ir vienisprātis; to hold (take) c. (*with*) – apsprieties, konsultēties (*ar*); to take c. together – kopīgi apsprieties; c. of perfection – labs (*bet nerealizējams*) padoms; to keep one's own c. – neizpaust savus nodomus; King's (*or* Queen's) C. – karaļa (*vai* karalienes) iecelts advokāts (uzticības persona)

guardian *pārn.* sargs; g. angel – sargeņģelis; g. of the public interests – sabiedrības interešu aizstāvis

information i. agent *inform.* – informācijas aģents; i. and reference system *ek.* – informācijas uzziņu sistēma; i. bit *inform.* – informacionālais bits; i. fountain *ek.* – informācijas avots; i. message *inform.* – informatīvais ziņojums; i. reliability *inform.* – informacionālais drošums; i. retrieval *inform.* – informācijas izguve; i. storage *inform.* – informācijas uzkrāšana; i. system *inform.* – informācijas sistēma; i. technology *inform.* – informācijas tehnoloģija; i. visualization *inform.* – informācijas vizualizēšana; piece of i. – paziņojums; i. bureau – ziņu birojs; to get (obtain) i. – iegūt ziņas; to give (turn) i. – sniegt ziņas; to lay i. against smb. – iesniegt sūdzību pret kādu (*tiesā*); i. officer *amer. mil.* – sakaru virsnieks; i. agency *amer. mil.* – izlūkdaļa; i. desk – uzziņu birojs

(*The ELD 2013*)

As can be seen in the examples, there are many collocations, not only with affinity to legal field but others, such as economics and information technologies as well.

Indications of marking

The legal terms found in the corpus, many of those which were considered as *full equivalents*, had the label *jur.*, indicating the legal status of the provided equivalent after the ordinal number of the sense (if the lemma had more than one sense).

counterclaim *n jur.* preprasība

(*The ELD 2007*)

abandonment *n* **1.** pamešana; atstāšana (*avārijas situācijā*); **2.** atmešana; atsacīšanās;

3. nepiespiestība; dabiskums; **4.** jūtu uzplūds; **5. jur.** atteikšanās (*no prasības*); prasības atsaukšana

(*The ELD 2013*)

However, the label '*jur.*' was not the only one used for indicating the field of context for the selected legal terms, as shown by:

barrister *n sev. brit.* baristrs, advokāts (*augstāko instanču tiesās*); briefless *b.* – advokāts bez prakses; revising *b. parl.* – vēlētāju sarakstu pārbaudītājs

(*The ELD 2004*)

brief 4. av. instrukcija (*lidotājiem pirms kaujas lidojuma*)

de jure *adv lat.* juridiski

locus *n 1.* atrašanās vieta; *1. sigilli* – zīmoga vieta; **2. biol.** lokuss, gēna atrašanās vieta hromosomā; **3. mat.** koordinātu punkts

information 3. attr: *i. officer amer. mil.* – sakaru virsnieks; *i. agency amer. mil.* – izlūkdaļa; *i. desk* – uzziņu birojs

(*The ELD 2007*)

From just these five examples several more labels were observed, namely, *amer. mil.* (U.S. military), *attr.* (attributive use), *av.* (Aviation), *biol.* (Biology), *lat.* (Latin), *mat.* (Mathematics), *parl.* (Parliament), *sev. brit.* (especially British), providing dictionary users with appropriate field of reference for the particular equivalent.

However, although many entries that have been classified in the process of qualitative data analysis with 'near-full equivalence' had the label '*jur.*', as indicated at the start of this sub-chapter, not all those which had a very high level of equivalence had the aforementioned label, as can be evidenced by:

statute *n 1.* statūti; **2.** parlamenta likumdošanas akts

(*The ELD 2007*)

summons *n 1.* uzaicinājums (*ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko*); **2.** (*tiesas*) pavēste; **3. mil.**

ultimāts (*padoties*)

(*The ELD 2007*)

As it can be seen, both of these examples attain near-full equivalence even though the equivalents are not labeled with *jur.*

Metalinguistic information

Examples:

brief I n 1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums; **2. jur.** īss lietas izklāsts; **II a 1.** īss; Neilgs; *in b.* – īsumā; **III v 1.** rezumēt; īsi izteikt; **2. jur.** uzticēt lietu (*advokātam*)

(*The ELD 2007*)

Evidently, in this example part-of-speech is discerned by a roman numeral and indicates whether it is a noun, adjective or verb.

Direct borrowing

impeachment **3.** *jur. amer.* impīčments; pārstāvju palātas lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no amata

(*The ELD 2004*)

Loan-translation

There were several loan translations present within the gathered corpus data:

counterclaim *n jur.* pretprasība

grand jury *n* lielā žūrija

precedent *n* precedents

Queen's Counsel *n* karalienes advokāts (*karalienes valdīšanas laikā*)

(*The ELD 2007*)

This is a fairly easy way to build an equivalent if the language allows for this type of meaning transfer through word-for-word translation so that nothing highly important is lost in translation.

Nearest cultural equivalent

In the example below, the reference to U.S. and lower courts has been highlighted, giving explicit contextual reference for the rather broad Latvian term *advokāts*.

solicitor *n amer.* **1.** advokāts (*zemākās tiesu iestādēs*); **2.** firmas aģents; **3.** juriskonsults; **4.** prasītājs; lūdzējs

(*The ELD 2007*)

tutor *n* **1.** privātskolotājs; **2.** kurators; studentu grupas vadītājs (*angļu augstskolās*); **3.** *amer.* jaunākais pasniedzējs (*augstākajā mācību iestādē*); **4.** *jur.* aizbildnis

(*The ELD 2013*)

The examples clearly show a wide range of equivalents with noticeable differences in connotation that aim for full account of the semantic range of the particular term.

Paraphrase equivalent

This was a very favoured practice within the entire corpus material. One of the explanations could be that a *paraphrase equivalent* if defined very concisely and precisely could function as an explanation which in a sense emulates the basic concept of definition. As definitions were not present in the printed corpus, this is a very fortunate way of ensuring that dictionary consultants would have some background information on the term.

Some examples of paraphrase equivalents are illustrated here:

impeachment *n* **1.** apšaubīšana; **2.** *jur.* apsūdzība valsts noziegumā; **3.** *jur. amer.* Impīčments; pārstāvju palātas lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no amata

(*The ELD 2004*)

As it can be observed the second sense provides a broader explanation and the third sense offers a more concrete and explanatory paraphrase of the legal term.

parole *n* **1.** ieslodzītā pirmstermiņa atbrīvošana; **2.** *jur.* nosacīts sodamērs; **3.** *mil.* (*karagūstekņa*) solījums nepiedalīties kaujās; **4.** *mil.* parole; **5.** (*arī* p.of honour) godavārds; **6.** *val.* runa; **7.** *amer.* uzturēšanās atļauja (*uz laiku*)

(*The ELD 2013*)

The example above shows clear signs of paraphrase equivalents for the first and second sense of the provided equivalents.

Approximate equivalent, alternative equivalent, definition, encyclopaedic explanation.

Only the online dictionary *Letonika.lv* offered definitions (in a few cases) for the concepts that have usually been given only equivalents and indications of context.

The definitions were in majority of cases provided for another subject field than the legal field. The terms which had a definition, and regarded the legal sense of the term were as follows:

adoption adopcija *ped.* Sveša, cita pilsoņa bērna pieņemšana ģimenē, juridiski noformējot bērna un vecāku attiecības.

adoption adoptācija *ped.* Juridisks akts, ar kuru nodibina audžuvecāku un bērna radniecības tiesiskās attiecības.

evidence pierādījums *ped.* Apgalvojums, faktu vai notikumu izklāsts, ar kuru pārliecinoši pamato pieņēmuma patiesumu, pareizumu.

(*Letonika. lv*)

One definition was also given for **motion**, two for **opinion**, two for **respondent**, one for **sidebar** and one for **verdict**, although not all of them for the legal field (see Appendix 4).

There were not in fact any approximate or encyclopaedic explanations within the TL content side of the analysed legal terms as for every one of them there was offered a suitable equivalent in Latvian that did not count as an encyclopaedic differentiation, but rather stayed in the paraphrase equivalent functional range.

Alternative equivalents were also offered quite often within the senses, basically as two, or in some cases, three synonyms:

arraignment *n* **1.** iesūdzēšana; apsūdzība; **2.** nosodījums; kritika

(*The ELD 2007*)

Co-operation of several equivalent differentiation techniques

For many of the entries in the selected corpus, though, a mix of several of the abovementioned equivalence differentiation techniques were found. It clearly is a very

favoured expression of a lemma that has many partial equivalents that together cover, or at least attempt to, the entire semantic range of a particular headword. The following example illustrates this point:

impeachment *n.* **1.** *form.* apšaubīšana; **2.** *jur.* apsūdzība valsts noziegumā; **3.** *jur. amer.* impīčments (*pārstāvju palātas lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no viņa amata*)

(*The ELD 2007*)

Firstly, in the example, metalinguistic information can be observed, namely the noun part-of-speech. Secondly, there are multiple senses offered. Also, a clear use of labelling is noted – *amer., form., jur.* A gloss is used for the third sense as well.

It is evident that the cohesion of several equivalent differentiation methods have been used for rich coverage of the lemma, most likely due to the wide exploitation of the word.

4.2.4 Comparison of translation equivalents

In the process of compiling the data from the English-Latvian dictionaries and the analysis of the data, an observation of a very similar content on the Latvian side of the entries was made. Not only the equivalents were similar and many cases identical, the added contextual expressions and examples, also, the wording and idiomatic content was surprisingly constant. It appeared as if all the examined dictionaries were just newer editions of the previous ones, which due to newer editions, could be so within the dictionaries of a particular publishing house but does not really explain the obvious similarities between the dictionaries of different publishers. It stands to reason that there exists some kind of base of the translated volume and quantity of entries that the publishers draw from or that some kind of borrowing system between the dictionaries exists.

The only real differences that could be observed within the selected corpus were between the printed and the online dictionary *Letonika.lv* as some legal term entries had more contextual expressions that could not be found (e.g., for the entry **information**, 88 translated collocations featuring this word could be viewed) within the printed ones. True, most of the offered equivalents were the same as in the printed ones and the authors that were indicated as responsible from providing the translations often coincided with the printed dictionary compilers, or indeed the printed dictionary was indicated as the source material. Another difference that was noticed was the inclusion of definitions by, for example, the commission - *Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Terminoloģijas komisijas Informācijas tehnoloģijas, telekomunikācijas un elektronikas terminoloģijas apakškomisija*. Of course, for the printed

versions this is a sensitive topic as there definitely are strict space limitations for a single entry and providing definitions would be viewed as a waste of valuable space of the volume. The mentioned reasons are a great illustration of the advantages of unlimited room for adding any important information for the benefit of dictionary user. As it stands, from the inclusion aspect, *Letonika.lv* had the least number of absent legal term entries.

It should be mentioned that there was no cross-reference system within the located legal term entries in the printed corpus, however, in the online dictionary *Letonika.lv* there was an occasional reference to another entry as well as the function to switch to the other direction and thusly gain a look at provided equivalents and expressions in the English language by clicking on the Latvian equivalent, if there is a link to SL side.

The most notable limitation that took a significant part within the whole research was the enormous number of entries of other legal terms that had not been included in the constructed list of 116 entries of common legal terms that are usually encountered in the justice system and court proceedings. Taking, for example, the *Black's Law Dictionary* (2004) and comparing it in sheer volume to any of the printed English-Latvian dictionaries, it is clearly seen that the *Black's Law Dictionary* (2004) holds thousands of legal terms that include other law fields.

Another limitation can be seen in regards to different law fields. Perhaps, the findings would show different results and correlations if the legal terms were taken from several law fields such as employment law, family law, immigration law, international law, environmental law or even property law.

Moreover, due to the sheer volume of the entries in the dictionaries and no real way to systematically identify all the legal terms within a dictionary regardless of their field of law, the whole picture of the representation of the included legal terms in the dictionaries could not be drawn, only the inclusion of the terms that are used especially in the common and civil law justice system.

CONCLUSIONS

The present thesis was designed to investigate legal terms in general English-Latvian dictionaries. In order to achieve this result, the **goal** of this research paper was to analyse the inclusion of selected legal terms and the types of equivalence of these legal terms in general English-Latvian dictionaries. The proposed **research questions** for the present thesis were as follows: Which of the selected legal terms are included in the selected English-Latvian dictionaries? Which equivalence types are the most frequently used in the corpus?

For the purpose of the study of legal terms within general English-Latvian dictionaries, a corpus of one online and four printed English-Latvian dictionaries was selected. Next, a list of 116 legal terms commonly used in courts and the justice system in general in the United Kingdom and the United States was formed. After the examination of the selected dictionaries, it became evident that not all of the legal terms were included in them. In total, 22 legal terms were absent from all five dictionaries that were examined which accounts to approximately one fifth of the whole list. From these 22 legal terms, 7 were English, 2 were French and 13 were Latin. Although all are commonly used in common law and civil law systems in the UK and the US, it could be reasoned that said French and Latin legal terms were absent from the corpus due to the fact that general dictionaries were examined, not specialised ones, thus the inclusion of more specific terminology would not be the purpose of bilingual dictionaries. Another reason could be that as general English-Latvian dictionaries were investigated, the emphasis would have been on purely English headwords. However, it should be noted that 11 legal terms that were found in the corpus were Latin ones. Almost all of the missing English legal terms were multi-word expressions which could explain their absence as practically all of the English legal terms that were found (with the exception of *Queen's Counsel*) in the corpus were single-word terms.

There were 36 partially included terms that were present in some English-Latvian dictionaries but absent in others. Finally, 58 legal terms, which represents exactly half of the selected terms, were found within every selected general English-Latvian dictionary.

The second part of the empirical research consisted of qualitative analysis of the equivalence types of the selected terms found in the corpus. The level of equivalence, which was observed within the Latvian content side of the included legal terms was distinguished in four types: near-full equivalence, convergence (partial), divergence (partial) and non-equivalence. It was evident that all four types of equivalence were present within the provided Latvian equivalents, and an observation of the balance between represented equivalence types of offered equivalents was made: 49% featured near-full equivalence, 28% featured non-

equivalence, 17% displayed convergence and the equivalence type with the least share of 6% was divergence.

Additionally, several equivalent differentiation techniques were examined for a more in depth study of the representation of the equivalents. It was found that such differentiation techniques as glossing, indications of context (idiomatic expressions, collocations), definitions, indications of marking (labels), direct borrowing, loan-translation, metalinguistic information, nearest cultural equivalent, paraphrase equivalent and alternative equivalent were used for presenting equivalents of the lemma.

Furthermore, in the process of interpreting the data, it was discovered that the content of all of the English-Latvian dictionaries was very similar with slight changes to the included equivalents or the amount of added contextual examples, which could be attributed to the uneven number of entries within the dictionaries and, consequently, the volume and space restrictions to said dictionaries. Moreover, the newer editions of the general English-Latvian dictionaries often had more noticeable changes to the content in comparison to the older ones.

The notion of 'full' equivalence or legal terms could not be observed due to the different legal systems of the US and the UK on the source language side and the Latvian legal system on the target language side of the entry. As the former ones represent common law but the latter civil law principles, the highest level of legal terminological equivalence was near-full equivalence.

In conclusion, for a more comprehensive study of legal terms within general English-Latvian dictionaries, legal terms from other legal fields should be included in the research process. Moreover, the number of terms should be increased to discover the whole picture of legal terms in general English-Latvian dictionaries, which due to the large volume of the dictionaries is difficult to accomplish. Another possible way to investigate the problem further would be an examination of a moderate number of legal terms, which include terms with high, medium and low level of specialisation, from several fields of law.

THESES

1. Different types and variations of dictionaries which fall into categories of specialised, general, monolingual or bilingual dictionaries exist to fulfil specific needs of dictionary users.
2. One of the most important parts of the structure of a dictionary is the microstructure (of an entry). The two main structural parts besides the dictionary's microstructure are the macrostructure, which concerns the lemma list, and the megastructure.
3. Half of the 116 selected legal terms were fully present in the selected general English-Latvian dictionaries while one third of the terms were partially included and distributed within the corpus but one fifth of the selected legal terms was absent.
4. There is a balance of equivalent types in the printed corpus where near-full equivalence has the largest share of almost half of all the Latvian equivalents, non-equivalence has a share of one third, convergence covers one fifth, while divergence holds only approximately the twentieth part of the whole range of equivalence.
5. The most frequently used contextual examples of equivalents in the corpus were collocations, followed by idiomatic expressions.
6. In cases where there is no efficient equivalent or it fails to fully represent the lemma, several equivalents are offered to cover the whole semantic range of the lemma.
7. Definitions for Latvian equivalents were found only in the online English-Latvian dictionary *Letonika.lv*.
8. Glosses and labels, paraphrase equivalents as well as alternative equivalents were observed excessively in the collected data of the target language side of the entries.
9. Extensive overlapping of content within all the selected general English-Latvian dictionaries was discovered.
10. Difference between legal cultures and, by consequence, common law (in the UK and the US) and civil law (in Latvia) systems of the source language and target language on opposite sides of the entry causes difficulties with reaching full equivalence. Nearest cultural equivalents can be used to overcome this obstacle.

REFERENCES

1. Atkins, B. T. S. and Rundell, M. (2008) *The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Béjoint, H. (1994) *Modern Lexicography: An Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Bergenholtz, H., Tarp, S., Duvå, G. (1995) *Manual of Specialised Lexicography: The Preparation of Specialised Dictionaries*. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: J. Benjamins.
Available from
<http://datubazes.lanet.lv:3536/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/ZTAwMHh3d19fMzY1ODgyX19BTg2?sid=83e45de1-5d92-44ab-8d9e-f3e7196d8fdc@sessionmgr103&vid=4&format=EB&rid=1> [Accessed on 1 March 2018]
4. *Black's Law Dictionary* (2004) Thomson: West.
5. Cabré, M.T. (1999) *Terminology. Theory, methods and applications*. Available from <https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9789027298652> [Accessed on 7 May 2018].
6. De Groot, G.R. and van Laer, C.J.P. (2008) The Quality of Legal Dictionaries: an assessment. *Maastricht Faculty of Law Working Paper 2008/6*. Available from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.817.2439&rep=rep1&type=pdf> [Accessed on 22 May 2018].
7. Duval, A. (2008) Equivalence in Bilingual Dictionaries. In T. Fontenelle (ed.) *Practical Lexicography: A Reader* (pp. 273-282). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8. Fournier, G (2014) Translating Laws of Exception: The Case of Control Orders. In M. Charret-Del Bove and F. Murlon (eds.) *Pre-trial Detention in 20th and 21st Century Common Law and Civil Law Systems* (pp. 227-244). Newcastle Upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing. Available from <http://datubazes.lanet.lv:3536/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/ZTAwMHh3d19fODA1Nzk4X19BTg2?sid=ad277a42-dc07-4aa1-b7e1-3b0b47e7cb1e@pdc-v-sessmgr01&vid=7&format=EB&rid=1> [Accessed on 11 May 2018].
9. Friedman, M.J. (2004) Introduction: Outline of the U.S. Legal System. In *Bureau of International Information Programs: United States Department of State* (pp. 4-17). Available from <https://usa.usembassy.de/etexts/gov/outlinelegalsystem.pdf> [Accessed on 17 May 2018].
10. Hartmann, R.R. K. (2007). *Interlingual Lexicography : Selected Essays on Translation Equivalence, Contrastive Linguistics and the Bilingual Dictionary*.

- Tübingen : De Gruyter. Available from
<http://datubazes.lanet.lv:3537/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/ZTAwMHh3d19fNTU0NTYyX19BTg2?sid=5231e949-8120-46e1-9d0b-c37794ba33a4@sessionmgr4008&vid=11&format=EB&rid=1> [Accessed on 7 May 2018]
11. Gelpí, C. (2004) Reliability of online bilingual dictionaries. In H. Gottlieb and J.E. Mogensen (eds.) *Dictionary Visions, Research and Practice* (pp. 3-12). Amsterdam; Philadelphia: J. Benjamins.
 12. Glynn, D. and Fischer, K. (eds.) (2010) *Quantitative Methods in Cognitive Semantics: Corpus-Driven Approaches*. Berlin/New York: De Gruyter Mouton. Available from <https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9783110226423> [Accessed on 17 May 2018]
 13. Kaulakienė, A. and Gaivenytė, J. (2002) Theoretical substantiation and practical usage of terms. In V. Skujiņa (ed.) (2003) *Terminology and Technology Transfer in the Multilingual Information Society*. Vienna · Riga: TermNet Publisher.
 14. Möllers, C. (2013) *The Three Branches: A comparative Model of Separation of Power*. UK: Oxford: Oxford University Press. Available from <https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9780191651601/> [Accessed on 11 May 2018].
 15. Pimentel, J. (2014) Using frame semantics to build a bilingual lexical resource on legal terminology. In F. Steurs and H.J. Kockaert (eds.) *Handbook of Terminology: Volume 1*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Available from <http://datubazes.lanet.lv:3537/ehost/ebookviewer/ebook/ZTAwMHh3d19fOTY2NzU5X19BTg2?sid=51dd63b7-608b-475c-aeaf-f92a6e724a0e@sessionmgr4009&vid=5&format=EB&rid=1> [Accessed on 6 May 2018]
 16. Ramos, F.P. (2014) Parameters for Problem-Solving in Legal Translation: Implications for Legal Lexicography and Institutional Terminology Management. In L. Cheng, K.K. Sin and A. Wagner (eds.) *The Ashgate Handbook of Legal Translation* (pp.121-134). London and New York: Routledge. Available from <https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9781315612706/startPage/38/1> [Accessed on 7 May 2018].
 17. Rey, A. (1990) Definitional semantics: Its Evolution in French lexicography. In J. Tomaszczyk and B. Lewandowska-Tomaszcyk (eds.) *Meaning and Lexicography* (pp. 43-55). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

18. Snell-Hornby, M. (1990) Dynamics in meaning as a problem for bilingual lexicography. In J. Tomaszczyk and B. Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk (eds.) *Meaning and Lexicography* (pp. 209-226). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
19. Svensén, B. (2009) *A Handbook of Lexicography: The Theory and Practice of Dictionary-Making*. UK: Cambridge University Press.
20. Šarčević, S. (1997) *New Approach to Legal Translation*. The Netherlands: The Hague: Kluwer Law International. Available from:
https://books.google.lv/books?id=i8nZjjo_9ikC&pg=PA34&hl=lv&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false [Accessed on 7 May 2018].
21. Trochim, W.M., Donnelly, J.P. and Arora K. (2014) *Research Methods: The Essential Knowledge Base*. USA: Cengage Learning. Available from
<https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9781473731936> [Accessed on 18 May 2018].
22. Van Dam, C. (2013) *European Tort Law (second edition)*. UK: Oxford: Oxford University press. Available from
<https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9780191652448/> [Accessed on 11 May 2018].
23. Van Peer, W., Hakemulder, F. and Zyngier S. (2012) *Scientific Methods for the Humanities*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company. Available from <https://datubazes.lanet.lv:2085/readonline/9789027274670> [Accessed on 17 May 2018].

Online sources:

1. Available from <http://www.lawyerslatvia.com/civil-law-in-latvia> [Accessed on 17 May 2018].
2. Available from <https://www.becomeaparalegal.org/blog/26-legal-terms-every-paralegal-needs-to-know/> [Accessed on 10 May 2018].
3. Available from <https://www.justice.gov/usao/justice-101/glossary#w> [Accessed on 10 May 2018].
4. Available from <http://www.scotland-judiciary.org.uk/29/0/Glossary> [Accessed on 10 May 2018].
5. Available from <http://www.uscourts.gov/glossary> [Accessed on 10 May 2018]
6. Available from <http://www.plainenglish.co.uk/files/legalguide.pdf> [Accessed on 10 May 2018].

7. Available from <https://www.letonika.lv/groups/default.aspx?g=2&r=10331062>
[Accessed on 11 May 2018].
8. Available from <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sheriff>
[Accessed on 17 May 2018].

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF LEGAL TERMS

1. **Abandonment** - A procedure by which a party gives up civil proceedings or an appeal. (Online 4)
2. **Acquittal** - A verdict of a jury or a decision of a judge finding an accused person not guilty or the case not proven. (Online 4)
3. **Admonition** - Where a person has pleaded guilty or been convicted of an offence, In some circumstances the court may admonish the offender not to do it again and impose no other penalty. (Online 4)
4. **Adoption** - The statutory process whereby the parental rights and duties of natural parents in relation to a child are extinguished and vested in adopters. (Online 4)
5. **Affidavit** - A written statement which is sworn to be true by the person signing it. It is sworn before someone authorised by the court. (Online 6)
6. **Allegation** - An unproved statement declaring that something as happened. (Online 6)
7. **Amicus curiae** - [Latin “friend of the court”] A person who is not a party to a lawsuit but who petitions the court or is requested by the court to file a brief in the action because that person has a strong interest in the subject matter. – Often shortened to *amicus*. – Also termed *friend of the court*. (*Black’s Law Dictionary, eighth edition (2004)*)
8. **Animus** - Will or intention. (Online 4)
9. **Appellant** - The party who appeals a district court's decision, usually seeking reversal of that decision. (Online 5)
10. **Appellee** - The party who opposes an appellant's appeal, and who seeks to persuade the appeals court to affirm the district court's decision. (Online 5)
11. **Arraignment** - A proceeding in which an individual who is accused of committing a crime is brought into court, told of the charges, and asked to plead guilty or not guilty. (Online 3)
12. **Attorney** - A person appointed to act for another person (such as when someone cannot look after their own affairs). A formal document called a power of attorney is used to appoint the attorney. It is also the name used for a US lawyer. (Online 6)
13. **Bail** - *n.*
 1. A security such as cash or a bond; especially, security required by the court for the release of a prisoner who must appear at a future time.
 2. The process by which a person is released from custody either on the undertaking of a surety or on his or her own recognizance.
 3. Release of a prisoner on security for a future appearance; especially, the delivery of a person in custody to a surety. (*Black’s Law Dictionary, eighth edition (2004)*)
14. **Bankruptcy** -
 1. A statutory procedure by which a (usually insolvent) debtor obtains financial relief and undergoes a judicially supervised reorganization or liquidation of the debtor’s assets for the benefit of creditors; a case under the Bankruptcy Code (Title 11 of the United States Code).
 2. The field of law dealing with the rights of debtors who are financially unable to pay their debts and right of their creditors. – Also termed *bankruptcy law*.
 3. The status of a party who has declared bankruptcy under bankruptcy statute. – Also termed *statutory insolvency*.
 4. Informally, the fact of being financially unable to pay one’s debts and obligations as they become due; insolvency. (*Black’s Law Dictionary, eighth edition (2004)*)
15. **Barrister** - A lawyer who can speak in the higher courts, which a solicitor is not allowed to do. (Online 6)

16. **Brief** - A written statement submitted by the lawyer for each side in a case that explains to the judge(s) why they should decide the case (or a particular part of a case) in favor of that lawyer's client. (Online 3)
17. **Caveat** - "Warning". A legal document lodged in court by a party so that no order or ruling affecting him or her passes in his or her absence or without receiving prior notice and an opportunity to be heard by the court before any order is made. (Online 4)
18. **Continuance** - Decision by a judge to postpone trial until a later date. (Online 3)
19. **Conviction** - A judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant. (Online 3)
20. **Counsel** - advice; a term also used to refer to the lawyers in a case. (Online 5)
21. **Counterclaim** - A claim made by a defender against a pursuer in a civil action raised against him or her. (Online 4)
22. **Cross-examine** - To question a witness for the other side in a case. (Online 6)
23. **Curator** - A person either entitled by law or appointed by the court or an individual to administer the estate of another, as of a young or a person with mental incapacity. (Online 4)
24. **De facto** - Latin, meaning "in fact" or "actually." Something that exists in fact but not as a matter of law. (Online 5)
25. **Defendant** - In a civil suit, the person complained against; in a criminal case, the person accused of the crime. (Online 3)
26. **De jure** - Latin, meaning "in law." Something that exists by operation of law. (Online 5)
27. **Delict** - A civil wrong. (Online 4)
28. **De novo** - Latin, meaning "anew." A trial de novo is a completely new trial. Appellate review de novo implies no deference to the trial judge's ruling. (Online 5)
29. **Docket** - A log containing the complete history of each case in the form of brief chronological entries summarizing the court proceedings. (Online 5)
30. **En banc** - French, meaning "on the bench." All judges of an appellate court sitting together to hear a case, as opposed to the routine disposition by panels of three judges. In the Ninth Circuit, an en banc panel consists of 11 randomly selected judges. (Online 5)
31. **Evidence** - Information presented in testimony or in documents that is used to persuade the fact finder (judge or jury) to decide the case in favor of one side or the other. (Online 5)
32. **Exoner** To discharge from liability. Thus, a judicial factor may seek exoneration and discharge by the court. (Online 4)
33. **Ex parte** - A proceeding brought before a court by one party only, without notice to or challenge by the other side. (Online 5)
34. **Extrajudicial** - *adj.* Outside court; outside the functioning of the court system. – Also termed *out-of-court*. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition (2004)*)
35. **Felony** - A serious crime punishable by death or at least one year in a state or federal prison. Felonies include arson, rape, perjury and homicide. When theft is involved, the value of that which was stolen determines whether the offense is considered a misdemeanor or felony. (Online 2)
36. **Grand jury** - A body of 16-23 citizens who listen to evidence of criminal allegations, which is presented by the prosecutors, and determine whether there is probable cause to believe an individual committed an offense. See also indictment and U.S. attorney. (Online 5)
37. **Guardian** - A person appointed by a parent or a court to act as the legal representative of the child in the event of the parent's death, or a person appointed by a court to act as guardian in relation to the property, financial affairs or personal welfare of a person with incapacity. (Online 4)

38. **Guardian** - a person appointed formally to look after the interests of a child, or of someone who is not capable of looking after their own affairs. (Online 6)
39. **Habeas corpus** - Latin, meaning "you have the body." A writ of habeas corpus generally is a judicial order forcing law enforcement authorities to produce a prisoner they are holding, and to justify the prisoner's continued confinement. Federal judges receive petitions for a writ of habeas corpus from state prison inmates who say their state prosecutions violated federally protected rights in some way. (Online 5)
40. **Hearsay** - Evidence presented by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else. With some exceptions, hearsay generally is not admissible as evidence at trial (Online 5)
41. **Impeachment** - (1) The process of calling something into question, as in "impeaching the testimony of a witness." (2) The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may "impeach" (accuse of misconduct) high officers of the federal government for trial in the Senate. (Online 3)
42. **In camera** - Latin, meaning in a judge's chambers. Often means outside the presence of a jury and the public. In private. (Online 5)
43. **Indictment** - The formal charge issued by a grand jury stating that there is enough evidence that the defendant committed the crime to justify having a trial; it is used primarily for felonies. See also information. (Online 5)
44. **Information** - A formal accusation by a government attorney that the defendant committed a misdemeanor. See also indictment. (Online 5)
45. **Injunction** - An order of the court prohibiting (or compelling) the performance of a specific act to prevent irreparable damage or injury. (Online 3)
46. **Inter alia** - Among other things. (Online 4)
47. **Jurisdiction** - The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a certain type of case. It also is used as a synonym for venue, meaning the geographic area over which the court has territorial jurisdiction to decide cases. (Online 5)
48. **Jurisprudence** - The study of law and the structure of the legal system (Online 5)
49. **Juror** - One of the people who are acting as a jury. (Online 6)
50. **Jury** - The group of persons selected to hear the evidence in a trial and render a verdict on matters of fact. See also grand jury. (Online 5)
51. **Jury pool** - The group of people from which the actual jury is chosen. The jury pool is randomly selected from a source such as voter registration banks. Lawyers in the case choose the actual jurors from the jury pool through a process called voir dire. (Online 3)
52. **Kinship** - Relationship by blood.
53. **Lawsuit** - A legal action started by a plaintiff against a defendant based on a complaint that the defendant failed to perform a legal duty which resulted in harm to the plaintiff. (Online 5)
Lawsuit - A claim made in a court of law. (Online 6)
54. **Lawyer** - *n.* One who is licenced to practice law. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition* (2004))
55. **Lex** - *n.* [Latin "law"]
1. Law, especially statutory law.
2. Positive law, as opposed to natural law. • Strictly speaking, *lex* is a statute, whereas *jus* is law in general (as well as a right).
3. A system or body of laws, written or unwritten, that are peculiar to a jurisdiction or to a field of human activity.
4. A collection of uncodified laws within a jurisdiction. **5.** LEX PUBLICA .
6. LEX PRIVATA.
7. *Civil law.* A legislative bill.
8. The acquisition of property under some specific law, when the property is made over by a magistrate to the claimant.

9. A term of a contract, treaty, or other agreement. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition* (2004))
56. **Litigation** - taking legal action through the courts. (Online 6)
57. **Loco parentis** - In place of a parent. (Online 4)
58. **Locus** - [Latin "place"] The place or position where something is done or exists. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition* (2004))
59. **Malfeasance** - An unlawful act. (Online 6)
60. **Mens rea** - Guilty purpose. (Online 4)
61. **Mens rea** - the intent to commit a crime and also the knowledge that an act is wrong. (Online 6)
62. **Misdemeanor** - Usually a petty offense, a less serious crime than a felony, punishable by less than a year of confinement. (Online 3)
63. **Mistrial** - An invalid trial caused by fundamental error. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again, beginning with the selection of a new jury. (Online 3)
64. **Mora** - Undue delay. (Online 4)
65. **Motion** - A request by a litigant to a judge for a decision on an issue relating to the case. (Online 5)
66. **Next of kin** - The person(s) nearest in degree to another person; e.g., the nearest ascendant or descendant of a deceased person. (Online 4)
67. **Nolo contendere** - No contest. A plea of nolo contendere has the same effect as a plea of guilty, as far as the criminal sentence is concerned, but may not be considered as an admission of guilt for any other purpose. (Online 5)
68. **Nullity** - Non existent or lacking legal force as applied to acts or writings which are null and void. Also applies to a marriage / civil partnership affected by an inherent defect such as existence of a prior marriage/civil partnership or relationship within a prohibited degree. (Online 4)
69. **Oath** - In court proceedings the sworn undertaking by a witness to give truthful evidence. (Online 4)
70. **Opinion** - A judge's written explanation of the decision of the court. Because a case may be heard by three or more judges in the court of appeals, the opinion in appellate decisions can take several forms. If all the judges completely agree on the result, one judge will write the opinion for all. If all the judges do not agree, the formal decision will be based upon the view of the majority, and one member of the majority will write the opinion. The judges who did not agree with the majority may write separately in dissenting or concurring opinions to present their views. A dissenting opinion disagrees with the majority opinion because of the reasoning and/or the principles of law the majority used to decide the case. A concurring opinion agrees with the decision of the majority opinion, but offers further comment or clarification or even an entirely different reason for reaching the same result. Only the majority opinion can serve as binding precedent in future cases. See also precedent. (Online 5)
71. **Oral argument** - An opportunity for lawyers to summarize their position before the court and also to answer the judges' questions. (Online 5)
72. **Parole** - Release from prison early. If someone is given parole they may be returned to prison if they offend again. (Online 6)
- Per curiam** - *adj. & adv.* [Latin] By the court as a whole. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition* (2004))
73. **Per incuriam** - Through negligence, mistake or error. (Online 4)
74. **Perjury** - Lying to a court after you have been sworn in. (Online 6)
- Perjury** The crime committed by a witness in court proceedings by lying on oath or on an affirmation. (Online 4)

75. **Per stirpes** - By descent, i.e. through a parent and not in one's own right. (Where per stirpes the share which would have fallen to the predeceasing parent if alive is divided equally among the children). (Online 4)
76. **Petition** - *n.* **1.** A formal written request presented to a court from an appellate court.
2. In some states, the first pleading in a lawsuit; complaint.
3. Patents. A patent applicant's request to a patent office's administrative head for supervision of a procedural or jurisdictional matter related to the patent application. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition (2004)*)
77. **Plaintiff** - The person who files the complaint in a civil lawsuit. (Online 3)
78. **Plea** - In a criminal case, the defendant's statement pleading "guilty" or "not guilty" in answer to the charges in open court. A plea of nolo contendere or an Alford plea may also be made. A guilty plea allows the defendant to forego a trial. (Online 3)
79. **Precedent** - Lower courts have to follow the decisions of the higher courts. This is called precedent, binding precedent or judicial precedent. (Online 5)
Precedent - The decision of a court regarded as a source of law or authority in the decision of a later case. (Online 4)
80. **Prima facie** - On the face of it. (Online 6)
81. **Probation** - A form of sentence in criminal proceedings requiring an offender to be supervised by a social worker for a specified period of between six months and three years. (Online 4)
82. **Pro forma** - A document used as a form or style. (Online 4)
83. **Pro se** - Representing oneself. Serving as one's own lawyer. (Online 5)
84. **Prosecute** - To charge someone with a crime. A prosecutor tries a criminal case on behalf of the government. (Online 3)
85. **Public defenders** - Represent defendants who can't afford an attorney in criminal matters. (Online 3)
86. **Quash** - *vb.* **1.** To annul or make void; to terminate.
2. To suppress or subdue; to crush. (*Black's Law Dictionary, eighth edition (2004)*)
87. **Queen's counsel** - A senior and experienced lawyer on whom the Queen has conferred this honour. (Online 4)
88. **Remand** - Being kept in prison or paying bail. If an accused person is placed on remand they are either kept in prison for a short period or have to pay bail or get someone to pay it for them. It is used for short periods before a trial starts. (Online 6)
89. **Respondent** - (1) A person who enters the process of a petition to oppose it.
(2) The person against whom an appeal to a higher court from a lower court is made. (Online 4)
90. **Sentence** - The punishment ordered by a court for a defendant convicted of a crime. (Online 5)
91. **Sequester** - To separate. Sometimes juries are sequestered from outside influences during their deliberations. (Online 5)
92. **Sheriff** - The judge who presides in the sheriff court. There are 49 sheriff court houses. (Online 4)
93. **Sidebar** - A conference between the judge and lawyers held out of earshot of the jury and spectators. (Online 3)
94. **Solicitor** - Chief law officer of city, town, or other governmental body or department
95. **Standard of proof** - Degree of proof required. In criminal cases, prosecutors must prove a defendant's guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt." The majority of civil lawsuits require proof "by a preponderance of the evidence" (50 percent plus), but in some the standard is higher and requires "clear and convincing" proof. (Online 5)
96. **Stare decisis** Latin for "to stand by things decided," to adhere to precedents of earlier cases as sources of law. When an issue has already been ruled upon by a court, other cases

- involving the same issue must receive the same response from that court or lower courts. (Online 2)
97. **Statute** - A law passed by a legislature. (Online 5)
Statute - An Act of Parliament. (Online 4)
98. **Statute of limitations** - A law that sets the time within which parties must take action to enforce their rights. (Online 3)
99. **Sua sponte** - Latin, meaning "of its own will." Often refers to a court taking an action in a case without being asked to do so by either side. (Online 5)
100. **Subordination** - The act or process by which a person's rights or claims are ranked below those of others. (Online 5)
101. **Subpoena** - A command, issued under a court's authority, to a witness to appear and give testimony. (Online 5)
102. **Subpoena duces tecum** - A command to a witness to appear and produce documents. (Online 5)
103. **Summons** - The form of writ initiating an action in the Court of Session. It is issued in name of the sovereign, containing a royal mandate to messengers-at-arms to cite the defender to the court. (Online 4)
Summons - an order by a court that a person attend at a particular court at a stated time on a particular date. (Online 6)
104. **Testify** - Answer questions in court. (Online 3)
105. **Testimony** - Evidence presented orally by witnesses during trials or before grand juries. (Online 3)
106. **Tort** - A civil wrong or breach of a duty to another person as outlined by law. A very common tort is negligent operation of a motor vehicle that results in property damage and personal injury in an automobile accident. (Online 3)
107. **Transcript** - A written, word-for-word record of what was said, either in a proceeding such as a trial or during some other conversation. (Online 3)
108. **Tutor** - One who teaches, usually a private instructor. State ex rel. Veeder v. State Board of Education, 97 Mont. 121, 33 P.2d 516, 522. In the civil law, this term corresponds nearly to "guardian" (i.e., a person appointed to have the care of the person of a minor and the administration of his estate), except that the guardian of a minor who has passed a certain age is called "curator," and has powers and duties differing somewhat from those of a tutor.
109. **Ultra vires** - Without authority. (Online 4)
110. **Uphold** - The appellate court agrees with the lower court decision and allows it to stand.
111. **Venue** - The geographic area in which a court has jurisdiction. A change of venue is a change or transfer of a case from one judicial district to another. (Online 5)
112. **Verdict** - The decision of a trial jury or a judge that determines the guilt or innocence of a criminal defendant, or that determines the final outcome of a civil case. (Online 5)
113. **Voir dire** - Jury selection process of questioning prospective jurors, to ascertain their qualifications and determine any basis for challenge. (Online 5)
Voir dire - The process by which judges and lawyers select a petit jury from among those eligible to serve by questioning them to determine knowledge of the facts of the case and a willingness to decide the case only on the evidence presented in court. "Voir dire" is a phrase meaning "to speak the truth." (Online 3)
114. **Warrant** - Court authorization, most often for law enforcement officers, to conduct a search or make an arrest. (Online 5)
115. **Witness** - A person called upon by either side in a lawsuit to give testimony before the court or jury. (Online 3)
116. **Writ** - A written court order directing a person to take, or refrain from taking, a certain act. (Online 5)

APPENDIX 2

INCLUDED AND ABSENT LEGAL TERM ENTRY WORDS WITHIN THE CORPUS

Legal term entry words	ELD 1997	ELD 2004	ELD 2007	ELD 2013	<i>Letonika.lv</i>
1. Abandonment					
2. Acquittal				◆	
3. Admonition					
4. Adoption					
5. Affidavit		◆		◆	
6. Allegation					
7. Amicus curiae	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
8. Animus					
9. Appellant					
10. Appellee					
11. Arraignment					
12. Attorney					
13. Bail					
14. Bankruptcy					
15. Barrister					
16. Brief					
17. Caveat					
18. Continuance					
19. Conviction					
20. Counsel					
21. Counterclaim				◆	
22. Cross-examine				◆	
23. Curator					
24. De facto				◆	
25. Defendant				◆	
26. De jure					
27. Delict					
28. De novo				◆	
29. Docket					
30. En banc	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
31. Evidence					
32. Exonerate					
33. Ex parte	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
34. Extrajudicial				◆	
35. Felony					
36. Grand jury	◇	◇	◇	◇	
37. Guardian					
38. Habeas corpus	◆	◆		◆	◆
39. Hearsay					
40. Impeachment					
41. In camera	◆	◆	◆	◆	◇
42. Indictment				◆	
43. Information					

44. Injunction					
45. Inter alia	◆	◆			
46. Interrogatory					
47. Jurisdiction					
48. Jurisprudence					
49. Juror					
50. Jury					
51. Jury pool	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
52. Kinship					
53. Lawsuit					
54. Lawyer					
55. Lex	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
56. Litigation				◆	
57. Loco parentis	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
58. Locus					
59. Malfeasance				◆	
60. Mens rea	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
61. Misdemeanour				◆	
62. Mistrial	◆	◆		◆	◆
63. Mora	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
64. Motion					
65. Next of kin	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
66. Nolo contendere	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
67. Nullity					
68. Oath					
69. Opinion					
70. Oral argument	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
71. Parole					
72. Per curiam	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
73. Per incuriam	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
74. Perjury					
75. Per stirpes	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
76. Petition					
77. Plaintiff					
78. Plea					
79. Precedent					
80. Prima facie				◆	
81. Probation					
82. Pro forma					
83. Pro se	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
84. Prosecute					
85. Public defenders	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
86. Quash					
87. Queen's Counsel				◆	
88. Remand				◆	
89. Respondent					
90. Sentence					

91. Sequester					
92. Sheriff					
93. Sidebar	◆	◆	◆	◆	
94. Solicitor				◆	
95. Standard of proof	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
96. Stare decisis	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
97. Statute				◆	
98. Statute of limitations	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
99. Sua sponte	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
100. Subordination					
101. Subpoena					
102. Subpoena duces tecum	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
103. Summons					
104. Testify					
105. Testimony					
106. Tort				◆	
107. Transcript					
108. Tutor					
109. Ultra vires					
110. Uphold				◆	
111. Venue					
112. Verdict					
113. Voir dire	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
114. Warrant					
115. Witness					
116. Writ					
Included in total:	88/116	87/116	91/116	71/116	93/116
Partially included in total:	1/116	1/116	1/116	1/116	1/116
Absent in total:	27/116	28/116	24/116	44/116	22/116

* The empty (white coloured) diamonds represent those legal term entry words which were found in the supplementary examples/collocations under other headwords; the black coloured (filled) diamonds represent those legal terms which were not found in the dictionaries under the respective entry words.

APPENDIX 3

TYPES OF EQUIVALENCE IN ENGLISH-LATVIAN DICTIONARIES

Legal term as entry word	ELD 1997	ELD 2004	ELD 2007	ELD 2013
1. Abandonment	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence 5 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence 5 Near- full</i>
2. Acquittal	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	
3. Admonition	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>
4. Adoption	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>
5. Affidavit	<i>Near-full</i>		<i>Near-full</i>	
6. Allegation	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non- equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non- equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non- equivalence</i>
7. Amicus curiae				
8. Animus	<i>Non-equivalence</i>	<i>Non-equivalence</i>	<i>Non-equivalence</i>	<i>Non-equivalence</i>
9. Appellant	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
10. Appellee	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
11. Arraignment	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non- equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non- equivalence</i>
12. Attorney	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3, 4 Divergence</i>
13. Bail	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>
14. Bankruptcy	<i>1 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>

15. Barrister	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
16. Brief	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3, 4 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3, 4 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
17. Caveat	<i>1, 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence</i>
18. Continuance	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>2, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3, 4, 5 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2, 4 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
19. Conviction	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>
20. Counsel	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence Convergence 4 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Convergence 4 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Convergence 4 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Convergence 4 Near-full</i>
21. Counterclaim	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
22. Cross-examine	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	
23. Curator	<i>Non-equivalence</i>	<i>Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2, 4, 5 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2, 4 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>
24. De facto	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
25. Defendant	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
26. De jure	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
27. Delict	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
28. De novo	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
29. Docket	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 Non- equivalence 7 Near-full</i>	<i>Non-equivalence</i>
30. En banc				
31. Evidence	<i>1, 2, 4 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2, 4 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
32. Exonerate	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
33. Ex parte				
34. Extrajudicial	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
35. Felony	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
36. Grand jury	<i>Divergence</i>	<i>Divergence</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>

37. Guardian	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>
38. Habeas corpus			<i>Near-full</i>	
39. Hearsay	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>
40. Impeachment	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2, 3 Near-full</i>
41. In camera				
42. Indictment	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence</i>	
43. Information	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
44. Injunction	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>
45. Inter alia			<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
46. Interrogatory	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>
47. Jurisdiction	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
48. Jurisprudence	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence</i>
49. Juror	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Divergence</i>
50. Jury	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Convergence 4 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full 3 Convergence 4 Divergence</i>
51. Jury pool				
52. Kinship	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>
53. Lawsuit	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
54. Lawyer	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
55. Lex				
56. Litigation	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
57. Loco parentis				
58. Locus	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>

59. Malfeasance	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	
60. Mens rea				
61. Misdemeanour	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
62. Mistrial			<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	
63. Mora				
64. Motion	<i>1-6 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1-6 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1-7, 9 Non-equivalence 8 Near-full</i>	<i>1-7 Non-equivalence 8 Near-full</i>
65. Next of kin				
66. Nolo contendere				
67. Nullity	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
68. Oath	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>
69. Opinion	<i>1 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 F Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>
70. Oral argument				
71. Parole	<i>1-3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2-4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3-7 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3-7 Non-equivalence</i>
72. Per curiam				
73. Per incuriam				
74. Perjury	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>
75. Per stirpes				
76. Petition	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>
77. Plaintiff	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
78. Plea	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2, 6 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full 4, 5 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence</i>
79. Precedent	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>
80. Prima facie	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	

81. Probation	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>
82. Pro forma	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
83. Pro se				
84. Prosecute	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
85. Public defenders				
86. Quash	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>
87. Queen's Counsel	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
88. Remand	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	
89. Respondent	<i>1 Near-full 2-3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2-4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2-4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>
90. Sentence	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Non-equivalence 3 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>
91. Sequester	<i>Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>Convergence</i>
92. Sheriff	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>	<i>Convergence</i>
93. Sidebar				
94. Solicitor	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 4 Non-equivalence 3 Divergence</i>	
95. Standard of proof				
96. Stare decisis				
97. Statute	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 2 Near-full</i>	
98. Statute of limitations				
99. Sua sponte				
100. Subordination	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-</i>

	<i>equivalence</i>	<i>equivalence</i>	<i>equivalence</i>	<i>equivalence</i>
101. Subpoena	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>
102. Subpoena duces tecum				
103. Summons	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Near-full 3 Non-equivalence</i>
104. Testify	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence 3 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>
105. Testimony	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Convergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Convergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Convergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2, 3 Convergence</i>
106. Tort	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
107. Transcript	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Convergence 2 Non-equivalence</i>
108. Tutor	<i>1, 4 Near-full 2, 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 4 Near-full 2, 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 4 Near-full 2, 3 Divergence</i>	<i>1, 4 Near-full 2, 3 Divergence</i>
109. Ultra vires	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	<i>Near-full</i>	
110. Uphold	<i>1, 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1, 2 Convergence 3, 4 Non-equivalence</i>
111. Venue	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>	<i>1, 3 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full</i>
112. Verdict	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Divergence</i>
113. Voir dire				
114. Warrant	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full 3, 4 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full 3, 4 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full 3, 4 Divergence</i>	<i>1 Non-equivalence 2 Near-full 3, 4 Divergence</i>
115. Witness	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>
116. Writ	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>	<i>1 Near-full 2 Non-equivalence</i>

APPENDIX 4

CONTENT OF THE ENTRIES OF LEGAL TERMS

Legal term as entry word	ELD 1997	ELD 2004	ELD 2007	ELD 2013
1. Abandonment	1. pamešana; atstāšana; 2. atmešana; atsacīšanās; 3. nepiespiestība; dabiskums; 4. jūtu uzplūds;	1. pamešana; atstāšana; 2. atmešana; atteikšanās 3. nepiespiestība; dabiskums; 4. jūtu uzplūds;	1. pamešana; atstāšana (<i>avārijas situācijā</i>); 2. atmešana; atsacīšanās; a. of invention – atsacīšanās no tiesībām uz izgudrojumu; a. of mark <i>amer.</i> – atteikšanās no prečzīmes; a. of ownership – atteikšanās no īpašuma tiesībām; a. of rights – atteikšanās no tiesībām; a. of title – atteikšanās no likumīga titula; actual a. – faktiskā atteikšanās; constructive a. – konstruktīva atteikšanās; voluntary a. – brīvprātīga atteikšanās 3. nepiespiestība; dabiskums; 4. jūtu uzplūds; 5. <i>jur.</i> atteikšanās (<i>no prasības</i>); prasības atsaukšana	<i>n</i> 1. pamešana; atstāšana (<i>avārijas situācijā</i>); 2. atmešana; atsacīšanās; 3. nepiespiestība; dabiskums; 4. jūtu uzplūds; 5. <i>jur.</i> atteikšanās (<i>no prasības</i>); prasības atsaukšana
2. Acquittal	<i>n</i> 1. atbrīvošana (<i>no saistībām, parāda</i>); 2. attaisnošana (<i>tiesā</i>); 3. (<i>pienākuma, uzdevuma</i>) veikšana	<i>n</i> 1. atbrīvošana (<i>no saistībām, parāda</i>); 2. attaisnošana (<i>tiesā</i>); attaisnojums; 3. (<i>pienākuma, uzdevuma</i>) veikšana	<i>n</i> 1. atbrīvošana (<i>no saistībām, parāda</i>); 2. attaisnošana (<i>tiesā</i>); attaisnojums; 3. (<i>pienākuma, uzdevuma</i>) veikšana	
3. Admonition	<i>n</i> 1. pamācība; aizrādījums; 2. brīdinājums; 3. pārmetums	<i>n</i> 1. pamācība; aizrādījums; 2. brīdinājums; 3. pārmetums	<i>n</i> 1. pamācība; aizrādījums; 2. brīdinājums; padoms; 3. pārmetums	<i>n</i> 1. pamācība; aizrādījums; 2. brīdinājums; padoms; 3. pārmetums
4. Adoption	<i>n</i> 1. adoptēšana;	<i>n</i> 1. adoptēšana; adoptācija;	<i>n</i> 1. adoptēšana; adopcija; 2.	<i>n</i> 1. adoptēšana;

	adoptācija; 2. (<i>lēmuma, rezolūcijas</i>) pieņemšana; 3. (<i>metodes, tradīciju</i>) apgūšana; pārņemšana	2. (<i>lēmuma, rezolūcijas</i>) pieņemšana; 3. (<i>metodes, tradīciju</i>) apgūšana; pārņemšana; 4. <i>val.</i> aizgūvums	(<i>lēmuma, rezolūcijas</i>) pieņemšana; 3. (<i>metodes, tradīciju</i>) apgūšana; pārņemšana; a. of methods – pieredzes pārņemšana	adopcija; 2. (<i>lēmuma, rezolūcijas</i>) pieņemšana; 3. (<i>metodes, tradīciju</i>) apgūšana; pārņemšana; a. of methods – pieredzes pārņemšana
5. Affidavit	<i>n jur.</i> ar zvērestu apliecināta rakstveida liecība; to make (take, swear) an a. – zvērot nodot liecību		<i>n jur.</i> ar zvērestu apliecināta rakstveida liecība; oficiāla liecība, apliecinājums, oficiāla izziņa; to make (take, swear) an a. – zvērot nodot liecību	
6. Allegation	<i>n.</i> 1. (<i>nepamatots</i>) apgalvojums; 2. aizbildināšanās	<i>n.</i> 1. (<i>nepamatots</i>) apgalvojums; 2. aizbildināšanās; 3. <i>jur.</i> Paziņojums, apgalvojums (<i>kas vēl jāpierāda</i>)	<i>n</i> 1. paziņojums; apgalvojums (<i>parasti mutvārdos</i>); unsubstantiated (unsupported) a. – nepamatots paziņojums; 2. aizbildināšanās	<i>n</i> 1. paziņojums; apgalvojums (<i>parasti mutvārdos</i>); unsubstantiated (unsupported) a. – nepamatots paziņojums; 2. aizbildināšanās
7. Amicus curiae				
8. Animus	<i>n</i> naidīgums; naids	<i>n</i> naidīgums; naids	<i>n</i> naidīgums; naids	<i>n</i> naidīgums; naids
9. Appellant	<i>jur.</i> I <i>n</i> apelants; II <i>a</i> apelācijas-; a. court – apelācijas tiesa	<i>jur.</i> I <i>n</i> apelants; II <i>a</i> apelācijas-; a. court – apelācijas tiesa	<i>jur.</i> I <i>n</i> apelants; II <i>a</i> apelējošs-; apelācijas-	<i>n jur.</i> I <i>n</i> apelants; II <i>a</i> apelējošs-; apelācijas-
10. Appellee	<i>n jur.</i> atbildētājs; apsūdzētais (<i>apelācijas tiesā</i>)	<i>n jur.</i> atbildētājs; apsūdzētais (<i>apelācijas tiesā</i>)	<i>n jur.</i> atbildētājs; apsūdzētais (<i>apelācijas tiesā</i>)	<i>n jur.</i> atbildētājs; apsūdzētais (<i>apelācijas tiesā</i>)
11. Arraignment	<i>n.</i> 1. iesūdzēšana; apsūdzība; 2. nosodījums; kritika	<i>n.</i> 1. iesūdzēšana; apsūdzība; 2. nosodījums; kritika	<i>n</i> 1. iesūdzēšana; apsūdzība; 2. nosodījums; kritika	<i>n</i> 1. iesūdzēšana; apsūdzība; 2. nosodījums; kritika
12. Attorney	<i>n.</i> 1. pilnvarotais; pārstāvis; power of a. –	<i>n.</i> 1. pilnvarotais; pārstāvis; power of a. – pilnvaras;	<i>n</i> 1. pilnvarotais; pārstāvis; power of a. – pilnvaras; warrant (letter) of a. –	<i>n</i> 1. pilnvarotais;

	<p>pilnvaras; warrant (letter) of a. – pilnvara; 2. <i>amer.</i> advokāts; 3.: district (circuit) a. <i>amer.</i> – apgabala prokurors</p>	<p>warrant (letter) of a. – pilnvara; 2. <i>amer.</i> advokāts; 3.: district (circuit) a. <i>amer.</i> – apgabala prokurors</p>	<p>pilnvara; by a. – pēc pilnvaras; 2. <i>amer.</i> advokāts; 3. prokurors; a. district (circuit) a. <i>amer.</i> – apgabala prokurors;</p>	<p>pārstāvis; power of a. – pilnvaras; warrant (letter) of a. – pilnvara; by a. – pēc pilnvaras; 2. <i>amer.</i> advokāts; 3. prokurors; a. district (circuit) a. <i>amer.</i> – apgabala prokurors; a. general <i>amer.</i> – (štata) galvenais prokurors; 4.: A.G. – 1) <i>brit.</i> aukstākais tieslietu ierēdnis; 2) <i>amer.</i> tieslietu ministrs un ģenerālprokurors</p>
13. Bail	<p>I n jur. 1. galvojums; drošības nauda; out on b. – atbrīvots pret galvojumu (drošības naudu); to admit to b. – atbrīvot pret drošības naudu; to forfeit one's b. – neierasties tiesā; to surrender to one's b. – ierasties tiesā; 2. galvotājs; to give (find, offer) b. – atrast galvotāju; ♦ straw b. <i>amer.</i> – nedrošs apgalvojums; to be (go, stand) b. for smb. – galvot par kādu; to give</p>	<p>I n jur. 1. galvojums; drošības nauda; out on b. – atbrīvots pret galvojumu (drošības naudu); to admit to b. – atbrīvot pret drošības naudu; to forfeit one's b. – neierasties tiesā; to surrender to one's b. – ierasties tiesā; 2. galvotājs; to give (find, offer) b. – atrast galvotāju; ♦ straw b. <i>amer.</i> – nedrošs apgalvojums; to be (go, stand) b. for smb. – galvot par kādu; to give (take) leg b. <i>sar. humor.</i> – laisties lapās; II v jur. 1. galvot; 2. atbrīvot pret galvojumu (drošības naudu)</p>	<p>I n jur. 1. galvojums; drošības nauda; out on b. – atbrīvots pret galvojumu (drošības naudu); to admit to b. – atbrīvot pret drošības naudu; to forfeit one's b. – neierasties tiesā; to surrender to one's b. – ierasties tiesā; 2. galvotājs; to give (find, offer) b. – atrast galvotāju; ♦ straw b. <i>amer.</i> – nedrošs apgalvojums; to be (go, stand) b. for smb. – galvot par kādu; to give (take) leg b. <i>sar. humor.</i> – laisties lapās; II v jur. 1. galvot; 2. atbrīvot pret galvojumu (drošības naudu); III to b. smb. out – atbrīvot kādu pret galvojumu (drošības naudu)</p>	<p>I n jur. 1. galvojums; drošības nauda; 2. galvotājs; to give (find, offer) b. – atrast galvotāju; ♦ straw b. <i>amer.</i> – nedrošs apgalvojums; to give (take) leg b. <i>sar. humor.</i> – laisties lapās; II v jur. 1. galvot; 2. atbrīvot pret galvojumu (drošības naudu)</p>

	(take) leg b. <i>sar. humor.</i> – laisties lapās; II <i>v jur.</i> 1. galvot; 2. atbrīvot pret galvojumu (drošības naudu); III to b. <i>smb.</i> out – atbrīvot kādu pret galvojumu (drošības naudu)			
14. Bankruptcy	<i>n</i> bankrots	<i>n</i> bankrots	<i>n</i> 1. bankrots; sabrukums; maksātnespēja; fraudulent b. – ļaunprātīgs bankrots; b petition – bankrota pieteikums; b. law – likums par bankrotu; to go into b. – bankrotēt; 2. krahs (<i>politikā</i>)	<i>n</i> 1. bankrots; sabrukums; maksātnespēja; fraudulent b. – ļaunprātīgs bankrots; b petition – bankrota pieteikums; b. law – likums par bankrotu; to go into b. – bankrotēt; 2. krahs (<i>politikā</i>)
15. Barrister	<i>n</i> advokāts; briefless b. – advokāts bez prakses; revising b. <i>parl.</i> – vēlētajū sarakstu pārbaudītājs	<i>n sev. brit.</i> baristrs, advokāts (<i>augstāko instanču tiesās</i>); briefless b. – advokāts bez prakses; revising b. <i>parl.</i> – vēlētajū sarakstu pārbaudītājs	<i>n</i> advokāts; baristrs; briefless b. – advokāts bez prakses; revising b. <i>parl.</i> – vēlētajū sarakstu pārbaudītājs	<i>n</i> advokāts; baristrs; briefless b. – advokāts bez prakses; revising b. <i>parl.</i> – vēlētajū sarakstu pārbaudītājs
16. Brief	I n 1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums; 2. jur. īss lietas izklāsts; to have plenty of ~s – (<i>par advokātu</i>) būt plašai praksei; to hold a b. (<i>for</i>) – aizstāvēt; to take a b. – uzņemt lietas izskatīšanu tiesā; to	I n 1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums; 2. jur. īss lietas izklāsts; to have plenty of ~s – (<i>par advokātu</i>) būt plašai praksei; to hold a b. (<i>for</i>) – aizstāvēt; to take a b. – uzņemt lietas izskatīšanu tiesā; to throw down one's b. – atteikties no lietas	I n 1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums; 2. jur. īss rakstveida lietas izklāsts (<i>pamatots ar faktiem un dokumentiem</i>); 3. jur., sar. klients, darījums; to have plenty of ~s – (<i>par advokātu</i>) būt plašai pieredzei; to hold a b. (<i>for</i>) – aizstāvēt; to take a b. – uzņemt lietas izskatīšanu tiesā; to throw down one's b. –	I n 1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums; 2. jur. īss rakstveida lietas izklāsts (<i>pamatots ar faktiem un dokumentiem</i>); 3. jur., sar. klients, darījums; 3. paziņojums; 4. av. Instrukcija (<i>lidotājiem pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>);

	throw down one's b. – atteikties no lietas turpmākas izskatīšanas; 3. mil. instrukcija (<i>lidotājiem pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>); II a īss; neilgs; in b. – īsumā; to be b. and to the point – runāt īsi un konkrēti (<i>par lietas būtību</i>); III v 1. rezumēt; īsi izteikt; 2. jur. uzticēt lietu (<i>advokātam</i>); 3. mil. instruēt (<i>kara lidotājus</i>)	turpmākas izskatīšanas; 3. mil. instrukcija (<i>lidotājiem pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>); II a īss; neilgs; lakonisks; in b. – īsumā; to be b. and to the point – runāt īsi un konkrēti (<i>par lietas būtību</i>); III v 1. rezumēt; īsi izteikt; 2. jur. uzticēt lietu (<i>advokātam</i>); 3. mil. instruēt (<i>kara lidotājus</i>)	atteikties no lietas turpmākas izskatīšanas; 3. paziņojums ; official b. – oficiāls paziņojums 4. av. Instrukcija (<i>lidotājiem pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>); II a 1. īss; neilgs; 2. lakonisks ; in b. – īsumā; to be b. and to the point – runāt īsi un konkrēti (<i>par lietas būtību</i>); 3. reti ass, rupjš (<i>piem., par manierēm</i>); 4. plaši izplatīts, bieži sastopams (<i>par slimībām</i>); III v 1. rezumēt; īsi izteikt; 2. jur. uzticēt lietu (<i>advokātam</i>); 3. av. instruēt (<i>kara lidotājus pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>); 4. sar. stāstīt	II a 1. īss; neilgs; 2. lakonisks ; in b. – īsumā; 3. reti ass, rupjš (<i>piem., par manierēm</i>); 4. plaši izplatīts, bieži sastopams (<i>par slimībām</i>); III v 1. rezumēt; īsi izteikt; 2. jur. uzticēt lietu (<i>advokātam</i>); 3. av. instruēt (<i>kara lidotājus pirms kaujas lidojuma</i>); 4. sar. stāstīt
17. Caveat	<i>n.</i> 1. brīdinājums; 2. jur. protests; iebildums; to enter (put in) a c. – iesniegt lūgumu prāvas pārtraukšanai	<i>n.</i> 1. brīdinājums; 2. jur. protests; iebildums; to enter (put in) a c. – iesniegt lūgumu prāvas pārtraukšanai	<i>n.</i> 1. brīdinājums; c. emptor - «lai pircējs ir modrs» (<i>tas nozīmē, ka valsts neregulē tiesas attiecības</i>) 2. jur. protests; iebildums; to enter (put in) a c. – iesniegt lūgumu prāvas pārtraukšanai	<i>n.</i> 1. brīdinājums; 2. jur. protests; iebildums; to enter (put in) a c. – iesniegt lūgumu prāvas pārtraukšanai
18. Continuance	<i>n.</i> 1. turpināšanās; ilgums; during the c. of the war – visu kara laiku; for a c. – uz ilgāku laiku; 2. jur. (lietas) atlikšana; 3.: c. performance – nepārtraukti kinoseansi	<i>n.</i> 1. turpināšanās; ilgums; during the c. of the war – visu kara laiku; for a c. – uz ilgāku laiku; 2. jur. (lietas) atlikšana; 3.: c. performance – nepārtraukti kinoseansi	<i>n.</i> 1. turpināšanās; ilgums; during the c. of the war – visu kara laiku; for a c. – uz ilgāku laiku; 2. jur. (lietas) atlikšana; 3.: c. performance – nepārtraukti kinoseansi; 4. ilgstošs periods; the c. of this drought will ruin the harvest – ilstošs sausums pazudinās ražu; 5. amer. (romāna u. tml.) turpinājums	<i>n.</i> 1. turpināšanās; ilgums; for a c. – uz ilgāku laiku; 2. jur. (lietas) atlikšana; 3.: c. performance – nepārtraukti kinoseansi; 4. ilgstošs periods
19. Conviction	<i>n.</i> 1. jur. notiesāšana; 2. pārliecība; to carry c. –	<i>n.</i> 1. jur. notiesāšana; 2. pārliecība; to carry c. – būt	<i>n.</i> 1. jur. notiesāšana; 2. pārliecība; customer c. – patērētāja pārliecība;	<i>n.</i> 1. jur. notiesāšana; 2. pārliecība

	būt pārliecinošam; to speak in the full c. – runāt ar pilnu pārliecību	pārliecinošam; to speak in the full c. – runāt ar pilnu pārliecību	religious ~s – ticības pārliecība; strong c. – stingra pārliecība; to carry c. – būt pārliecinošam; to speak in the full c. – runāt ar pilnu pārliecību	
20. Counsel	I n 1. apspriede; to hold (take) c. (<i>with</i>) – apspriesties, konsultēties (<i>ar</i>); to take c. together – kopīgi apspriesties; 2. padoms; c. of perfection – labs (<i>bet nerealizējams</i>) padoms; 3. nodoms; to keep one's own c. – neizpaust savus nodomus; 4. advokāts; advokātu grupa; c. are agreed – advokāti ir vienisprātis; King's (<i>or Queen's</i>) C. – karaļa (<i>vai karalienes</i>) iecelts advokāts (uzticības persona); ♦ to take c. of one's own pillow – rīts gudrāks par vakaru; II v dot padomu; ieteikt	I n 1. apspriede; to hold (take) c. (<i>with</i>) – apspriesties, konsultēties (<i>ar</i>); to take c. together – kopīgi apspriesties; 2. padoms; c. of perfection – labs (<i>bet neīstenojams</i>) padoms; 3. nodoms; to keep one's own c. – neizpaust savus nodomus; 4. advokāts; advokātu grupa; c. are agreed – advokāti ir vienisprātis; King's (<i>or Queen's</i>) C. – karaļa (<i>vai karalienes</i>) iecelts advokāts (uzticības persona); ♦ to take c. of one's own pillow – rīts gudrāks par vakaru; II v dot padomu; ieteikt	I n 1. apspriede; to hold (take) c. (<i>with</i>) – apspriesties, konsultēties (<i>ar</i>); to take c. together – kopīgi apspriesties; 2. padoms; c. of perfection – labs (<i>bet nerealizējams</i>) padoms; 3. nodoms; to keep one's own c. – neizpaust savus nodomus; 4. advokāts; advokātu grupa; c. are agreed – advokāti ir vienisprātis; King's (<i>or Queen's</i>) C. – karaļa (<i>vai karalienes</i>) iecelts advokāts (uzticības persona); ♦ to take c. of one's own pillow – rīts gudrāks par vakaru; II v dot padomu; ieteikt	I n 1. apspriede; 2. padoms; c. of perfection – labs (<i>bet nerealizējams</i>) padoms; 3. nodoms; to keep one's own c. – neizpaust savus nodomus; 4. advokāts; advokātu grupa; ♦ to take c. of one's own pillow – rīts gudrāks par vakaru; II v dot padomu; ieteikt
21. Counterclaim	<i>n jur.</i> pretprasība;	<i>n jur.</i> pretprasība;	I n jur. pretprasība; II v jur. uzrādīt pretprasību	
22. Cross-examine	<i>v</i> nopratināt (<i>jautājumu krustugunīs</i>)	<i>v</i> nopratināt (<i>jautājumu krustugunīs</i>)	<i>v</i> nopratināt (<i>jautājumu krustugunīs</i>)	
23. Curator	<i>n</i> (<i>muzeja, bibliotēkas</i>) pārzinis;	<i>n</i> (<i>muzeja, bibliotēkas</i>) pārzinis;	1. (<i>muzeja, bibliotēkas</i>) pārzinis; 2. universitātes valdes loceklis; 3. jur.	n 1. (<i>muzeja, bibliotēkas</i>) pārzinis; 2.

			aizbildnis; 4. menedžeris, vadītājs; 5. <i>austrāl.</i> sporta laukuma apkopējs	universitātes valdes loceklis; 3. <i>jur.</i> aizbildnis; 4. menedžeris, vadītājs
24. De facto	I <i>a</i> faktiskais; II <i>avd</i> faktiski	I <i>a</i> faktiskais; II <i>avd</i> faktiski	I <i>a</i> faktiskais; patiesais; īstenais; reālais; II <i>avd</i> faktiski	
25. Defendant	<i>n jur.</i> apsūdzētais	<i>n jur.</i> apsūdzētais; atbildētājs	<i>n jur.</i> apsūdzētais; atbildētājs	
26. De jure	<i>adv lat.</i> juridiski	<i>adv lat.</i> juridiski	<i>adv lat.</i> juridiski	<i>adv lat.</i> juridiski
27. Delict	<i>n jur.</i> pārkāpums; in flagrant d. – nozieguma vietā	<i>n jur.</i> [likum]pārkāpums; in flagrant d. – nozieguma vietā	<i>n jur.</i> pārkāpums; in flagrant d. – nozieguma vietā	<i>n jur.</i> pārkāpums; in flagrant d. – nozieguma vietā
28. De novo	<i>adv lat.</i> no jauna	<i>adv lat.</i> no jauna	<i>adv lat.</i> no jauna	
29. Docket	I <i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> iztiesājamo lietu saraksts; 2. dokumenta izraksts; 3. pavadzīme; II <i>v</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> ierakstīt iztiesājamo lietu sarakstā; 2. izgatavot dokumenta izrakstu; 3. marķēt (<i>preci</i>)	I <i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> iztiesājamo lietu saraksts; 2. dokumenta izraksts; 3. pavadzīme; II <i>v</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> ierakstīt iztiesājamo lietu sarakstā; 2. izgatavot dokumenta izrakstu; 3. marķēt (<i>preci</i>)	I <i>n</i> 1. etiķete, birka (<i>ar kravas saņēmēja adresi</i>); 2. kvīts par muitas nodokļa nomaksu; 3. pārdevēja deklarācija; 4. piegādājamo preču <i>vai</i> sniegto pakalpojumu uzskaitījums; 5. ekspluatēšanas unstrukcija 6. <i>amer. jur.</i> iztiesājamo lietu saraksts; 7. <i>jur.</i> dokumenta izraksts (<i>ar īsu satura izklāstu</i>); lēmuma <i>vai</i> sprieduma izraksts, kopija; 8. pavadzīme; II <i>v</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> ierakstīt iztiesājamo lietu sarakstā; 2. izgatavot dokumenta izrakstu; 3. marķēt (<i>preci</i>)	I <i>n</i> 1. etiķete, birka (<i>ar kravas saņēmēja adresi</i>); 2. kvīts par muitas nodokļa nomaksu; 3. pārdevēja deklarācija; 4. piegādājamo preču <i>vai</i> sniegto pakalpojumu uzskaitījums; 5. ekspluatēšanas unstrukcija
30. En banc				
31. Evidence	<i>n</i> 1. acīmredzamība; in e. – acīm redzams uzkrītošs; 2. dati; fakti; historical e. – vēsturiski dati; international e. –	<i>n</i> 1. acīmredzamība; in e. – acīm redzams uzkrītošs; 2. dati; fakti; historical e. – vēsturiski dati; international e. – starptautiska pieredze; 3.	I <i>n</i> 1. acīmredzamība; in e. – acīmredzams uzkrītošs; 2. <i>jur.</i> pierādījums; liecība; circumstantial e. – netiešs pierādījums; to bear (show) e. of – būt par pierādījumu;	I <i>n</i> 1. acīmredzamība; in e. – acīmredzams uzkrītošs; 2. <i>jur.</i> pierādījums; liecība; circumstantial e. –

	starptautiska pieredze; 3. <i>jur.</i> pierādījums; liecība; circumstantial e. – netiešs pierādījums; to bear (show) e. of – būt par pierādījumu; 4. : ~s <i>pl</i> – zīmes; pēdas; ♦ to turn King's (Queen's; <i>amer. State's</i>) e. – izdot līdzvainīgos	<i>jur.</i> pierādījums; liecība; circumstantial e. – netiešs pierādījums; material e. – lietisks pierādījums; to bear (show) e. of – būt par pierādījumu; to call in e. – izsaukt tiesā par liecinieku; 4. : ~s <i>pl</i> – zīmes; pēdas; ♦ to turn King's (Queen's; <i>amer. State's</i>) e. – izdot līdzvainīgos	to call in e. – izsaukt tiesā par liecinieku; 3. : ~s <i>pl</i> – zīmes; pēdas; ♦ to turn King's (Queen's; <i>amer. States</i>) e. – izdot līdzvainīgos; II <i>v</i> pierādīt, kalpot par pierādījumu	netiešs pierādījums; to bear (show) e. of – būt par pierādījumu; to call in e. – izsaukt tiesā par liecinieku; 3. : ~s <i>pl</i> – zīmes; pēdas; ♦ to turn King's (Queen's; <i>amer. States</i>) e. – izdot līdzvainīgos; II <i>v</i> pierādīt, kalpot par pierādījumu
32. Exonerate	<i>v</i> reabilitēt; attaisnot	<i>v</i> reabilitēt; attaisnot	<i>v</i> reabilitēt; attaisnot; to e. oneself – pierādīt savu nevainību	<i>v</i> reabilitēt; attaisnot; to e. oneself – pierādīt savu nevainību
33. Ex parte				
34. Extrajudicial	<i>a jur.</i> neattiecošs; ārpus tiesas sēdes notiekošs	<i>a jur.</i> ārpus tiesas [sēdes] notiekošs; ārpus tiesas kompetences	<i>a jur.</i> neattiecošs; ārpus tiesas sēdes notiekošs	
35. Felony	<i>n jur.</i> kriminālnoziegums	<i>n jur.</i> felonija, kriminālnoziegums	<i>n jur.</i> kriminālnoziegums	<i>n jur.</i> kriminālnoziegums
36. Grand jury	See Jury	See Jury	grand I <i>n</i> 1. flīģelis; 2. <i>amer. sl.</i> tūkstoš dolāru; II <i>a</i> 1. grandiozs; liels; dižens; g. mountain – milzīgs kalns; the view from here is g. – no šejienes paveras grandiozs skats; 2. ievērojams; slavens; G. Duke – lielhercogs; G. Duchess – lielhercogiene; G. Turk – turku sultāns; G. Vizier – lielvezīrs; 3. svarīgs; nopietns; g. question – svarīgs jautājums; galvenais jautājums; g. staircase – galvenās	grand I <i>n</i> 1. flīģelis; 2. <i>amer. sl.</i> tūkstoš dolāru; II <i>a</i> 1. grandiozs; liels; dižens; 2. ievērojams; slavens; G. Duke – lielhercogs; G. Turk – turku sultāns; 3. svarīgs; nopietns; g. question – svarīgs jautājums; galvenais jautājums; g. staircase – galvenās (parādes)

			(parādes) kāpnes; 4. sar. lielisks; that's g.! – lieliski!; to have a g. time – lieliski pavadīt laiku; 5. impozants; grezns; g. banquet – grandiozs bankets; to look g. – lieliski izskatīties; to live in g. style – dzīvot grezni; 6. svarīgs, pašapzinīgs; g. air – svarīgs izskats; to do the g. – celt degunu mākoņos; 7. mūz. liels; pilnsastāva-; g. orchestra – lielais simfoniskais orķestris; 8. jur. liels; galvenais; g. jury – lielā žūrija; g. larceny – liela apmēra laupīšana; 9. kopējs-; g. total – kopsumma; 10. sar. bagātīgi ģērbts; ♦ G. Cross – Lielais krusts (<i>ordenis</i>); g. finale – (<i>ceremonijas, lugas u. tml.</i>) svinīgs noslēgums; g. mal – epilepsijas lēkme; G. Old Party <i>amer.</i> – republikāņu partija; g. tour – brauciens uz Eiropu izglītības iegūšanai	kāpnes; 4. sar. lielisks; 5. impozants; grezns; to live in g. style – dzīvot grezni; 6. svarīgs, pašapzinīgs; g. air – svarīgs izskats; to do the g. – celt degunu mākoņos; 7. mūz. liels; pilnsastāva-; g. orchestra – lielais simfoniskais orķestris; 8. jur. liels; galvenais; g. jury – lielā žūrija; 9. kopējs-; g. total – kopsumma; ♦ G. Cross – Lielais krusts (<i>ordenis</i>); g. finale – (<i>ceremonijas, lugas u. tml.</i>) svinīgs noslēgums; g. mal – epilepsijas lēkme
37. Guardian	<i>n</i> 1. aizbildnis; 2. pār. sargs; g. angel – sargeņģelis	<i>n</i> 1. aizbildnis; 2. pār. sargs; g. angel – sargeņģelis	<i>n</i> 1. jur. aizbildnis; ~'s allowance – aizbildņa pabalsts; 2. pār. sargs; g. angel – sargeņģelis; g. of the public interests – sabiedrības interešu aizstāvis; 3. franciskāņu klostera priekšnieks	<i>n</i> 1. jur. aizbildnis; 2. pār. sargs; g. angel – sargeņģelis; 3. franciskāņu klostera priekšnieks
38. Habeas corpus			<i>n jur.</i> pirmstermiņa atbrīvošanas tiesības	
39. Hearsay	<i>I n</i> baumas; by h. – pa ausu galam	<i>I n</i> baumas; by h. – pa ausu galam	<i>I n</i> baumas; by h. – pa ausu galam; a malicious h. – ļaunas (zemiskas)	<i>I n</i> baumas; by h. – pa ausu galam; a malicious

			tenkas; II a zināms no baumām	h. – ļaunas (zemiskas) tenkas; II a zināms no baumām
40. Impeachment	<i>n</i> 1. formāl. apšaubīšana; 2. jur. apsūdzība valsts noziegumā; 3. jur. amer. impīčments; pārstāvju palātas lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no viņa amata	<i>n</i> 1. apšaubīšana; 2. jur. apsūdzība valsts noziegumā; 3. jur. amer. Impīčments; pārstāvju palātas lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no amata	<i>n</i> 1. form. apšaubīšana; 2. jur. apsūdzība valsts noziegumā; 3. jur. amer. impīčments (<i>pārstāvju palātas lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no viņa amata</i>)	<i>n</i> 1. form. Apšaubīšana; 2. jur. apsūdzība valsts noziegumā; 3. jur. amer. impīčments
41. In camera				
42. Indictment	<i>n</i> 1. jur. apsūdzības raksts; to bring in an i. against smb. – izvirzīt apsūdzību pret kādu; 2. pārn. apsūdzība; the play is an i. of modern morality – luga apsūdz mūsdienu morāli	<i>n</i> 1. jur. apsūdzības raksts; to bring in an i. against smb. – izvirzīt apsūdzību pret kādu; 2. pārn. apsūdzība; the play is an i. of modern morality – luga apsūdz mūsdienu morāli	<i>n</i> 1. jur. apsūdzības raksts; to bring in an i. against smb. – izvirzīt apsūdzību pret kādu; 2. pārn. apsūdzība; the play is an i. of modern morality – luga apsūdz mūsdienu morāli	
43. Information	<i>n</i> 1. informācija; ziņas; a piece of i. – paziņojums; i. bureau – ziņu birojs; to get (obtain) i. – iegūt ziņas; to give (turn) i. – sniegt ziņas; 2. jur. apsūdzība; sūdzība; to lay i. against smb. – iesniegt sūdzību pret kādu (<i>tiesā</i>); 3. amer. ziņu birojs (<i>sev. telefona stacija</i>)	<i>n</i> 1. informācija; ziņas; a piece of i. – paziņojums; i. bureau – ziņu birojs; to get (obtain) i. – iegūt ziņas; to give (turn) i. – sniegt ziņas; 2. jur. apsūdzība; sūdzība; to lay i. against smb. – iesniegt sūdzību pret kādu (<i>tiesā</i>); 3. amer. ziņu birojs (<i>sev. telefona stacija</i>)	<i>n</i> 1. informācija; ziņas; i. agent <i>inform.</i> – informācijas aģents; i. and reference system <i>ek.</i> – informācijas uzziņu sistēma; i. bit <i>inform.</i> – informacionālais bits; i. fountain <i>ek.</i> – informācijas avots; i. message <i>inform.</i> – informatīvais ziņojums; i. reliability <i>inform.</i> – informacionālais drošums; i. retrieval <i>inform.</i> – informācijas izguve; i. storage <i>inform.</i> – informācijas uzkrāšana; i. system <i>inform.</i> – informācijas	<i>n</i> 1. informācija; ziņas; i. bureau – ziņu birojs; to get (obtain) i. – iegūt ziņas; to give (turn) i. – sniegt ziņas; 2. jur. apsūdzība; sūdzība

			sistēma; i. technology <i>inform.</i> – informācijas tehnoloģija; i. visualization <i>inform.</i> – informācijas vizualizēšana; piece of i. – paziņojums; i. bureau – ziņu birojs; to get (obtain) i. – iegūt ziņas; to give (turn) i. – sniegt ziņas; 2. jur. apsūdzība; sūdzība; to lay i. against smb. – iesniegt sūdzību pret kādu (<i>tiesā</i>); 3. attr: i. officer <i>amer. mil.</i> – sakaru virsnieks; i. agency <i>amer. mil.</i> – izlūkdaļa; i. desk – uzziņu birojs	
44. Injunction	<i>n</i> 1. pavēle; priekšraksts; 2. jur. izpildraksts	<i>n</i> 1. pavēle; priekšraksts; 2. jur. izpildraksts	<i>n</i> 1. pavēle; priekšraksts; 2. jur. izpildraksts	<i>n</i> 1. pavēle; priekšraksts; 2. jur. izpildraksts
45. Inter alia			<i>adv lat.</i> starp citu	<i>adv lat.</i> starp citu
46. Interrogatory	<i>a I n</i> 1. jautājums; 2. [no]pratināšana; II a jautājuma-; jautājošs	<i>a I n</i> 1. jautājums; 2. [no]pratināšana; II a jautājuma-; jautājošs	<i>a I n</i> 1. jautājums; 2. [no]pratināšana; II a jautājuma-; jautājošs	<i>a I n</i> 1. jautājums; 2. [no]pratināšana; II a jautājuma-; jautājošs
47. Jurisdiction	<i>n</i> 1. jurisdikcija; 2. joma; it's not within my j. – tas neietilpst manos pienākumos	<i>n</i> 1. jurisdikcija; 2. joma; it's not within my j. – tas neietilpst manos pienākumos	<i>n</i> 1. jurisdikcija; 2. joma; it's not within my j. – tas neietilpst manos pienākumos	<i>n</i> jurisdikcija
48. Jurisprudence	<i>n</i> jurisprudence, tiesību zinātne	<i>n</i> jurisprudence, tiesību zinātne	<i>n</i> 1. jurisprudence, tiesību zinātne; medical j. – tiesu medicīna; 2. tiesu prakse	<i>n</i> 1. jurisprudence, tiesību zinātne; medical j. – tiesu medicīna; 2. tiesu prakse
49. Juror	<i>n</i> 1. zvērinātais; 2. žūrijas loceklis	<i>n</i> 1. zvērinātais; 2. žūrijas loceklis	<i>n</i> 1. zvērinātais; 2. žūrijas loceklis; 3. cilvēks, kas dod zvērestu	<i>n</i> 1. zvērinātais; 2. žūrijas loceklis; 3. cilvēks, kas dod zvērestu

50. Jury	I n 1. zvērinātie; grand j.-iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas zvērinātie 2. zvērināto tiesa; common (petty, trial) j. –zvērināto tiesa civillietās un krimināllietās; 3. žūrija	I n 1. zvērinātie; grand j.-iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas zvērinātie 2. zvērināto tiesa; common (trial) j. – parastā sastava zvērināto tiesa; 3. žūrija	^a I n 1. zvērinātie; grand j.-iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas zvērinātie 2. zvērināto tiesa; common (petty, trial) j. – zvērināto tiesa civillietās un krimināllietās; 3. žūrija; 4. sp. tiesnešu kolēģija; j. of appeal – galvena tiesnešu kolēģija; II v 1. tiesāt; 2. būt žūrijas loceklim ^b a jūrn. (par stūri, mastu) pagaidu-, avārijas-	^a I n 1. zvērinātie; 2. zvērināto tiesa; 3. žūrija; 4. sp. tiesnešu kolēģija; II v 1. tiesāt; 2. būt žūrijas loceklim ^b a jūrn. (par stūri, mastu) pagaidu-, avārijas-
51. Jury pool				
52. Kinship	1. radniecība; 2. (<i>satura, interešu</i>) līdzība; tuvība; spiritual k. – gara radniecība (kopība)	1. radniecība; 2. (<i>satura, interešu</i>) līdzība; tuvība; spiritual k. – gara radniecība (kopība)	n 1. asinsradniecība; to claim k. – pretendēt uz radniecību; 2. (<i>satura, interešu</i>) līdzība; tuvība; spiritual k. – gara radniecība	n 1. asinsradniecība; to claim k. – pretendēt uz radniecību; 2. (<i>satura, interešu</i>) līdzība; tuvība; spiritual k. – gara radniecība
53. Lawsuit	<i>n</i> tiesas prāva	<i>n</i> tiesas prāva; lietas iztiesāšana	<i>n</i> tiesas prāva	<i>n</i> tiesas prāva
54. Lawyer	<i>n</i> jurists; advokāts	<i>n</i> jurists; advokāts	<i>n</i> jurists; advokāts; company (corporation) l. – juriskonsuls; international l. – starptautisko tiesību speciālists	<i>n</i> jurists; advokāts; company (corporation) l. – juriskonsuls; international l. – starptautisko tiesību speciālists
55. Lex				
56. Litigation	<i>n</i> prāva; prāvošanās	<i>n</i> prāva; prāvošanās	<i>n</i> prāva; prāvošanās; tiesas process	
57. Loco parentis				
58. Locus	n 1. atrašanās vieta; 2. <i>biol.</i> lokuss, gēna atrašanās vieta hromosomā; 3. <i>mat.</i>	n 1. atrašanās vieta; 2. <i>biol.</i> lokuss, gēna atrašanās vieta hromosomā; 3. <i>mat.</i> koordinātu punkts	n 1. atrašanās vieta; l.sigilli – zīmoga vieta; 2. <i>biol.</i> Lokuss, gēna atrašanās vieta hromosomā; 3. <i>mat.</i> koordinātu punkts	n 1. atrašanās vieta; l.sigilli – zīmoga vieta; 2. <i>biol.</i> lokuss, gēna atrašanās vieta

	koordinātu punkts			hromosomā; 3. mat. koordinātu punkts
59. Malfeasance	<i>n</i> 1. jur. nelikumīga rīcība; 2. jur. amatnoziegums; 3. ļaunprātība; nodarījums	<i>n</i> 1. jur. nelikumīga rīcība; 2. jur. amatnoziegums; 3. ļaunprātība; nodarījums	<i>n</i> 1. jur. nelikumīga rīcība; 2. amatnoziegums; 3. ļaunprātība, nodarījums	
60. Mens rea				
61. Misdemeanour	<i>n jur.</i> likumpārkāpums	<i>n amer. jur.</i> misdiminors, likumpārkāpums (<i>sīks noziegums</i>)	<i>n jur.</i> likumpārkāpums; noziegums	
62. Mistrrial			<i>n jur.</i> 1. tiesas process, kurā pārkāptas procesuālās normas; 2. amer. tiesas process, kurā piesēdētāji nevienojas par kopīgu lēmumu	
63. Mora				
64. Motion	I n 1. kustība; in m. – kustībā; darbībā; m. picture – kinofilma; to put (set) in m. – 1) iedarbināt; 2) iekustināt; 2. (mašīnas u. tml.) gaita; 3. mājiens; žests; to go through the ~s – 1) attēlot darbību ar žestiem; 2) izlikties kaut ko darām; 4. ierosme; pamudinājums; of one's own m. – pēc paša ierosmes; 5. priekšlikums; ierosinājums; to bring forward (make) a m. –	I n 1. kustība; in m. – kustībā; darbībā; m. picture – kinofilma; to put (set) in m. – 1) iedarbināt; 2) iekustināt; 2. (mašīnas u. tml.) gaita; 3. mājiens; žests; gaita; to go through the ~s – 1) attēlot darbību ar žestiem; 2) izlikties kaut ko darām; 4. ierosme; pamudinājums; of one's own m. – pēc paša ierosmes; 5. priekšlikums; ierosinājums; to bring forward (make) a m. – izteikt priekšlikumu; to carry a m. – pieņemt priekšlikumu; to reject a m. – noraidīt priekšlikumu; 6. fiziol.	I n 1. kustība; gamma m. – šķietama kustība; intermittent m. – filmēšana ar pārtraukumiem; reciprocating m. – atpakaļejoša kustība; in m. – kustībā; darbībā; m. picture – kinofilma; to put (set) in m. – 1) iedarbināt; 2) iekustināt; 2. (mašīnas u. tml.) gaita; 3. mājiens; žests; gaita; to go through the ~s – 1) attēlot darbību ar žestiem; 2) izlikties kaut ko darām; 4. ierosme; pamudinājums; of one's own m. – pēc paša ierosmes; 5. priekšlikums; ierosinājums; to bring forward (make) a m. – izteikt priekšlikumu; to carry a m. – pieņemt priekšlikumu; to reject a m. –	I n 1. kustība; gamma m. – šķietama kustība; reciprocating m. – atpakaļejoša kustība; in m. – kustībā; darbībā; m. picture – kinofilma; 2. (mašīnas u. tml.) gaita; 3. mājiens; žests; gaita; 4. ierosme; pamudinājums; of one's own m. – pēc paša ierosmes; 5. priekšlikums; ierosinājums; to bring forward (make) a m. – izteikt priekšlikumu; to carry a m. – pieņemt

	izteikt priekšlikumu; to carry a m. – pieņemt priekšlikumu; to reject a m. – noraidīt priekšlikumu; 6. fiziol. defekācija; izkārņīšanās; II v norādīt ar mājienu	defekācija; izkārņīšanās; II v norādīt ar mājienu	noraidīt priekšlikumu; m. of adjournment – piedāvājums par debašu pārtraukšanu; 6. fiziol. defekācija; izkārņīšanās; 7. (zarnu) darbība; <i>pl</i> izkārņījumi; 8. jur. lūgums; 9. novec. marionete; II v norādīt ar mājienu	priekšlikumu; to reject a m. – noraidīt priekšlikumu; 6. fiziol. defekācija; izkārņīšanās; 7. (zarnu) darbība; <i>pl</i> izkārņījumi; 8. jur. lūgums; II v norādīt ar mājienu
65. Next of kin				
66. Nolo contendere				
67. Nullity	<i>n</i> 1. nenozīmība; niecība; 2. jur. anulēšana; atcelšana; to declare the n. of marriage – anulēt laulību	<i>n</i> 1. nenozīmība; niecība; 2. jur. anulēšana; atcelšana; to declare the n. of marriage – anulēt laulību	<i>n</i> 1. nenozīmība; niecība; 2. jur. anulēšana; atcelšana; to declare the n. of marriage – anulēt laulību	<i>n</i> 1. nenozīmība; niecība; 2. jur. Anulēšana; atcelšana; to declare the n. of marriage – anulēt laulību
68. Oath	<i>n</i> 1. zvērests; to be on (under) o. – būt saistītam ar zvērestu; o. of allegiance – uzticības zvērests; to make (take, swear) an o. – zvērēt; 2. lāsts	<i>n</i> 1. zvērests; to be on (under) o. – būt saistītam ar zvērestu; o. of allegiance – uzticības zvērests; to make (take, swear) an o. – zvērēt; 2. lāsts	I n 1. zvērests; to be on (under) o. – būt saistītam ar zvērestu; o. of allegiance – uzticības zvērests; to make (take, swear) an o. – zvērēt; 2. dievošanās; zvērēšana, piesaucot Dievu; 3. lamuvārds; rupjība; II v dot zvērestu, zvērēt	I n 1. zvērests; o. of allegiance – uzticības zvērests; to make (take, swear) an o. – zvērēt; 2. dievošanās; zvērēšana, piesaucot Dievu; 3. lamuvārds; rupjība; II v dot zvērestu, zvērēt
69. Opinion	<i>n</i> 1. uzskats; viedoklis; domas; in my o. – pēc manām domām; matter of o. – diskutējams jautājums; ~s differ – domas dalās; public o. – sabiedriskā doma; to be of the o. that... – domāt	<i>n</i> 1. uzskats; viedoklis; domas; in my o. – pēc manām domām; matter of o. – diskutējams jautājums; ~s differ – domas dalās; public o. – sabiedriskā doma; to be of the o. that... – domāt (uzskatīt), ka...; to have no o.	<i>n</i> 1. uzskats; viedoklis; domas; in my o. – pēc manām domām; matter of o. – diskutējams jautājums; ~s differ – domas dalās; public o. – sabiedriskā doma; to be of the o. that... – domāt (uzskatīt), ka...; to have no o. (<i>of</i>) – nebūt augstās domās; to have the best o. – būt	<i>n</i> 1. uzskats; viedoklis; domas; in my o. – pēc manām domām; matter of o. – diskutējams jautājums; ~s differ – domas dalās; public o. – sabiedriskā doma; to be of the o. that... – domāt

	(uzskatīt), ka...; to have no o. (<i>of</i>) – nebūt augstās domās; to have the best o. – būt vislabākajās domās	(<i>of</i>) – nebūt augstās domās; to have the best o. – būt vislabākajās domās; 2. slēdziens; to ask for an expert's o. – prasīt speciālista slēdzienu; 3. jur. tiesas lēmums	vislabākajās domās; 2. slēdziens; to ask for an expert's o. – prasīt speciālista slēdzienu; 3. jur. tiesas lēmums	(uzskatīt), ka...; to have no o. (<i>of</i>) – nebūt augstās domās; to have the best o. – būt vislabākajās domās; 2. slēdziens; to ask for an expert's o. – prasīt speciālista slēdzienu; 3. jur. tiesas lēmums
70. Oral argument				
71. Parole	I n 1. (<i>arī</i> p.of honour) godavārds; on p. – (<i>par apcietināto</i>) atbrīvots pret galvojumu; 2. mil. parole; 3. mil. (<i>karagūstekņa</i>) solījums nepiedalīties kaujās; II v atbrīvot (<i>apcietināto</i>) pret godavārdu (<i>vai</i> galvojumu)	I n 1. pirmstermiņa atbrīvošana no ieslodzījuma; īslaicīga (<i>vai</i> nosacīta) atbrīvošana no ieslodzījuma; 2. (<i>arī</i> p.of honour) godavārds; 3. mil. parole; 4. mil. (<i>karagūstekņa</i>) solījums nepiedalīties kaujās; II v atbrīvot (<i>apcietināto</i>) pret godavārdu (<i>vai</i> galvojumu)	I n 1. ieslodzītā pirmstermiņa atbrīvošana; 2. jur. nosacīts sodamērs; to be on p. – 1) izciest nosacītu sodu; 2) tikt atbrīvotam no cietuma, lai atlikušo sodu izciestu nosacīti; 3. mil. (<i>karagūstekņa</i>) solījums nepiedalīties kaujās; 4. mil. parole; 5. (<i>arī</i> p.of honour) godavārds; 6. val. runa; 7. amer. uzturēšanās atļauja (<i>uz laiku</i>);	I n 1. ieslodzītā pirmstermiņa atbrīvošana; 2. jur. nosacīts sodamērs; 3. mil. (<i>karagūstekņa</i>) solījums nepiedalīties kaujās; 4. mil. parole; 5. (<i>arī</i> p.of honour) godavārds; 6. val. runa; 7. amer. uzturēšanās atļauja (<i>uz laiku</i>); II v 1. atbrīvot (<i>apcietināto</i>) nosacīti; 2. mil. atbrīvot gūstekni uz noteiktiem nosacījumiem
72. Per curiam				
73. Per incuriam				
74. Perjury	<i>n jur.</i> 1. nepatiesa liecība; 2. zvēresta laušana	<i>n jur.</i> 1. nepatiesa liecība; 2. zvēresta laušana	<i>n jur.</i> 1. nepatiesa liecība; 2. zvēresta laušana	<i>n jur.</i> 1. nepatiesa liecība; 2. zvēresta laušana
75. Per stirpes				
76. Petition	I n lūgums; petīcija; to	I n lūgums; petīcija; to make	I n lūgums; petīcija; to make (lodge,	I n lūgums; petīcija; to

	make (lodge, present) a p. – iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to grant a p. – apmierināt iesniegumu (petīciju); II v iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to p. for mercy <i>jur.</i> – lūgt apžēlot	(lodge, present) a p. – iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to grant a p. – apmierināt iesniegumu (petīciju); II v iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to p. for mercy <i>jur.</i> – lūgt apžēlot	present) a p. – iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to grant a p. – apmierināt iesniegumu (petīciju); II v iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to p. for mercy <i>jur.</i> – lūgt apžēlot	make (lodge, present) a p. – iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to grant a p. – apmierināt iesniegumu (petīciju); II v iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to p. for mercy <i>jur.</i> – lūgt apžēlot
77. Plaintiff	<i>n jur.</i> sūdzētājs, prasītājs	<i>n jur.</i> sūdzētājs, prasītājs	<i>n jur.</i> sūdzētājs, prasītājs	<i>n jur.</i> sūdzētājs, prasītājs
78. Plea	1. aizbardinājums; iegansts; on the p. of ill health – aizbardinoties ar slimību; 2. lūgums; p. for help – lūgums palīdzēt; 3. jur. (<i>apsūdzētā vai tā advokāta</i>) oficiāls paziņojums tiesai; p. bargaining <i>amer.</i> – atzīšanās sīkāka nozieguma izdarīšanā (<i>lai saņemtu mazāko sodu</i>)	1. aizbardinājums; iegansts; on the p. of ill health – aizbardinoties ar slimību; 2. lūgums; p. for help – lūgums palīdzēt; 3. jur. (<i>apsūdzētā vai tā advokāta</i>) oficiāls paziņojums tiesai; p. bargaining <i>amer.</i> – atzīšanās sīkāka nozieguma izdarīšanā (<i>lai saņemtu mazāko sodu</i>)	1. aizbardinājums; iegansts; on the p. of ill health – aizbardinoties ar slimību; 2. lūgums; p. for help – lūgums palīdzēt; 3. jur. (<i>apsūdzētā vai tā advokāta</i>) oficiāls paziņojums tiesai; 4. jur. apelācija; 5. jur. sūdzība; prasība; 6. jur. novēc. tiesas process	n 1. aizbardinājums; iegansts; 2. lūgums
79. Precedent	I n precedents; without p. – bez precedentā; II a iepriekšējais	I n precedents; without p. – bez precedentā; II a iepriekšējais	I n precedents; without p. – bez precedentā; II a iepriekšējais	I n precedents; without p. – bez precedentā; II a iepriekšējais
80. Prima facie	<i>adv 1.</i> no pirmā skatiena; pēc pirmā iespaida; 2. jur. ticami (<i>ja netiks pierādīts pretējais</i>)	<i>adv 1.</i> no pirmā skatiena; pēc pirmā iespaida; 2. jur. ticami (<i>ja netiks pierādīts pretējais</i>)	<i>adv 1.</i> no pirmā skatiena; pēc pirmā iespaida; 2. jur. ticami (<i>ja netiks pierādīts pretējais</i>)	
81. Probation	n 1. pārbaude; stažēšanās;	n 1. pārbaude; stažēšanās; to	n 1. pārbaude; stažēšanās; to pass a p.	n 1. pārbaude;

	to pass a p. – izturēt pārbaudi; 2. (<i>arī</i> p. period) – pārbaudes laiks; 3. jur. nosacīta atbrīvošana; on p. – 1) atbrīvots nosacīti; 2) pārbaudāms	pass a p. – izturēt pārbaudi; 2. (<i>arī</i> p. period) – pārbaudes laiks; 3. jur. nosacīta atbrīvošana; on p. – 1) atbrīvots nosacīti; 2) pārbaudāms	– izturēt pārbaudi; 2. (<i>arī</i> p. period) – pārbaudes laiks; 3. jur. nosacīta atbrīvošana; on p. – 1) atbrīvots nosacīti; 2) pārbaudāms	stažēšanās; to pass a p. – izturēt pārbaudi; 2. (<i>arī</i> p. period) – pārbaudes laiks; 3. jur. nosacīta atbrīvošana; on p. – 1) atbrīvots nosacīti; 2) pārbaudāms
82. Pro forma	<i>adv</i> formas pēc; formāli	<i>adv</i> formas pēc; formāli	<i>adv</i> formas pēc; formāli	<i>adv</i> formas pēc; formāli
83. Pro se				
84. Prosecute	v 1. turpināt (<i>pasākumu</i>); 2. jur. iesniegt prasību; ierosināt lietu	v 1. veikt; īstenot; nodarboties; 2. turpināt; 3. jur. iesniegt prasību; ierosināt lietu; saukt pie atbildības	v 1. turpināt (<i>pasākumu</i>); 2. jur. iesniegt prasību; ierosināt lietu	v 1. turpināt (<i>pasākumu</i>); 2. jur. iesniegt prasību; ierosināt lietu
85. Public defenders				
86. Quash	1. jur. anulēt, atcelt; to q. a verdict – atcelt spriedumu; 2. apspiest, nomākt; to q. one's feelings – apslāpēt savas jūtas	1. jur. anulēt, atcelt; to q. a verdict – atcelt spriedumu; 2. apspiest, nomākt; to q. one's feelings – apslāpēt savas jūtas	1. jur. anulēt, atcelt; to q. a verdict – atcelt spriedumu; 2. apspiest, nomākt; to q. one's feelings – apslāpēt savas jūtas	v 1. jur. anulēt, atcelt; to q. a verdict – atcelt spriedumu; 2. apspiest, nomākt
87. Queen's Counsel	<i>n</i> karalienes advokāts (<i>karalienes valdīšanas laikā</i>)	<i>n</i> karalienes advokāts (<i>karalienes valdīšanas laikā</i>)	<i>n</i> karalienes advokāts (<i>karalienes valdīšanas laikā</i>)	
88. Remand	<i>jur. I n</i> (<i>pirmtiesas</i>) atrašanās apcietinājumā; person on r. – izmeklēšanā esošais; r. home – iepriekšējā apcietinājuma vieta (<i>nepilngadīgajiem noziedzniekiem Anglijā</i>); II v nosūtīt apcietinājumā	<i>jur. I n</i> (<i>pirmtiesas</i>) atrašanās apcietinājumā; person on r. – izmeklēšanā esošais; r. home – iepriekšējā apcietinājuma vieta (<i>nepilngadīgajiem noziedzniekiem Anglijā</i>); II v nosūtīt apcietinājumā	I n 1. atrašanās apcietinājumā; person on r. – izmeklēšanā esošais; r. home – iepriekšējā apcietinājuma vieta (<i>nepilngadīgajiem noziedzniekiem Anglijā</i>); 2. mil. izslēgšana no sarakstiem, atskaitīšana; II v 1. nosūtīt apcietinājumā; 2. mil. izslēgt no sarakstiem, atskaitīt	

89. Respondent	I n 1. jur. atbildētājs; 2. disertants; 3. biol. atbildes reakcija; II a 1. reaģējošs; 2. atsaucīgs; 3. jur. apsūdzēts	I n 1. jur. atbildētājs; 2. disputa dalībnieks; disertants; 3. respondents; 4. biol. atbildes reakcija; II a 1. reaģējošs; 2. atsaucīgs; 3. jur. apsūdzēts	I n 1. jur. atbildētājs; 2. disertants; 3. biol. atbildes reakcija; 4. aptaujājama (aptaujās, anketēšanā u. tml.) II a 1. reaģējošs; 2. atsaucīgs; 3. jur. apsūdzēts	I n 1. jur. atbildētājs; 2. disertants; II a 1. reaģējošs; 2. atsaucīgs; 3. jur. apsūdzēts
90. Sentence	I n 1. jur. spriedums; nominal (suspended) s. – spriedums, sodu nosacīti atlaižot; to be under s. of death – būt notiesātam uz nāvi; to get a life s. – tikt notiesātam uz mūžu; to give (pass) s. upon smb. – 1) notiesāt kādu; 2) <i>pārn.</i> atsaukties nelabvēlīgi uz kādu; to serve one's s. – izciest sodu; 2. gram. teikums; 3. novec. sentence, domu grauds; II v notiesāt; piespriest (<i>sodu</i>)	I n 1. gram. teikums; 2. novec. sentence, domugrauds; II v notiesāt; piespriest (<i>sodu</i>) 3. jur. spriedums; nominal (suspended) s. – spriedums, sodu nosacīti atlaižot; to be under s. of death – būt notiesātam uz nāvi; to get a life s. – tikt notiesātam uz mūžu; to give (pass) s. upon smb. – 1) notiesāt kādu; 2) <i>pārn.</i> atsaukties nelabvēlīgi uz kādu;	I n 1. jur. spriedums; nominal (suspended) s. – spriedums, sodu nosacīti atlaižot; to be under s. of death – būt notiesātam uz nāvi; to get a life s. – tikt notiesātam uz mūžu; to give (pass) s. upon smb. – 1) notiesāt kādu; 2) <i>pārn.</i> atsaukties nelabvēlīgi uz kādu; 2. sods; to serve one's s. – izciest sodu; 3. gram. teikums; 4. novec. sentence, domu grauds; II v notiesāt; piespriest (<i>sodu</i>)	I n 1. jur. spriedums; to be under s. of death – būt notiesātam uz nāvi; to get a life s. – tikt notiesātam uz mūžu; 2. sods; 3. gram. Teikums; 4. novec. Sentence, domu grauds; II v notiesāt; piespriest (<i>sodu</i>)
91. Sequester	<i>v</i> 1. izolēt; nošķirt; to s. oneself from the world – nošķirties no pasaules; 2. jur. sekvestrēt	<i>v</i> 1. izolēt; nošķirt; to s. oneself from the world – nošķirties no pasaules; 2. jur. sekvestrēt	<i>v</i> 1. izolēt; nošķirt; to s. oneself from the world – nošķirties no pasaules; 2. jur. sekvestrēt	<i>v</i> izolēt
92. Sheriff	<i>n</i> šerifs	<i>n</i> šerifs	<i>n</i> šerifs	<i>n</i> šerifs
93. Sidebar				
94. Solicitor	<i>n amer.</i> 1. advokāts (<i>zemākās tiesu iestādēs</i>); 2. firmas aģents; 3. juriskonsults	<i>n amer.</i> 1. advokāts (<i>zemākās tiesu iestādēs</i>); 2. firmas aģents; 3. juriskonsults	<i>n amer.</i> 1. advokāts (<i>zemākās tiesu iestādēs</i>); 2. firmas aģents; 3. juriskonsults; 4. prasītājs; lūdzējs	

95. Standard of proof				
96. Stare decisis				
97. Statute	<i>n</i> 1. statūti; 2. parlamenta likumdošanas akts	<i>n</i> 1. statūti; 2. parlamenta likumdošanas akts	<i>n</i> 1. statūti; 2. parlamenta likumdošanas akts	
98. Statute of limitations				
99. Sua sponte				
100. Subordination	<i>n</i> 1. pakļautība; padotība; 2. <i>gram.</i> pakārtojums	<i>n</i> 1. pakļautība; padotība; 2. <i>gram.</i> pakārtojums	<i>n</i> 1. pakļautība; padotība; 2. <i>gram.</i> pakārtojums	<i>n</i> 1. pakļautība; padotība; 2. <i>gram.</i> pakārtojums
101. Subpoena	I <i>n</i> tiesas pavēste; II <i>v</i> izsaukt uz tiesu	I <i>n</i> tiesas pavēste; II <i>v</i> izsaukt uz tiesu	<i>jur.</i> I <i>n</i> tiesas pavēste; II <i>v</i> izsaukt uz tiesu	<i>n jur.</i> I <i>n</i> tiesas pavēste; II <i>v</i> izsaukt uz tiesu
102. Subpoena duces tecum				
103. Summons	I <i>n</i> 1. uzaicinājums (<i>ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko</i>); 2. (<i>tiesas</i>) pavēste; 3. <i>mil.</i> ultimāts (<i>padoties</i>); II <i>v</i> 1. uzaicināt (<i>ierasties tiesā</i>); 2. izsaukt; to s. children to dinner - saukt bērņus pusdienās; to s. the secretary – izsaukt sekretāru	I <i>n</i> 1. uzaicinājums (<i>ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko</i>); 2. (<i>tiesas</i>) pavēste; 3. <i>mil.</i> ultimāts (<i>padoties</i>); II <i>v</i> 1. uzaicināt (<i>ierasties tiesā</i>); 2. izsaukt; to s. children to dinner - saukt bērņus pusdienās; to s. the secretary – izsaukt sekretāru	I <i>n</i> 1. uzaicinājums (<i>ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko</i>); 2. (<i>tiesas</i>) pavēste; 3. <i>mil.</i> ultimāts (<i>padoties</i>); II <i>v</i> 1. uzaicināt (<i>ierasties tiesā</i>); 2. izsaukt; to s. children to dinner – saukt bērņus pusdienās; to s. the secretary – izsaukt sekretāru	I <i>n</i> 1. uzaicinājums (<i>ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko</i>); 2. (<i>tiesas</i>) pavēste; 3. <i>mil.</i> ultimāts (<i>padoties</i>); II <i>v</i> 1. uzaicināt (<i>ierasties tiesā</i>); 2. izsaukt; to s. children to dinner – saukt bērņus pusdienās; to s. the secretary – izsaukt sekretāru
104. Testify	1. <i>jur.</i> liecināt, nodot liecību; to t. under oath – apzvērēt; 2. liecināt, norādīt; 3. deklarēt (<i>pārliecību u. tml</i>)	1. <i>jur.</i> liecināt, nodot liecību; to t. under oath – apzvērēt; 2. liecināt, norādīt; 3. deklarēt (<i>pārliecību u. tml</i>)	1. <i>jur.</i> liecināt, nodot liecību; to t. under oath – apzvērēt; 2. liecināt, norādīt; 3. deklarēt (<i>pārliecību u. tml.</i>); 4. izrādīt (<i>jūtas u. tml.</i>); to t. one’s appreciation – izrādīt atzinību	<i>v</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> liecināt, nodot liecību; 2. liecināt, norādīt; 3. deklarēt (<i>pārliecību u. tml.</i>); 4. izrādīt (<i>jūtas u. tml.</i>)

105. Testimony	<i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> liecība; expert t. – eksperta slēdziens; to bear (give) t. – nodot liecību; to call smb. in t. – pieaicināt kādu liecinieku; 2. pierādījums, liecība; 3. apgalvojums	<i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> liecība; expert t. – eksperta slēdziens; to bear (give) t. – nodot liecību; to call smb. in t. – pieaicināt kādu liecinieku; 2. pierādījums, liecība; 3. apgalvojums	<i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> liecība; expert t. – eksperta slēdziens; to bear (give) t. – nodot liecību; to call smb. in t. – pieaicināt kādu liecinieku; 2. pierādījums, liecība; 3. apgalvojums	<i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> liecība; expert t. – eksperta slēdziens; 2. pierādījums, liecība; 3. apgalvojums
106. Tort	<i>n jur.</i> civiltiesību pārkāpums	<i>n jur.</i> civiltiesību pārkāpums	<i>n jur.</i> civiltiesību pārkāpums	
107. Transcript	<i>n</i> 1. kopija; 2. (<i>stenogrammas</i>) atšifrējums	<i>n</i> 1. kopija; 2. (<i>stenogrammas</i>) atšifrējums	<i>n</i> 1. kopija; 2. (<i>stenogrammas</i>) atšifrējums	<i>n</i> 1. kopija; 2. (<i>stenogrammas</i>) atšifrējums
108. Tutor	I n 1. privātskolotājs; 2. studentu grupas vadītājs (<i>angļu augstskolās</i>); 3. <i>amer.</i> jaunākais pasniedzējs (<i>augstākajā mācību iestādē</i>); 4. <i>jur.</i> aizbildnis; II v 1. apmācīt; 2. pasniegt privātstundas; 3. <i>amer. sar.</i> ņemt privātstundas; 4. savaldīt; to t. one's passions – apvaldīt savas kaislības	I n 1. privātskolotājs; 2. tjtutors (<i>dažās Lielbritānijas augstskolās</i>); 3. <i>amer.</i> asistents (<i>augstākajā mācību iestādē</i>); 4. <i>jur.</i> aizbildnis; II v 1. apmācīt; 2. pasniegt privātstundas; 3. <i>amer. sar.</i> ņemt privātstundas; 4. savaldīt; to t. one's passions – apvaldīt savas kaislības	I n 1. privātskolotājs; 2. kurators; studentu grupas vadītājs (<i>angļu augstskolās</i>); 3. <i>amer.</i> jaunākais pasniedzējs (<i>augstākajā mācību iestādē</i>); 4. <i>jur.</i> aizbildnis; II v 1. apmācīt; 2. pasniegt privātstundas; 3. <i>amer. sar.</i> ņemt privātstundas; 4. savaldīt; to t. one's passions – apvaldīt savas kaislības; 5. izdabāt; lutināt	I n 1. privātskolotājs; 2. kurators; studentu grupas vadītājs (<i>angļu augstskolās</i>); 3. <i>amer.</i> jaunākais pasniedzējs (<i>augstākajā mācību iestādē</i>); 4. <i>jur.</i> aizbildnis; II v 1. apmācīt; 2. pasniegt privātstundas; 3. <i>amer. sar.</i> ņemt privātstundas; 4. savaldīt; to t. one's passions – apvaldīt savas kaislības; 5. izdabāt; lutināt
109. Ultra vires	<i>adv lat.</i> pārkāpjot pilnvaras; ārpus kompetences	<i>adv lat.</i> pārkāpjot pilnvaras; ārpus kompetences	<i>adv lat.</i> pārkāpjot pilnvaras; ārpus kompetences; u.v. action – varas pārkāpšana; to act u. v. – pārkāpt savas pilnvaras	

110. Uphold	v 1. [at]balstīt; 2. apstiprināt; to u. a decision – apstiprināt lēmumu	v 1. [at]balstīt; 2. apstiprināt; to u. a decision – apstiprināt lēmumu	v 1. [at]balstīt; 2. apstiprināt; to u. a decision – apstiprināt lēmumu; 3. veicināt; uzmundrināt; your sympathy has upheld me greatly – jūsu līdzjūtība man ļoti palīdzēja; 4. pacelt; they upheald their clenched hands – viņi pacēla dūrēs sažņaugtas rokas	v 1. [at]balstīt; 2. apstiprināt; to u. a decision – apstiprināt lēmumu; 3. veicināt; uzmundrināt; 4. pacelt
111. Venue	n 1. tikšanās vieta (<i>piem., sacīkstes, konference</i>); 2. jur. tiesas apgabals, kurā izskata lietu; to change the v. – pārnest lietas izskatīšanu uz citu tiesas apgabalu	n 1. norises vieta (<i>piem., sacīkstes, konferences</i>); 2. jur. tiesas apgabals, kurā izskata lietu; to change the v. – pārnest lietas izskatīšanu uz citu tiesas apgabalu	n 1. tikšanās vieta (<i>piem., sacīkstes, konference</i>); 2. jur. tiesas apgabals, kurā izskata lietu; to change the v. – pārnest lietas izskatīšanu uz citu tiesas apgabalu; 3. sp. sacensību vieta	n 1. tikšanās vieta (<i>piem., sacīkstes, konference</i>); 2. jur. tiesas apgabals, kurā izskata lietu; to change the v. – pārnest lietas izskatīšanu uz citu tiesas apgabalu; 3. sp. sacensību vieta
112. Verdict	n 1. jur. spriedums; v. of not guilty – attaisnojošs spriedums; open v. – nāves fakta konstatēšana, neuzrādot nāves iemeslu; 2. spriedums; domas; the popular v. – (sabiedrības) domas	n 1. jur. spriedums; v. of not guilty – attaisnojošs spriedums; open v. – nāves fakta konstatēšana, neuzrādot nāves iemeslu; 2. spriedums; domas; the popular v. – (sabiedrības) domas	n 1. jur. spriedums; v. of not guilty – attaisnojošs spriedums; open v. – nāves fakta konstatēšana, neuzrādot nāves iemeslu; v. of guilty – verdikts par vainas atzīšanu; 2. spriedums; domas; the popular v. – sabiedrības domas	n 1. jur. spriedums; 2. spriedums; domas; the popular v. – sabiedrības domas
113. Voir dire				
114. Warrant	I n 1. garantija; galvojums; 2. pilnvara; orderis; w. of arrest <i>jur.</i> – apcietināšanas orderis; 3. pavēle; rīkojums; w. of caption <i>jur.</i> – pavēle	n 1. garantija; galvojums; 2. pilnvara; orderis; w. of arrest <i>jur.</i> – apcietināšanas orderis; w. of attorney – pilnvara; 3. pavēle; rīkojums; w. of caption <i>jur.</i> – pavēle par	n 1. garantija; galvojums; 2. pilnvara; orderis; dividend w. – kupons dividenžu saņemšanai; interest w. – procentu kupons; subscription w. – parakstīšanās sertifikāts; w. of arrest <i>jur.</i> –	n 1. garantija; galvojums; 2. pilnvara; orderis; w. of attorney – pilnvara; 3. pavēle; rīkojums; 4. attaisnojums

	par [bēguļojoša] noziedznieka aizturēšanu; 4. attaisnojums; II v 1. garantēt; galvot; 2. pilnvarot; 3. attaisnot; noderēt par attaisnojumu	[bēguļojoša] noziedznieka aizturēšanu; 4. attaisnojums; II v 1. garantēt; galvot; 2. pilnvarot; 3. attaisnot; noderēt par attaisnojumu	apcietināšanas orderis; w. of attorney – pilnvara; 3. pavēle; rīkojums; w. of caption <i>jur.</i> – pavēle par [bēguļojoša] noziedznieka aizturēšanu; 4. attaisnojums; II v 1. garantēt; galvot; 2. pilnvarot; 3. attaisnot; noderēt par attaisnojumu	
115. Witness	I n 1. [acu]liecinieks; w. for the defence <i>jur.</i> – aizstāvības liecinieks; w. for the prosecution <i>jur.</i> – apsūdzības liecinieks; to examine (hear) a w. – nopratināt [acu]liecinieku; in w. of (whereof) <i>jur.</i> – par pierādījumu (<i>kaut kam</i>); 2. liecība; pierādījums; to bear w. (<i>of, to</i>) – [ap]liecināt	I n 1. [acu]liecinieks; w. for the defence <i>jur.</i> – aizstāvības liecinieks; attesting w. <i>jur.</i> – pieaicināts liecinieks; w. for the prosecution <i>jur.</i> – apsūdzības liecinieks; to examine (hear) a w. – nopratināt [acu]liecinieku; in w. of (whereof) <i>jur.</i> – par pierādījumu (<i>kaut kam</i>); 2. liecība; pierādījums; to bear w. (<i>of, to</i>) – [ap]liecināt	I n 1. [acu]liecinieks; attesting w. <i>jur.</i> – pieaicināts liecinieks; eye w. – aculiecinieks; false w. – viltus liecinieks; partial w. – neobjektīvs liecinieks; perjured w. – viltus liecinieks; swift w. – neobjektīvs liecinieks; w. for the prosecution <i>jur.</i> – apsūdzības liecinieks; to examine (hear) a w. – nopratināt [acu]liecinieku; in w. of (whereof) <i>jur.</i> – par pierādījumu (<i>kaut kam</i>); 2. liecība; pierādījums; to bear w. (<i>of, to</i>) – [ap]liecināt	n 1. [acu]liecinieks; attesting w. <i>jur.</i> – pieaicināts liecinieks; eye w. – aculiecinieks; 2. liecība; pierādījums; to bear w. (<i>of, to</i>) – [ap]liecināt
116. Writ	^a 1. (<i>rakstiska</i>) pavēle; w. of execution <i>jur.</i> – [tiesas] izpildraksts; w. for the arrest (<i>of</i>) <i>jur.</i> – apcietināšanas orderis; to serve a w. (<i>on smb.</i>) <i>jur.</i> – 1) izsniegt (<i>kādam</i>) pavēsti par ierašanos tiesā; 2) izpildīt tiesas lēmumu; 2.: Holy (Sacred) W. <i>rel.</i> – Svētie raksti	^a 1. (<i>rakstiska</i>) pavēle; w. of execution <i>jur.</i> – [tiesas] izpildraksts; w. for the arrest (<i>of</i>) <i>jur.</i> – apcietināšanas orderis; to serve a w. (<i>on smb.</i>) <i>jur.</i> – 1) izsniegt (<i>kādam</i>) pavēsti par ierašanos tiesā; 2) izpildīt tiesas lēmumu; 2.: Holy (Sacred) W. <i>rel.</i> – Svētie raksti	^a 1. (<i>rakstiska</i>) pavēle; w. of execution <i>jur.</i> – [tiesas] izpildraksts; w. for the arrest (<i>of</i>) <i>jur.</i> – apcietināšanas orderis; to enforce w. – izpildīt tiesas lēmumu; to serve a w. (<i>on smb.</i>) <i>jur.</i> – 1) izsniegt (<i>kādam</i>) pavēsti par ierašanos tiesā; 2) izpildīt tiesas lēmumu; 2.: Holy (Sacred) W. <i>rel.</i> – Svētie Raksti	^a n 1. (<i>rakstiska</i>) pavēle; w. of execution <i>jur.</i> – [tiesas] izpildraksts; 2.: Holy (Sacred) W. <i>rel.</i> – Svētie Raksti

APPENDIX 5

CONTENT OF THE ENTRIES OF LEGAL TERMS

Legal term as entry word	Angļu – latviešu vārdnīca <i>Letonika.lv</i>
Abandonment	<p>1. pamešana; atstāšana 2. atmešana; atsacīšanās 3. nepiespiestība darbības pārtraukšana <i>muit. atteikšanās; atstāšana</i> darba pārtraukšana <i>ekonomika, finanses: atteikšanās tiesības</i> <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi: atteikšanās atstāšana</i> self-abandonment n aizmiršanās; aizmirstība</p>
Acquittal	<p>1. atbrīvošana (<i>no saistībām, parāda</i>) 2. attaisnošana (<i>tiesā</i>) 3. (<i>pienākuma, uzdevuma</i>) veikšana <i>muit</i> 1. atbrīvošana (<i>no parāda</i>) 2. attaisnošana <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas:</i> atbrīvojums; attaisnošana <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi: atbrīvošana</i> (<i>no parāda</i>); attaisnošana</p>
Admonition	<p>1. pamācība; aizrādījums 2. brīdinājums 3. pārmetums</p>
Adoption	<p>1. adoptēšana; adoptācija 2. (<i>lēmuma, rezolūcijas</i>) pieņemšana 3. (<i>metodes, tradīciju</i>) apgūšana; pārņemšana adopcija ped. Sveša, cita pilsoņa bērna pieņemšana ģimenē, juridiski noformējot bērna un vecāku attiecības. adoptācija ped. Juridisks akts, ar kuru nodibina audžuvecāku un bērna radniecības tiesiskās attiecības. <i>muit</i> 1. (<i>metodes u.tml.</i>) apgūšana; pārņemšana 2. (<i>likuma, lēmuma u.tml.</i>) pieņemšana pārņemšana ekon. adopcija Process, kurā tiek sarautas juridiskās attiecības starp bērnu un tā vecākiem un nodibinātas jaunas juridiskās attiecības ar audžuvecākiem. <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> pieņemšana; adopcija <i>ekonomika, finanses</i> adopcija; adoptācija <i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika, dokumentācija</i> pārņemšana <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> (metodes u.tml.) apgūšana pārņemšana</p>

	<i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> (likuma, lēmuma u.tml.) pieņemšana
Affidavit	<i>n jur.</i> ar zvērestu apliecināta rakstveida liecība; to make (take, swear) an affidavit - zvērot nodot liecību <i>muit</i> ar zvērestu apliecināta rakstveida liecība (jur.) <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> ar zvērestu apliecināta rakstveida liecība (jur.)
Allegation	1. (<i>nepamatots</i>) apgalvojums 2. aizbildināšanās <i>muit</i> 1. (<i>bieži nepamatots</i>) apgalvojums 2. liecība (jur.) <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> (bieži nepamatots) apgalvojums <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> liecība (jur.) <i>muit</i> 1. apvainojums korupcijā 2. (<i>bieži nepamatots</i>) apvainojums korupcijā <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> apvainojums korupcijā <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> (bieži nepamatots) apvainojums korupcijā
Amicus curiae	
Animus	<i>n</i> naidīgums; nāids
Appellant	<i>jur.</i> I. <i>n</i> apelants II. <i>a</i> apelācijas- appellant court - apelācijas tiesa <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> apelācijas iesniedzējs
Appellee	<i>n jur.</i> atbildētājs; apsūdzētais (apelācijas tiesā)
Arraignment	<i>n</i> 1. iesūdzēšana; apsūdzība 2. nosodījums; kritika
Attorney	<i>n</i> 1. pilnvarotais; pārstāvis power of attorney - pilnvaras warrant (letter) of attorney - pilnvara 2. <i>amer.</i> advokāts <i>muit</i> 1. aizstāvis, advokāts 2. pārstāvis, pilnvarotais <i>ekonomika, finanses</i> pilnvarnieks <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> aizstāvis advokāts <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> pārstāvis pilnvarotais

	<p>attorney general <i>n</i></p> <p>1. <i>amer.</i> (štata) galvenais prokurors</p> <p>2. A. G. 1) <i>brit.</i> - augstākais tieslietu ierēdnis 2) <i>amer.</i> - tieslietu ministrs un ģenerālprokurors</p> <p>prosecuting attorney <i>n amer.</i> prokurors</p> <p>to receive by attorney <i>mut</i> - saņemt ar pilnvaru</p>
Bail	<p>^a I. <i>n jur.</i></p> <p>1. galvojums; drošības nauda</p> <p>out on bail - atbrīvots pret galvojumu (<i>drošības naudu</i>); to admit to bail - atbrīvot pret drošības naudu; to forfeit one's bail - neierasties tiesā</p> <p>^b I. <i>n</i></p> <p>1. spainis; smelamais kauss</p> <p>2. (<i>spaiņa</i>) rokturis</p> <p>II. <i>v</i></p> <p>1. (<i>arī to b. out</i>) izsmelt ūdeni (<i>no laivas u. tml.</i>)</p> <p>2. izsūknēt (ūdeni)</p> <p><i>mut</i></p> <p>drošības nauda; galvojums</p> <p>galvojums <i>ekon.</i></p> <p><i>mežrūpniecība</i></p> <p>meža iecirknis</p> <p><i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika, dokumentācija</i></p> <p>galvojums</p> <p><i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i></p> <p>drošības nauda galvojums</p> <p>to release on bail <i>mut</i> - atbrīvot pret galvojumu</p>
Bankruptcy	<p><i>n</i> bankrots</p> <p>bankrots <i>ekon.</i></p> <p><i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> bankrots</p> <p><i>ekonomika, finanses</i> bankrots</p> <p><i>informācija un informācijas apstrāde,</i></p> <p><i>uzņēmējdarbības organizācija</i> bankruptcy criminal</p> <p>bankruptcy; bankruptcy, criminal - bankrots</p> <p>ļauņprātīgs bankrots</p> <p><i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika, dokumentācija</i></p> <p>bankrots</p> <p>bankruptcy petition - bankrota pieteikums</p> <p>act of bankruptcy - bankrotēšanas akts</p>
Barrister	<p><i>n</i> advokāts</p> <p>briefless barrister - advokāts bez prakses;</p> <p>revising barrister <i>parl.</i> - vēlēto sarakstu pārbaudītājs</p> <p><i>informācija un informācijas apstrāde, tiesību sistēmas struktūra</i> advokāts</p>
Brief	<p><i>n</i></p> <p>1. kopsavilkums; rezumējums</p> <p>2. <i>jur.</i> īss lietas izklāsts</p> <p>to have plenty of briefs - (<i>par advokātu</i>) būt plašai praksei;</p> <p>to hold a brief (for) - aizstāvēt</p> <p>brief (concise) guide - īss ceļvedis muzeol.</p> <p>exhibition brief (summary) – ekspozīcijas satura</p>

	<p>kopsavilkums <i>muzeol.</i></p> <p>brief description <i>muīt.</i> - īss apraksts <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> brief description - īss apraksts</p>
Caveat	<p><i>n</i></p> <p>1. brīdinājums 2. <i>jur.</i> protests; iebildums to enter (put in) a caveat - iesniegt lūgumu prāvas pārtraukšanai caveat <i>muīt</i> 1. protests (<i>jur.</i>); iebildums (<i>jur.</i>) 2. brīdinājums <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> protests (<i>jur.</i>); iebildums (<i>jur.</i>) <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> brīdinājums</p>
Continuance	<p><i>n</i></p> <p>1. turpināšanās; ilgums during the continuance of the war - visu kara laiku; for a continuance - uz ilgāku laiku 2. <i>jur.</i> (<i>lietas</i>) atlikšana</p>
Conviction	<p><i>n</i></p> <p>1. <i>jur.</i> notiesāšana 2. pārliecība to carry conviction - būt pārliecinošam; to speak in the full conviction - runāt ar pilnu pārliecību <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> <i>en conviction</i> notiesāšana</p>
Counsel	<p>I. <i>n</i></p> <p>1. apspriede to hold (take) counsel (with) - apspriesties, konsultēties (<i>ar</i>) to take counsel together - kopīgi apspriesties 2. padoms counsel of perfection - labs (<i>bet nerealizējams</i>) padoms <i>muīt</i></p> <p>1. dot padomu; ieteikt 2. advokāts; padomdevējs 3. nodoms 4. padoms 5. apspriede; apspriešanās legal counsel <i>muīt</i> juridiskais dienests, juridiskā konsultācija house counsel <i>n</i> (<i>firmas</i>) juriskonsults</p>
Counterclaim	<p><i>n jur.</i> pretprasība <i>muīt</i> pretprasība <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> pretprasība</p>
Cross-examine	<i>v</i> nopratināt (<i>jautājumu krustugunīs</i>)
Curator	<i>n</i> (<i>muzeja, bibliotēkas</i>) pārzinis

	<p>glabātājs; kurators <i>muzeol.</i> exhibition curator (organizer) – izstādes kurators; izstādes pārzinis <i>muzeol.</i>; curator (keeper) of a collection – kolekcijas glabātājs <i>muzeol.</i>; curator (inspector) of historic monuments – pieminekļu inspektors <i>muzeol.</i></p>
De facto	<p>I. <i>a</i> faktiskais II. <i>adv</i> faktiski de facto standard - inf. faktiskais standarts Formāti, valodas vai protokoli, kas pilda standartu funkcijas nevis tāpēc, ka tos būtu apstiprinājušas standartizēšanas organizācijas, bet gan tāpēc, ka tos plaši izmanto un atzīst par standartiem ražotāji. de facto balance - pārskata bilance <i>ekon.</i></p>
Defendant	<p><i>n jur.</i> apsūdzētais <i>mult</i> apsūdzētais; atbildētājs <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> atbildētājuse <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> apsūdzētais atbildētājs</p>
De jure	<i>adv lat.</i> juridiski
De novo	<i>adv lat.</i> no jauna
Delict	<p><i>n jur.</i> pārkāpums in flagrant delict - nozieguma vietā <i>mult</i> [likuma] pārkāpums (jur.) <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> [likuma] pārkāpums (jur.)</p>
Docket	<p>I. <i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> iztiesājamo lietu saraksts 2. dokumenta izraksts 3. pavadzīme II. <i>v</i> 1. ierakstīt iztiesājamo lietu sarakstā 2. izgatavot dokumenta izrakstu <i>mult</i> 1. pavadzīme; etiķete 2. muītas kvīts 3. saraksts goods inward docket <i>mult</i> - ievadpreču pavadzīme; ievadpreču saraksts; goods outward docket <i>mult</i> - izvedpreču saraksts; izvedpreču pavadzīme</p>
En banc	
Evidence	<p>I. <i>n</i> 1. acīmredzamība in evidence - acīm redzams; uzkrītošs 2. <i>jur.</i> pierādījums; liecība; pierādīšana liecība; pierādījums <i>ekon.</i> pierādījums <i>ped.</i> Apgalvojums, faktu vai notikumu izklāsts, ar kuru pārliecinoši pamato pieņēmuma patiesumu, pareizumu.</p>

	<p><i>muīt</i> liecība; pierādījums liecība; pierādījums <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> pierādījums <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> pierādījums; apliecinājums <i>informācija un informācijas apstrāde, tiesvedība</i> evidence testimony; witness - pierādījums liecinieks; liecība; lietisks pierādījums <i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika,</i> <i>dokumentācija - liecība</i> <i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika,</i> <i>dokumentācija</i> pierādījums <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> liecība pierādījums false evidence documentary evidence expert evidence verbal evidence material evidence alternative evidence circumstantial evidence audit evidence</p>
Exonerate	<i>v</i> reabilitēt; attaisnot
Ex parte	
Extrajudicial	<i>a</i> ārpus tiesas-; ārpus tiesas sēdes notiekošs
Felony	<i>n jur.</i> kriminālnoziegums
Grand jury	<p><i>n</i> 1. zvērinātie; grand jury - iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas zvērinātie 2. zvērināto tiesa common (petty, trial) jury - zvērināto tiesa civillietās un krimināllietās 3. žūrija žūrija <i>muzeol.</i> <i>ekonomika, finanses</i> žūrija</p>
Guardian	<p><i>n</i> 1. aizbildnis 2. <i>pārn.</i> sargs guardian angel - sargeņģelis <i>soc.</i> aizbildnis Persona, kura aprūpē vai pieskata mazgadīgo, kas nav tās bērns. <i>muīt</i> 1. sargs; apsargātājs 2. aizbildnis</p>
Habeas corpus	
Hearsay	<i>n</i> baumas by hearsay - pa ausu galam
Impeachment	<p><i>n</i> 1. <i>formāl.</i> apšaubīšana 2. <i>jur.</i> apsūdzība valsts noziegumā 3. <i>jur. amer.</i> impīčments; pārstāvju palātas</p>

	<p>lēmums ierosināt senātā lietu par prezidenta atcelšanu no viņa amata <i>ekonomika, finanses</i> impīčments</p>
In camera	<p>camera <i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fotoaparāts 2. kinokamera 3. (<i>televīzijas</i>) kamera 4. <i>jur.</i> tiesneša kabinets <p>in camera - (iztiesājams) aiz slēgtām durvīm</p>
Indictment	<p><i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>jur.</i> apsūdzības raksts to bring in an indictment against smb. - izvirzīt apsūdzību pret kādu; 2. <i>pārn.</i> apsūdzība the play is an indictment of modern morality - luga apsūdz mūsdienu morāli <p>apsūdzība; apsūdzības raksts</p>
Information	<p><i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. informācija; ziņas a piece of information - paziņojums information bureau - ziņu birojs to get (obtain) information - iegūt ziņas <p>informēšana <i>ekon.</i> izziņa <i>ekon.</i> uzziņa <i>ekon.</i> ziņas <i>ekon.</i> informācija <i>ekon.</i> <i>inf.</i> informācija Jebkuras ziņas par apkārtējo pasauli un tajā notiekošajiem procesiem, kas sistematizētas un organizētas tā, lai to jēgu varētu nodot cilvēkam.</p> <p><i>mult</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. informācija, dati 2. paziņojums <p>ziņas <i>poligr.</i> and 88 collocations for information</p>
Injunction	<p><i>n formāl.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pavēle; priekšraksts 2. <i>jur.</i> izpildraksts 3. rīkojums <p><i>informācija un informācijas apstrāde, tiesvedība</i> [tiesas] lēmums par pagaidu neregulējumu</p>
Inter alia	<p><i>adv</i> starp citu starp citu; cita starpā</p>
Interrogatory	<p><i>a</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. <i>n</i> 1. jautājums 2. [no]pratināšana II. <i>a</i> jautājuma-; jautājošs <p>aptauja <i>ekon.</i></p>
Jurisdiction	<p><i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. jurisdikcija

	<p>2. joma it's not within my jurisdiction - tas neietilpst manos pienākumos <i>muit</i></p> <p>1. tiesas kompetence 2. jurisdikcija <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i></p> <p>1. jurisdikcija; tiesas kompetence 2. piekritība; <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> jurisdikcija; <i>informācija un informācijas apstrāde, tiesību sistēmas struktūra</i> jurisdiction exclusive jurisdiction; jurisdiction of the courts; jurisdiction of the ordinary courts; legal jurisdiction; courts, jurisdiction of the; courts, jurisdiction of the ordinary; jurisdiction, exclusive; jurisdiction, legal; ordinary courts, jurisdiction of the</p> <p>tiesu jurisdikcija īpašā piekritība; lietu piekritība tiesām; Tiesas jurisdikcija; <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> tiesas kompetence; jurisdikcija</p>
Jurisprudence	<i>n</i> jurisprudence, tiesību zinātne
Juror	<i>n</i> 1. zvērinātais 2. žūrijas loceklis
Jury	<i>n</i> 1. zvērinātie grand jury - iepriekšējās izmeklēšanas zvērinātie 2. zvērināto tiesa common (petty, trial) jury - zvērināto tiesa civillietās un krimināllietās 3. žūrija žūrija <i>muzeol.</i> © Sast. Jānis Garjāns, Anita Jirgensone, Anna Jurkāne, Marika Ķirīte, Eduards Liniņš, Māra Markēviča; Latvijas Muzeju asociācija, 1997; © Tilde, 2009 <i>ekonomika, finanses</i> žūrija
Jury pool	
Kinship	<i>n</i> 1. radniecība 2. (<i>satura, interešu</i>) līdzība; tuvība; spiritual kinship - gara radniecība (kopība)
Lawsuit	<i>n</i> prāva <i>muit</i> tiesas process (jur.) tiesas prāva (jur.) <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> prāva; <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> <i>jur.</i> tiesas process; tiesas prāva <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> tiesas process (jur.); tiesas prāva (jur.)

Lawyer	<i>n</i> jurists; advokāts <i>muit</i> jurists; advokāts <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> jurists; advokāts
Lex	
Litigation	<i>n</i> prāva; prāvošanās <i>soc.</i> prāva; juridisks strīds Jebkurš konflikts, kas var tikt izskatīts tiesā vai to var izšķirt arbitrs. <i>muit</i> prāva; prāvošanās tort litigation <i>muit</i> prāva par kaitējuma atlīdzināšanu; prāva par zaudējuma atlīdzināšanu; forfeiture litigation <i>muit</i> tiesas process sakarā ar īpašuma (preču, kravas) konfiskāciju litigation information <i>muit</i> dati par tiesu procesiem
Loco parentis	
Locus	<i>n</i> 1. atrašanās vieta 2. <i>biol.</i> lokuss, gēna atrašanās vieta hromosomā 3. <i>mat.</i> koordinātu punkts
Malfeasance	<i>n</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> nelikumīga rīcība 2. <i>jur.</i> amatnoziegums 3. ļauņprātība; nodarījums amatnoziegums <i>ekon.</i>
Mens rea	
Misdemeanour	<i>n</i> <i>jur.</i> likumpārkāpums <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> administratīvs pārkāpums <i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika, dokumentācija</i> misdemeanour in office - amatnoziegums
Mistrial	
Mora	
Motion	<i>I. n</i> 1. kustība in motion - kustībā; darbībā motion picture - kinofilma to put (set) in motion - 1) iedarbināt 2) iekustināt 2. (<i>mašīnas u. tml.</i>) gaita kustība <i>meh.</i> Materiālā punkta vai ķermeņa pārvietošanās telpā attiecībā pret kādu atskaites sistēmu, ko pieņem par nekustīgu. Tā kā nav iespējams fiksēt absolūti nekustīgu atskaites sistēmu, kustība var būt tikai nosacīti absolūta (piem., attiecībā pret Zemi, Sauli un trim tālām zvaigznēm u. tml.). <i>mašīnbūve, dabaszinātnes un eksaktās zinātnes</i> kustība <i>mašīnbūve, dabaszinātnes un eksaktās zinātnes</i>

	(mechanical) motion - mehāniskā kustība <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas priekšlikums</i> <i>enerģētika, elektronika un elektrotehnika</i> motion (movement) - kustība
Next of kin	
Nolo contendere	
Nullity	<i>n</i> 1. nenozīmība; niecība 2. jur. anulēšana; atcelšana to declare the nullity of marriage - anulēt laulību
Oath	<i>n</i> 1. zvērests to be on (under) oath - būt saistītam ar zvērestu oath of allegiance - uzticības zvērests to make (take, swear) an oath - zvērēt 2. lāsts oath-breaking - <i>n</i> zvēresta laušana statement on oath soc. apgalvojums ar zvērestu, apzvērēts apgalvojums Svinīgs paziņojums, ka tiek runāta taisnība.
Opinion	<i>n</i> uzskats; viedoklis; domas in my opinion - pēc manām domām matter of opinion - diskutējams jautājums viedoklis ped. Individuālā izpratnē un attieksmē balstīts skatījums, uzskats, nostāja. uzskats ped. Cilvēka sociālās un dabiskās vides, kā arī apgūtā izglītības līmeņa noteikts redzējums, pārliecība, atzinums. Konkrēta objekta vai parādības interpretācija uzskatā izpaužas pastarpināti, ar personas subjektīvā vērtējuma starpniecību atbilstoši cilvēka vajadzībām un vērtību uztverei. <i>muīt</i> 1. (<i>eksperta u.tml.</i>) atzinums, slēdziens 2. uzskats, viedoklis opinion (<i>to express</i>) <i>jur.</i> - dot atzinumu doma ekon.
Oral argument	
Parole	I. <i>n</i> 1. (<i>arī p. of honour</i>) godavārds on parole - (par apcietināto) atbrīvots pret godavārdu (vai galvojumu) 2. <i>mil.</i> parole 3. <i>mil. (karagūstekņa)</i> solījums nepiedalīties kaujās II. <i>v</i> atbrīvot (apcietināto) pret godavārdu (vai galvojumu)
Per curiam	
Per incuriam	
Perjury	<i>n jur.</i>

	<p>1. nepatiesa liecība 2. zvēresta laušana <i>Eiropas organizācijas, Eiropas kopienas</i> false testimony; perjury - nepatiesa liecība</p>
Per stirpes	
Petition	<p>I. n lūgums; petīcija to make (lodge, present) a petition - iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju); to grant a petition - apmierināt iesniegumu (petīciju) II. v iesniegt lūgumu (petīciju) oficiāls dokuments, iesniegums tiesā [rakstisks] lūgums; lūgumraksts <i>ekon.</i> [oficiāls] lūgums <i>ekon.</i></p>
Plaintiff	n jur. sūdzētājs, prasītājs
Plea	<p><i>n</i> 1. aizbildinājums; iegansts on the plea of ill health - aizbildinoties ar slimību 2. lūgums ;plea for help - lūgums palīdzēt <i>muit</i> 1. lūgums 2. apsūdzētā oficiāls paziņojums tiesai (<i>jur.</i>) <i>tarifu politika, nodokļi</i> admission of plea - tiesājamā atzīšanās</p>
Precedent	<p>I. n precedents without precedent - bez precedentā II. a iepriekšējais</p>
Prima facie	<p><i>adv</i> 1. no pirmā skatiņa; pēc pirmā iespaida 2. jur. ticami (<i>ja netiks pierādīts pretējais</i>)</p>
Probation	<p><i>n</i> 1. pārbaude; stažēšanās to pass a probation - izturēt pārbaudi 2. (<i>arī p. period</i>) pārbaudes laiks 3. jur. nosacīta atbrīvošana probation officer <i>n</i> amatpersona, kas uzrauga nosacīti atbrīvotos, uzraugs probation officer <i>soc.</i> - nosacīti atbrīvoto uzraugs Persona, kas ir atbildīga par nosacīti atbrīvoto likumpārkāpēju, apsūdzēto, bet vēl nenotiesāto personu un atbrīvoto cietumnieku uzraudzīšanu.</p>
Pro forma	<p>a formas pēc; formāli pro forma invoice <i>muit</i> preču (noteikta parauga) pārdošanas pavadrēķins; aptuvens rēķins</p>
Pro se	
Prosecute	<p><i>v</i> 1. turpināt (<i>pasākumu</i>) 2. jur. iesniegt prasību; ierosināt lietu to prosecute a claim for damages <i>muit</i> - iesniegt prasību par zaudējumu atlīdzību; to prosecute contravention of customs laws <i>muit</i> -</p>

	ierosināt lietu par muitas likumpārkāpumiem
Public defenders	
Quash	<i>v</i> 1. jur. anulēt, atcelt to quash a verdict - atcelt spriedumu 2. apspiest; nomākt
Queen's Counsel	<i>n</i> karalienes advokāts (<i>karalienes valdīšanas laikā</i>)
Remand	<i>jur.</i> I. <i>n</i> atrašanās apcietinājumā person on remand - izmeklēšanā esošais remand home - iepriekšējā apcietinājuma vieta (<i>nepilngadīgajiem noziedzniekiem Anglijā</i>) II. <i>v</i> nosūtīt apcietinājumā
Respondent	I. <i>n</i> 1. jur. atbildētājs 2. disertants 3. biol. atbildes reakcija II. <i>a</i> 1. reaģējošs 2. atsaucīgs <i>muīt</i> 1. atbildētājs (<i>jur.</i>); apsūdzētais (<i>jur.</i>) 2. aptaujātais, respondents 3. apsūdzēts (<i>jur.</i>) (<i>Academic disputations</i>) <i>bibl.</i> respondents, aizstāvētājs (akadēmiskās diskusijās); Zinātniskā grāda kandidāts, kas disputā aizstāv akadēmiskā disputa vadītāja izvirzītās disertācijas tēzes (sk. tekstā) vai oponē tām. respondente, respondents <i>ped.</i> Persona, kas atbild uz anketas jautājumiem, sniedz aptaujā interviu vai ziņas zinātniskam pētījumam. Atkarībā no pētījuma vai intervijas rakstura respondents var būt pacients, klients, informants, sarunas dalībnieks (partneris) u. tml.
Sentence	I. <i>n</i> 1. jur. spriedums nominal (suspended) sentence - spriedums, sodu nosacīti atlaižot; to be under sentence of death - būt notiesātam uz nāvi; to get a life sentence - tikt notiesātam uz mūžu; to give (pass) sentence upon smb. - 1) notiesāt kādu 2) pārn. - atsaukties nelabvēlīgi par kādu; <i>muīt</i> 1. spriedums 2. notiesāt; piespriest (<i>sodu</i>) 3. teikums
Sequester	<i>v</i> 1. izolēt; nošķirt to sequester oneself from the world - nošķirties no

	<p>pasaules 2. <i>jur.</i> sekvestrēt</p>
Sheriff	<i>n</i> šerifs
Sidebar	<p><i>inf.</i> sānjosla Josla operētājsistēmas Windows darbvirsma, kas tiek attēlota kā panelis, uz kura izvietotas saīsnas uz sīklīktnēm jeb sīkrīkiem. Šādu sīklīktnu piemēri ir vietējie laika apstākļi, fotoattēlu slaidrādes, vārdnīcas, ziņu virsraksti un programmas Windows Media Player vadības panelis. <i>informācija un informācijas apstrāde, komunikācijas, informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde</i> sānjosla</p>
Solicitor	<p><i>n</i> 1. advokāts (<i>zemākās tiesu iestādēs</i>) 2. <i>amer.</i> firmas aģents 3. juriskonsults <i>muīt</i> advokāts</p>
Standard of proof	
Stare decisis	
Statute	<p><i>n</i> 1. statūti 2. parlamenta likumdošanas akts nolikums <i>ekon.</i> <i>Sk. arī</i> reglaments statūti <i>ekon.</i> likuma noteikums <i>ekon.</i></p>
Statute of limitations	
Sua sponte	
Subordination	<p><i>n</i> 1. pakļautība; padotība 2. gram. pakārtojums pakļaušana <i>ekon.</i> pakļautība <i>ekon.</i> <i>uzņēmējdarbība un konkurence, ekonomika, dokumentācija</i> resorpakļautība</p>
Subpoena	<p>I. <i>n</i> tiesas pavēste II. <i>v</i> izsaukt uz tiesu</p>
Subpoena duces tecum	
Summons	<p>I. <i>n</i> 1. uzaicinājums (<i>ierasties kaut kur vai darīt kaut ko</i>) 2. (<i>tiesas</i>) pavēste 3. <i>mil.</i> ultimāts (<i>padoties</i>) II. <i>v</i> 1. uzaicināt (<i>ierasties tiesā</i>) 2. izsaukt</p>
Testify	<p><i>v</i> 1. <i>jur.</i> liecināt, nodot liecību <i>to testify under oath - apzvērēt</i> 2. liecināt, norādīt</p>

	<p><i>luit</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> liecināt, nodot liecību (<i>tiesā</i>) apliecināt
Testimony	<p><i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> jur. liecība expert testimony - eksperta slēdziens to bear (give) testimony - nodot liecību to call smb. in testimony - pieaicināt kādu par liecinieku pierādījums <p><i>luit</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> apgalvojums apliecinājums; liecība pierādījums; liecība liecība; liecinājums <i>ekon.</i> liecinieka liecība <i>ekon.</i>
Tort	<p><i>n jur. civiltiesību pārkāpums</i></p> <p><i>luit</i></p> <p>likumā noteikts atlīdzināms kaitējums, likumā noteikts atlīdzināms zaudējums tort claim <i>luit</i> prasība par kaitējuma atlīdzināšanu, prasība par zaudējuma atlīdzināšanu tort litigation <i>luit</i> prāva par kaitējuma atlīdzināšanu, prāva par zaudējuma atlīdzināšanu</p>
Transcript	<p><i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> kopija (<i>stenogrammas</i>) atšifrējums <p>kopija; noraksts <i>poligr.</i></p>
Tutor	<p>I. <i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> privātskolotājs studentu grupas vadītājs (<i>angļu augstskolās</i>) amer. jaunākais pasniedzējs (<i>augstākajā mācību iestādē</i>) jur. aizbildnis <p>II. <i>v</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> apmācīt
Ultra vires	<i>adv lat.</i> pārkāpjot pilnvaras; ārpus kompetences
Uphold	<p><i>v</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> [at]balstīt apstiprināt to uphold a decision - apstiprināt lēmumu <p><i>luit</i></p> <p>atbalstīt; aizstāvēt</p>
Venue	<p><i>n</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> tikšanās vieta (<i>piem., sacīkstes, konference</i>) jur. tiesas apgabals, kurā izskata lietu to change the venue - pārnest lietas izskatīšanu uz citu tiesas apgabalu <p><i>luit</i></p>

	tikšanās vieta; norises vieta
Verdict	<p><i>n</i></p> <p>1. jur. spriedums verdict of not guilty - attaisnojošs spriedums; open verdict - nāves fakta konstatēšana, neuzrādot nāves iemeslu</p> <p>2. spriedums; domas <i>inf. verdikts</i> Testēšanas rezultāta paziņojums, ar kuru izsaka objekta atbilstību vai neatbilstību pārbaudāmajai prasībai.</p> <p><i>muit</i></p> <p>spriedums (jur.) verdikts</p>
Voir dire	
Warrant	<p>I. <i>n</i></p> <p>1. garantija; galvojums</p> <p>2. pilnvara; orderis warrant of arrest jur. - apcietināšanas orderis</p> <p><i>muit</i></p> <p>1. attaisnot; noderēt par attaisnojumu</p> <p>2. rīkojums, pavēle</p> <p>3. pilnvara; orderis</p> <p>4. pilnvarot</p> <p>5. garantēt; galvot</p> <p>6. galvojums; drošība</p> <p>varants ekon. pilnvara ekon.</p>
Witness	<p>I. <i>n</i></p> <p>1. [acu]liecinieks witness for the defence jur. - aizstāvības liecinieks witness for the prosecution jur. - apsūdzības liecinieks</p> <p>to examine (hear) a witness - nopratināt [acu]liecinieku</p> <p>in witness of (whereof) jur. - par pierādījumu (kaut kam)</p> <p>liecība; liecinājums ekon.</p> <p><i>muit</i></p> <p>1. liecinieks</p> <p>2. būt par liecinieku; liecināt</p> <p>3. apliecināt (parakstu u.tml.) eye-witness - n aculiecinieks; false witness n</p> <p>1. nepatiess (viltus) liecinieks</p> <p>2. nepatiesa (viltus) liecība to bear false witness w. - dot nepatiesu liecību</p>
Writ	<p>^a <i>n</i></p> <p>1. (<i>rakstiska</i>) pavēle writ of execution jur. - [tiesas] izpildraksts writ for the arrest (of) jur. - apcietināšanas orderis</p>

	<p>to serve a writ (on smb.) jur. - 1) izsniegt (kādam) pavēsti par ierašanos tiesā 2) izpildīt tiesas lēmumu</p> <p>2. Holy (Sacred) W. rel. - Svētie raksti</p> <p><i>muīt</i></p> <p>rikojums (<i>rakstisks</i>)</p> <p>pavēle</p> <p>writ of execution - izpildraksts <i>ekon.</i></p>
--	--

Dokumentārā lapa

Bakalaura darbs “Legal Terms in General English-Latvian Dictionaries” (Juridiskie termini vispārējās angļu-latviešu vārdnīcās) izstrādāts LU Humanitāro zinātņu fakultātē.

Ar savu parakstu apliecinu, ka pētījums veikts patstāvīgi, izmantoti tikai tajā norādītie informācijas avoti un iesniegtā darba elektroniskā kopija atbilst izdrukai.

Autors: Zīle Beitāne

24.05.2018

Rekomendēju/nerekomendēju darbu aizstāvēšanai

Vadītāja: docente Laura Karpinska

24.05.2018

Recenzents:

Studiju metodiķe: Samanta Matecka

Darbs iesniegts Anglistikas nodaļā:

Darbu pieņēma:

Darbs aizstāvēts bakalaura gala pārbaudījuma komisijas sēdē

2018. gada..... jūnijā, prot. Nr., vērtējums

Komisijas sekretāre: