

Terminological Inconsistences and Translation Problems in Legislative and Other Institutional Documents

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Abstract

Since its independence, Georgia has clearly declared its European aspirations. Based on the positive opinion of 83% of the whole population, the unwavering commitment of the Georgian people to fully integrate into the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been enshrined in the Constitution of Georgia¹. The process of formal application for EU membership began in March 2022 and ended in December 2023 with granting candidate status to Georgia.

Parallel to the enlargement process, the EU and Georgia also cooperate to strengthen political and economic relations, including through the Eastern Partnership. Since 2016, an Association Agreement (AA) between the EU and Georgia is in force and the partners have been continuously working on its implementation, aimed at further deepening Georgia's political association with the EU². Its vital trade instrument – Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) offers Georgia a route to economic integration into the EU internal market, through establishing a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area and constitutes an overall 'reform agenda' for gradual approximation of Georgian legislation with that of the EU.

Keywords: legislative approximation, legal translation, legal terms and concepts, incorrect and inconsistent use of terminology

1. Introduction

As we can see, Georgia's accession to the European Union is not just a political and economic matter, it is first of all a legal issue. Efforts directed towards the legislative approximation will be the most difficult, comprehensive and valuable task for Georgia on its path to the EU membership. This process implies the application of methods and techniques for

1 Constitution of Georgia, Article 78. See at <https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/30346?publication=36>

2 For more details visit <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/enlargement/georgia/#relations>

transposing EU legislation into the Georgian legislation and introducing implementation systems and procedures within the agreed timeframes.

The implementation of legislative approximation process requires professional human resources and well-organised institutions. Among other challenges, one of the important prerequisites for the success of this process is the translation of EU legislation into Georgian and the unification of legal and specialised terminology. All these activities are implemented by governmental and non-governmental agencies of Georgia which is one of the criteria for EU membership.

It is worth mentioning that granting candidate status to Georgia automatically entails granting candidate status to Georgian language, which ensures more opportunities for further cooperation with respective EU institutions engaged in translation and terminology coordination activities.

2. The Aim of the Paper

The paper aims to review the current translation and terminological work in state bodies of Georgia which includes translation of the sources of EU legislation, such as primary and secondary legislation, international agreements and treaties, soft law, general principles of EU law and case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union. And this process is associated with the use and introduction of new legal and specialised terms and concepts. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the context of large-scale legislative approximation, we are facing challenges with an uncontrolled and mass influx of new terms and concepts.

It is obvious that large-scale institutional translation activities cannot be implemented without translation centres specifically created for this purpose. This is confirmed by the experience of EU Member States: the path that Georgia is now pursuing has been passed by each EU Member State as a candidate or a potential candidate country for European integration.

3. Steps Taken by the State of Georgia in the Field of Translation

First of all, two state agencies were established: *Bureau of Translation of International Agreements* (BTIA) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia in 2011 (responsible for translating of international treaties and other official documents and providing their certified translations) and the *Translation Centre* in the Legislative Herald of Georgia within the Ministry of Justice of Georgia in 2012 (responsible for translating of Georgian legislation into English and EU legislation into Georgian). Along with translation, the *Translation Centre* in the Ministry of Justice also works on the development of legal and specialized terminology databases. The Translation Centre launched an online version of its terminological dictionary in 2017³, and the first edition of its printed version in 2018. This terminology database with 12577 English and Georgian entries is included in the EuroTermBank – one of the largest centralized online terminology banks⁴. This information gives ground to conclude that

3 Visit the website at (www.matsnedictionary.gov.ge)

4 See at <https://www.eurotermbank.com/collections/785>

terminology management is more or less regulated in the Translation Centre of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia. The consistent use of sentence structures, legal and specialised terms is possible thanks to an advanced CAT tool – SDL Trados software available for the employees of the Translation Centre. In order to establish a local team of highly qualified legal translators, revisers, and editors at the Translation Centre of the Legislative Herald of Georgia, an agreement of institutional significance was signed between the Legislative Herald of Georgia and the British Council Georgia in 2014. As a result of this agreement, 25 participants completed the special training programme with ILEC Certificates (International Legal English Certificate – a Cambridge English Language Assessment Certificate). Formation of such a team was important for the availability of the legislation of Georgia in English and for the facilitation of the successful implementation of the EU-Georgia Association Agenda.

In addition to this practice, the large-scale translation and especially, terminological work in state bodies has not yet been properly regulated and coordinated. Due to the fact that state agencies do not have a terminology service or respective staff positions, domain-specific terminologies are mostly standardized and introduced by lawyers and single-skilled specialists employed in the state agencies, without consulting language specialists. As a result, each state agency creates and manages terminology in its own way, without using any standard, which is an obstacle to the consistent use of terminological data by and between various government agencies. Lack of terminology networks, unified terminology databases, mechanisms and procedures for data exchange hinders the harmonization and consolidation of terminological work, as well as the transfer of experience and accumulation of efforts. But the main problem is still connected to the lack of terminologists.

One more step made by the Government of Georgia was the establishment of the *State Language Department* in 2018, which is responsible for the protection and promotion of the constitutional status of the state language, as well as the establishment and introduction of the norms of the Georgian literary language.

Although the status of the state language is protected by the Constitution of Georgia and the Organic Law of Georgia on the State Language, there was also a need for a long-term policy document with the detailed goals, objectives, tasks and activities in this direction. Finally, the State Language Strategy was developed under the coordination of the State Language Department, in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Council, with the support of the Government of Georgia and the active participation of stakeholders. This strategy comprehensively outlines the language policy of Georgia for 2021-2030. In December 2021, the Government of Georgia approved the ‘Unified Programme (Strategy) of the State Language for 2021-2030’ and respective Action Plan⁵.

Along with other activities, the development and standardization of the Georgian terminology is one of the main tasks of the State Language Strategy. As stated in the Strategy, *“the need for standardization and harmonization of terminology is due not only to the smooth functioning of the state language, but also to the requirement to introduce the Georgian language in relations with the international community. Membership in the Council of Europe and the desire to develop political, economic, military, scientific and cultural*

5 See “*Unified Programme (Strategy) of the State Language for 2021-2030*”.

ties with the European Union oblige the country to understand and assimilate the requirements of modern international terminology and translation policy”⁶.

In order to fulfil the task of national importance, the State Language Strategy provides for a number of measures for introducing the principles of verification of terms developed by various education and scientific institutions, public or private organisations working on Georgian terminology of different domains and subdomains.

Like other European languages, legal Georgian has changed over the past decades due to cross-linguistic and cross-cultural contacts. This is a period of introducing new, innovative trends in many fields, as well as implementing legislative approximation accompanied by a large inflow of specialised terminology. On the way to EU integration, high-quality translation of numerous documents of specific content is especially important for Georgia, which requires a quick response to the development of appropriate national terminology.

It should be noted that in order to improve the terminological work, “Guidelines for Terminology Policies” prepared by Infoterm was translated into Georgian by the TSU Arnold Chikobava Institute of Linguistics. The book discusses the approach and principles for the development and implementation of a national terminology policy in language communities.

In addition, in cooperation with the Georgian National Agency of Standards and Metrology (GEOSTM), two standards of the International Organization for Standardization ISO 860:2007 “Terminology work – harmonization of concepts and terms” and ISO 704:2022 “Terminology work – Principles and methods” have been translated into Georgian. Based on this work, the Georgian national standards have been developed and approved. It is hoped that both standards will be a valuable asset for each lexicographer, terminologist and translator in their work in Georgia.

4. Discrepancies between the Georgian Terminology and EU Terminology and the Ways for Solving Them

As a rule, translation of the *acquis* and terminology work begin before accession for candidate countries and are considered to be preconditions for joining the EU. These activities are carried out within the legislative approximation both at national and EU level.

In this context, inadequacy of national terminology eventually comes to the light. And at this stage, lawyers and single-skilled specialists employed in the public sector and involved in the process of legal translation and legal terminology formation, who are not linguists, but often have to play the role of translators and terminologists, realise that there is an urgent need for linguistic recommendations from language professionals.

Getting acquainted with European practice, I have learned that any problem related to incorrect translation and inconsistency use of terminology is solved in two ways in the EU: through i) corrigenda and ii) jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU. Corrigenda are the most typical and successful approach to eliminate any discrepancies, typos and so forth in legal acts without a fully-fledged revision. In case of more complicated terminological inconsistencies between different language versions of EU legislation, the problems can be solved by national courts of all Member States and the Court of Justice.

6 See “*Unified Programme (Strategy) of the State Language for 2021-2030*”, p. 77.

A similar mechanism for resolving terminological inconsistencies in legal discourse has not yet been introduced in Georgia. But there is still room for discussion of some new developments in this area, concerning the solution of problems of coordination of terminological work both between the academic community and government agencies, and between government agencies as well. Today the biggest challenges related to terminology and its management are in countries where there is the lack of awareness of their importance. Terminology is an integral part of specialized language and specialized translation, which is in turn an integral part of the institutionalisation of the translation process for any country, including Georgia. Accordingly, well-defined terminology makes translations more precise and consistent and has crucial importance for peoples and countries to communicate with each other easily and without misunderstandings both in private and public sectors. The efficiency in monolingual or multilingual environment may only be achieved by using terminology which is consistent and understandable for everyone. For this reason, any country must be ready for investing in terminology management.

The above stated was the main topic of the joint presentation “Georgia, a model: Academia and State hand in hand for terminology” shared by the Ilia State University and the LEPL – Bureau of Translation of International Agreements (MFA) at the *International Terminology Summer School* held in Naples in 2023. The first part of the presentation was a brief overview of terminological work in early years, i.e. the Soviet School of Terminology and the Georgian School of Terminology of the XX century. The second part was devoted to the review of current developments in view of joining scientific and governmental forces for effective coordination of terminology work in Georgia. It should be noted that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia is one of the first state institutions that followed the recommendations of the ‘Unified Program (Strategy) of the State Language for 2020-2023’ and introduced a new position – Coordinator of Local and International Cooperation on Terminology Issues – in the BTIA. The coordinator together with a newly created group of terminologists cooperates on an ongoing basis with various government agencies and helps them create legal documents with the correct terminology at the draft law level. As a result of this collaboration, some new terms proposed by the BTIA group have been included in the draft laws on pension schemes, securitisation, personal data protection, maritime and other issues.

5. Analysis and Findings

Translation within the framework of legislative approximation involving the Georgian-English and English-Georgian language pair has been experiencing growth due to increasingly closer relations between the EU and Georgia, especially after signing the AA and granting the candidate status to Georgia mentioned hereinabove.

Terminology and consistency must be an inseparable pair for achieving high-quality translation. Consistency, pursuant to the Oxford Online Dictionary, means “*the quality of achieving a level of performance which does not vary greatly in quality over time*”⁷.

As it is well known, legislation is thematically diverse because it regulates all areas of life and human activities. The main challenge in translation is to find the right terms to ex-

7 Terminology and consistency – An inseparable pair, Silvia Cerrella Bauer (28 Jul 2014).

press the exact meaning and denote legal concepts of a given legal source text. Therefore, legal translation needs the ability to distinguish terms from concepts. *“The term can have the form of a word or expression, including more than one word. However, not so much the form of the term but the correct understanding of the relations between a term and a concept is significant in the drafting process (e.g. in making a decision whether definitions should be used in a legal act). The following relations between terms and concepts are observed: (1) one term designates one concept; (2) one term designates a few concepts; (3) one concept is designated by a few terms; (4) a concept exists without a term”*⁸.

Based on the above stated, for reducing and avoiding terminological discrepancies and, therefore, achieving consistency throughout legal content, we must cope with the basic types of terminological errors, i.e. *incorrect* and *inconsistent* use of terms that is observed in the English-Georgian and Georgian-English translations of legal discourse.

Based on the comparative analysis of the terminology extracted from bilingual (Georgian-English and English-Georgian) parallel legal texts, we have come up with the following findings:

5.1. Incorrect and Inconsistent Use of Terms

5.1.1. Example 1

The Georgian terminological phrase *‘იძულებით გადასახლებული პირები’* translated into English as *‘Persons Internally Displaced’*

Term reference: Legislative Herald of Georgia
The source text and its English translation are available at

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/2509406?publication=0>
Title of the source document in Georgian:

საქართველოს მთავრობის განკარგულება №1671: ყოფილი სსრკ-ის მიერ XX საუკუნის 40-იან წლებში საქართველოს სსრ-იდან **იძულებით გადასახლებულ პირთა** რეპატრიაციის შესახებ სახელმწიფო სტრატეგიის დამტკიცების შესახებ

Title of the same document translated into English:

Decree No 1671 of the Government of Georgia on Approval of the State Strategy on the Repatriation of **Persons Internally Displaced** by the Former USSR from the Soviet Socialistic Republic of Georgia in the 1940s of the 20th Century

For further clarification, we need to discuss the definitions of specific terms based on the reliable sources given below:

1. Internally displaced persons (persons internally displaced – variation used in the document)

Source: IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe)

Domain: internal migration [SOCIAL QUESTIONS, migration]

8 For more details see *“Legal terms, concepts and definitions in the transposition of EU law”*, Doczekalska (2021, pp. 55-69).

area of freedom, security and justice [EUROPEAN UNION, European construction, European Union]

Term reference: UNHCR Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

<http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/GuidingPrinciplesDispl.pdf> [21.11.2012]

Definition: person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their home or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Definition reference: UNHCR Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

<http://ochanet.unocha.org/p/Documents/GuidingPrinciplesDispl.pdf> [21.11.2012]

Language level note: See also IATE:750305 for ‘displaced person’ (someone forced to seek refuge in another country as a result of such circumstances).

2. Deportation or forcible transfer of population

Source: IATE (Interactive Terminology for Europe)

Domain: international human rights law [LAW, rights and freedoms, human rights]

Term reference: International Criminal Court > Documents > Core Legal Texts > Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (13.3.2023), Article 7(2)(d)

Definition: forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law

Definition reference: International Criminal Court > Documents > Core Legal Texts > Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (13.3.2023), Article 7(2)(d)

Language level note: The unlawful deportation or transfer of persons protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention is a war crime under Article 8(2)(a)(vii) of the Rome Statute.

Article 7 of the Rome Statute states that deportation or forcible transfer of population is a crime against humanity “when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack”.

3. Forced evictions

Additional source: Forced Evictions (UN Human Rights Fact Sheet No. 25/Rev.1)

Definition: Population transfers, mass expulsions, ethnic cleansing or similar practices which alter the ethnic, religious or racial composition of the population, collective punishment, and other practices involving the coerced and involuntary displacement of people from their homes, lands and communities also constitute forced evictions (p. 11).

Conclusion

Situations of forced displacement vary regionally and internationally. As it is known, the people who inhabited the Meskhetian region of Georgia were deported/forcibly resettled by the Soviet government from Georgia to Central Asia in 1944, during the Second World War. This deportation was an illegal, unjustified and punitive measure taken for the purpose of collective punishment.

Based on the above arguments from reliable sources, it is recommended to use instead of ‘persons internally displaced’ the specific term of international human rights law ‘**deportation**

or forcible transfer of the population’ when referring to the numerous waves of forced displacements during the Second World War committed by the Soviet Government of that time.

As for the term ‘**internally displaced person**’, based on the definition contained in the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, it does not describe forced deportation and collective expulsion – the act of a state body to evict a group of persons or the whole community involving thousands or tens of thousands of people against their will from the territory of this state.

The corrected English version is as follows:

Decree No 1671 of the Government of Georgia

On Approval of the State Strategy on the Repatriation of **Persons Deported** by the Former USSR from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia in the 1940s of the 20th Century

Note: the form ‘**Socialistic**’ has never been used in the designations of the Soviet republics in English. The correct form is ‘**Socialist**’: The Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia.

5.1.2. Example 2

The English term ‘**Fee-Charging**’ translated into Georgian as ‘**უფასო**’

English term reference: International Labour Organization

The Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)

Georgian term reference: Legislative Herald of Georgia

The Georgian translation of the Convention ‘C181-კონვენცია დასაქმების კერძო სააგენტოების შესახებ’ is available at

<https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/1190578?publication=0>

Conclusion

The term under discussion in the phrase ‘the provisions of the **Fee-Charging** Employment Agencies Convention, 1949’ was translated into Georgian as “**უფასო** დასაქმების სააგენტოების შესახებ 1949 წლის კონვენციის დებულებები’.

If we translate this phrase back to its original language, we will get an incorrect formulation with the opposite meaning: ‘the provisions of the **Free-of-Charge** Employment Agencies Convention, 1949’.

Everybody knows that English is full of confusing words leading to misuse of words, i.e. the words that look almost similar, in reality are different and, in our case, completely opposite words.

While dealing with critical contents such as conventions, it is crucial to translate the entire content in the most accurate manner in order to avoid serious negative consequences for the country in the future.

Using a back-translation method always helps us compare translations for compliance and evaluate for quality and accuracy. In this case, even without using this powerful tool and searching in online vocabularies, we all clearly see what is the real difference between **fee-charging** and **free-of-charge** and accordingly, where is the error.

For many years, the official translation of this Convention with the wrong keyword was applicable until the pandemic, when this Convention became highly topical and someone in

the Ministry of Health realized that something was wrong with this translation. As a result of checking the compliance of the source and target texts, a gross error was detected and eliminated in the Georgian translation (დასაქმების **ფასიანი** სააგენტოები). The revised version of the Georgian translation is currently available at the website of the Legislative Herald of Georgia.

5.1.3. Example 3

1st version: **საყოველთაო ჯანდაცვის პროგრამა** – translated into English as **Universal Health Care Program**

2nd version: **საყოველთაო ჯანმრთელობის დაცვის სახელმწიფო პროგრამა** – translated into English as **State Universal Healthcare Program**

Term reference: 1st version – the website of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs

Term reference: 2nd version: STATE UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE PROGRAMME IN GEORGIA / საყოველთაო ჯანმრთელობის დაცვის სახელმწიფო პროგრამა, UNHCR – The UN Refugee Agency (publication of the UNHCR in English and Georgian)

For further clarification, we need to discuss the definitions of specific terms based on the reliable sources given below:

Source: IATE – (Interactive Terminology for Europe)

Domain: health care [SOCIAL QUESTIONS, health, health policy, organisation of health care]
universal health coverage
universal health care coverage

Term reference: WHO > Health statistics and information systems > Monitoring universal health coverage (UHC), http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/en/ [30.10.2018]

Definition: health coverage that ensures that all people obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them

Definition reference: COM-EN, based on: WHO > Features > Q&A > What is universal health coverage?

http://www.who.int/features/qa/universal_health_coverage/en/ [30.10.2018]

Term in context: **Universal health coverage** (UHC) is a priority goal for many countries and has also emerged as a possible goal in the post-2015 development agenda.

Context reference: WHO > Health statistics and information systems > Monitoring universal health coverage (UHC), http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/en/ [30.10.2018]

Conclusion

The major international institutions such as the World Health Organization, the UN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and so forth use the term ‘universal health coverage (UHC)’. The same term is included in the database of IATE. For the conformity and consistency, it is recommended to make respective correction and include the missing word (coverage) in the documents translated from Georgian into English.

The correct term is ‘**State Universal Health Coverage Programme**’.

5.1.4. Example 4

Surprisingly diverse versions of the translation of the **‘U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)’** have been found on various websites of official governmental institutions of Georgia.

I source: U. S. Embassy in Georgia

I version: ამერიკის შეერთებული შტატების სახელმწიფო ანტინარკოტიკული და სამართალდამცავ ორგანოებთან თანამშრომლობის ბიურო

II source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

II version: ამერიკის შეერთებული შტატების სახელმწიფო ანტინარკოტიკული და სამართალდამცავ ორგანოებთან ურთიერთობის საერთაშორისო ბიურო

III source: Special Penitentiary Service (Ministry of Justice of Georgia)

III version: აშშ-ს ნარკოტიკების წინააღმდეგ ბრძოლისა და სამართალდამცავ ორგანოებთან თანამშრომლობის საერთაშორისო ბიურო

IV source: Legislative Herald of Georgia (Ministry of Justice of Georgia)

IV version: ანტინარკოტიკულ და სამართალდამცავ ორგანოებთან ურთიერთობის საერთაშორისო ბიუროს ოფისი

V source: Book ‘International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: Extradition of Convicted and Accused Persons (Legal Acts and Regulations)’

V version: საერთაშორისო ანტინარკოტიკული და სამართალდაცვითი პროგრამების ბიურო

For more details and better understanding, we can find information on the activities of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) on the **U.S. Department of State’s** website

<https://www.state.gov/about-us-bureau-of-international-narcotics-and-law-enforcement-affairs/>

As we learn from the website, the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters (INM) was created in 1978 to reduce drug trafficking into the United States from Latin America. INM’s mission soon expanded beyond combating drugs to supporting stabilization efforts in the Balkans, and to fighting corruption and transnational crime around the world. To reflect its expanded mission, INM was re-established as the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) in 1995.

Conclusion

It is disappointing that, on the one hand, all five translations failed to include in translation the name of the ‘Department of State’, whereas in the first version only ‘State’ is translated as ‘State Bureau’; and on the other hand, there are differences even between the translations of two state agencies operating within the same Ministry: using a back translation method, according to version III, it is an ‘International Bureau of Cooperation...’ and according to version IV – ‘Office of the International Bureau of Relations...’. As for version V, it goes beyond all limits and offers an ‘original’ translation: Bureau of Programmes!

Another mistake shared by four out of five versions is the wrong placement of the word ‘international’, which precedes the word ‘Bureau’ and accordingly, wrongly describes it: International Bureau!

Based on the above mentioned, we propose a new version reflecting the full name of the Bureau, including the Department of State: **ამშ-ის სახელმწიფო დეპარტამენტის საერთაშორისო ნარკოდანაშაულის წინააღმდეგ ბრძოლისა და სამართალდაცვის საქმეთა ბიურო**

6. Recommendations

Due to the lack of national (Georgian) guidelines for legal drafters and translators and for processing of translation-oriented terminology, I think it’s advisable to use the principles and rules set out in the **“Joint Practical Guide of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission”** and in the English Style Guide **“A handbook for authors and translators in the European Commission”** as handy references both by in-house and freelance translators who translate from Georgian into English.

I would like to cite one of the principles from the **Joint Practical Guide** as an example: *“The terminology used in a given act shall be consistent both internally and with acts already in force, especially in the same field”.*

“Identical concepts shall be expressed in the same terms, as far as possible without departing from their meaning in ordinary, legal or technical language”.

Unfortunately, not all translators observe this and other principles described in the very useful **Joint Practical Guide**, because some of them are not familiar with the existence of such guidelines and even the multilingual vocabulary – IATE. It is obvious that translators without knowing the law-drafting principles and translation tips covered in the **English Style Guide**, as well as without the consistent use of terminology can cause considerable challenges in translation of EU legislation into Georgian. To successfully solve each of these problems, it is advisable to move from the traditional model of translation training to a new model of professional translation training, which should include also terminology management, first of all, understanding the importance of terminology; familiarity with the principles and methods to handle terminology for specific purposes; how to retrieve and store the terms in a term bank; how to manage monolingual and multilingual terminology; how to deal with terminology workflows and manage a terminological project. It should also include the use of a parallel corpus of legal and specialised texts, and other translation technologies. Prior to the organisation of the coordinated terminology work, it is advisable to use CAT tools for compiling mono-, bi – and multilingual terminological records. One of them is a FAIRTerm web application developed by the researchers of the University of Padua in Italy that is successfully used in the TermCoord Unit of the European Parliament – the place, where IATE database is created and maintained. It is worth mentioning that the Georgian terminologists and lexicographers began to use the FAIRTerm tool for the creation of bilingual terminological records since they have become the part of TermCoord Unit’s project ‘Terminology without Borders’. We hope that this knowledge and practice can ensure the consistency and harmonisation of terminological workflows between partners. Consistency of terminology means to leave no ambiguities, contradictions or doubts

as to the meaning of a term. Any given term is therefore to be used in a uniform manner to refer to the same thing, and another term must be chosen to express a different concept.

Summarising the above as an active legal translator, reviser and terminologist, I would like to say that during my long translation career I have witnessed the numerous changes mostly as a result of translation, which was an accompanying activity to Georgia's aspiration for EU integration. This practice led me to the opinion that the translated EU legislation differs from the Georgian legislation. That's why I consider it necessary to develop Legal Translation Studies in Georgia as a new linguistic field, within the context of the EU integration and from the original perspective of the Georgian language. I greatly hope to find respective support and assistance from the State in embarking on this very interesting and useful work together with like-minded professionals.

This small study examined the difficulties associated with terminological equivalence and the transfer of new EU terms and concepts into Georgian legislation, which shows that this is theoretically and empirically a very interesting area for terminological research. More in-depth research is needed for better understanding of the new terms and concepts and their impact on national legal terminology.

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