

The Quality of Legal Dictionaries:

Citation for published version (APA):

de Groot, G.-R., & van Laer, C. J. P. (2008). *The Quality of Legal Dictionaries: An assesment*. Universiteit Maastricht. Maastricht Faculty of Law Working Paper Vol. 2008 No. 6

Document status and date:

Published: 01/10/2008

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

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Gerard-René de Groot and Conrad J.P. van Laer



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Published in Maastricht, October 2008

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This paper is to be cited as Maastricht Faculty of Law Working Paper 2008/6

The Quality of Legal Dictionaries: an assesment

Gerard-René de Groot and Conrad J.P. van Laer*

1. Introductory remarks

As a consequence of the still increasing transnational commercial and scholarly cooperation and exchange, more and more often legal information has to be translated. Sometimes the content of legal documents (contracts, statutory provisions, books and articles on legal topics and so on) has to be translated into another language. But even more frequently, information on rules from one legal system has to be provided in the legal language of another legal system. In both cases the translator or the lawyer involved is confronted with difficulties of legal translation. In both cases bilingual legal dictionaries could play an important role in the translating process by providing translation suggestions and information on the linguistic context of terms in the target language, such as specific noun-verb combinations, or typical collocations.

It is, therefore, not really surprising that publishing houses are offering numerous bilingual legal dictionaries to translators and lawyers. To translate between the different languages of the Member States of the European Union (EU) about one hundred seventy bilingual legal dictionaries are available. Regrettably, the quality of most of these dictionaries is poor to extremely bad. Only a few dictionaries are of good quality.

It seems to us that many authors or compilers of bilingual legal dictionaries do not understand how legal translations should be made. They simply make a list of legal terms in the source language and give for each term one or more words from the target language as "translation" without any further information on the legal context. Because of the system-specificity of legal terminology, this kind of dictionaries is practically useless.

In this article, the quality of the different bilingual legal dictionaries between the languages of the Member States of the European Union will be assessed. In order to do so, some general remarks will be made first about problems with translating legal terminology. Based on those remarks, criteria for reliable bilingual dictionaries will be formulated in the next section.

2. The problems of the translation of legal terminology

The specific problems of translating legal terminology are caused by the system-specificity inherent in legal language. This system-specificity means that within a single language there is not only one legal language, as, for instance, there is a single chemical, economic or medical language within a certain

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language. Any given language can have as many legal languages as there are systems using that language as a legal language.¹

As a consequence, it is of primary importance to establish that one legal language must be translated into another *legal* language. One should not translate from a legal language into the ordinary words of the target language, but into the legal terminology of the target language. If the target language is used in several legal systems as the language of the law, a conscious choice must be made for the terminology of one of the possible target legal languages. One target language legal system must be chosen, that is, a single legal system which uses the target language as its legal language. The choice of a particular target language legal system should depend on the potential users of the translation.² Subsequently, the information contained in the terminology of the source language legal system must be represented by the terminology of the target language legal system.

Once one has opted, where necessary, for a particular target language legal system, he or she can get to work. The meaning in the source language legal system of the terms to be translated must be studied, after which a term with the same content must be sought in the target language legal system. Translators of legal terminology are obliged to practise comparative law.³

Equivalents

Through comparative law, the translator of legal terminology needs to find an *equivalent* in the target language legal system for the term of the source language legal system. 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. In principle, this is only the case when translating within a bilingual or multilingual legal system, such as that of Belgium, Finland, Switzerland and -to some degree- Canada.⁴

Where the source and target language relate to different legal systems, equivalence is rare.⁵ Apart from the diverse embedding of a term in a legal system as a whole, near full equivalence occurs if

a) there is a partial unification of legal areas, relevant to the translation, of the legal systems related to the source language and the target language;⁶

b) in the past, a concept of the one legal system has been adopted by the other and still functions in that system in the same way, not influenced by the remainder of that legal system.⁷

Numerous examples can be found among legal systems in which the one is a reception – whether imposed or not – of the other. In private law examples are Indonesia/the Netherlands; Turkey/Switzerland; Japan/Germany; Taiwan/Germany.⁸

Where the source language and the target language relate to different legal systems and the above exceptions are not at issue, virtual full equivalence, however, proves to be a problem. Nevertheless, certain

¹ De Groot 1999, 12-14; Sandrini 1996, 16; Wiesmann 2004, 19, 20.

² De Groot 1996, 11-13; de Groot 1999, 17-19; Sandrini 1996, 17.

³ Van Laer 1999, based on Van Laer 1997.

⁴ Gémar 1988; de Groot 1996, 13, 14; de Groot 1999a, 20; Herbots 1987.

⁵ Sandrini 1996, 138, 145, 207.

⁶ De Groot 1996, 14; de Groot 1999a, 21.

⁷ De Groot 1996, 14; de Groot 1999a, 21.

⁸ See for Indonesia: Temorshuizen-Arts 2003, 30, 31; compare for Japan: Kitamura 1986.

terms relating to different legal systems will readily be seen by translators as equivalents. Kisch⁹ demonstrates this with the terms marriage/ marriage/ Ehe/ matrimonio/ huwelijk. Kisch concludes for translatability if the terms correspond in essence ("*quant à la substance*"). But when do they? "*C'est une question d'ordre pragmatique*," (This is a question of pragmatic order) Kisch writes. What purpose needs to be taken into account when making such a pragmatic decision?

Of fundamental importance is the context and purpose of the translation: these are the factors that determine whether the differences between source term and target term are of such relevance that the possible target term may not be used as a translation of the source term.¹⁰ It is possible that in a particular context certain words are acceptable equivalents where they are not in a different context. Relevant also is whether a translation needs to be prepared to give persons who do not master the source language a summary impression of the contents of the text, or whether the translation will receive the status of authentic text in addition to the source text.¹¹ In the latter case, it is important that the terms in the target text are not narrower or broader than those in the source text. Looking from this angle, we may already establish that the conclusion that terms are acceptable equivalents is not absolute. Acceptable equivalence depends on the above factors. Furthermore, one has to realise, that different types of partial equivalents may exist. For instance, in one legal system there may be a distinction which does not exist in another.¹²

It is frequently stated that a source language term should be expressed by a "functional" equivalent of the target language. Weston¹³ states, for instance: "The first method is that of functional equivalence: using a term or expression in the target language (TL) which embodies the nearest situationally equivalent concept."¹⁴

Serious doubts about this statement are justified.¹⁵ For a target language term to be identified as an equivalent to a source language term, not only must there be functional equivalence, but also a similar systematic and structural embedding: some cases which under French law are resolved with the institute of "*erreur*" (error, mistake, involuntary misrepresentation), are resolved under German law through the theory of "*Wegfall der Geschäftsgrundlage*," which is based on "*Treu und Glauben*." In no context, however, should one translate "*erreur*" by "*Wegfall der Geschäftsgrundlage*." The systematic and structural embedding of the two concepts is too diverse.

Subsidiary solutions

If no acceptable equivalents in the target language legal system can be uncovered, subsidiary solutions must be sought. Basically, three subsidiary solutions may be distinguished:¹⁶

⁹ Kisch 1973.

¹⁰ Compare de Groot 1996, 15, 16; de Groot 1999a, 22, 23; Kielar 1986; Sandrini 1996, 21; Sarcevic 1997, 236; Temorshuizen-Arts 2003, 38, 39.

¹¹ Compare also the 'skopoi'-theory of Vlachopoulos 1998.

¹² De Groot 1996, 16, 17; de Groot 1999a, 22-24.

¹³ Weston 1990, 21.

¹⁴ Compare Pigeon, in: Gémar 1982, 271-281; Sarcevic 1988, 970-975; Sarcevic 1997, 236; Temorshuizen-Arts 2003, 32-34.

¹⁵ De Groot 1999a, 24, 25.

¹⁶ Compare Sarcevic 1997, 250-264; Wiesmann 2004, 79-82.

1. **Preserving the source term:** there will be *no translation* and the source term or its transcribed version is used. If needed, the term may be explained by adding information in parentheses or in a footnote in the form of a literal translation or a remark such as "comparable to...."

Generally spoken, one should not too often preserve source language terms in the translation. The primary purpose of a translation is to make the source text (more) accessible to persons who do not master the language of the source text. This purpose is frequently neglected if certain terms are not translated.¹⁷

If many untranslated source language terms are introduced into the target language, there is also the danger of making the translation into a collection of foreign-language words glued together by prepositions, adverbs and verbs from the target language. Furthermore, if the reader has no or little affinity with the morphology of the source language, he or she is faced with a combination of letters which is incomprehensible, difficult to pronounce, or hard to retain. As a result, one can conclude that using an untranslated term from the source language in the target language must be avoided, particularly where there is little or no etymological correspondence between the two languages. After all, the purpose of every translation is the transfer of the information contained in the term and this does not happen if terms are left untranslated, unless the translator knows that the source language expression is somewhat transparent to the reader of the target text¹⁸. Furthermore, expectations about transparency should not be set too high.

There are additional disadvantages which plead against preserving the source language term in the target language, particularly when the source language has a different alphabet or employs characters based on pictograms. For the average reader of the target text employing the original term in unfamiliar characters is devoid of meaning. In such a case, transcription will be necessary, although even the transcription, if not accompanied by an explanation, will probably not provide information to the readers of the target text.

A short step beyond "simple" transcription is what Sarcevic qualifies as "naturalization:" the linguistic adaptation of a source language term to the rules of the target language.¹⁹ In such cases, Pasternak refers to "*bedeutungsverlustlose phonetische Einverleibung fremdsprachiger Termini*" (phonetic annexation of foreign language terms without loss of their meaning) in the target language.²⁰ However, it is preferable to qualify such a linguistically adapted term as a neologism.²¹

Earlier, we mentioned the possibility of clarifying the original term by adding a "literal" translation in parentheses. By such a literal translation we meant a translation of elements, focusing on the ordinary usage of the source and target language, which form the building blocks of the source language legal term to be translated. Some authors list such a "literal" or "word-for-word" translation as a separate alternative in the event of the absence of an equivalent concept.²² This is not very useful. Such a word-for-word translation may be sensible in making the untranslated source language term a little more accessible. Independent of the original term, such a literal translation only makes sense if it yields an equivalent, a paraphrase which is comprehensible to lawyers from the target language legal system, or forms a useful neologism.²³

¹⁷ Weston 1990, 19.

¹⁸ Temorshuizen-Arts 2003, 35.

¹⁹ Sarcevic 1988, 971.

²⁰ Pasternak 1993, 293.

²¹ De Groot 1996, 21; de Groot 1999a, 29.

²² Sarcevic 1997, 259-261.

²³ Compare Temorshuizen-Arts 2003, 35.

It is also possible to place in parentheses or in a footnote remarks to the effect of "comparable with..." after the source term preserved in the target language text. Such a remark approximates a paraphrase (see the subsequent paragraph) without setting out the similarities and differences.

2. **Paraphrasing:** a *paraphrase* is used to describe the source language term. If the paraphrase in the target language is a virtually perfect definition of the source language concept, such a paraphrase approximates an equivalent consisting of several words. Sarcevic qualifies this as a descriptive equivalent.²⁴ The legal entity thus described does not exist as such in the target language legal system, but the combination of its elements makes the term accessible to a lawyer trained in that system. Where the circumlocution is defective, this subsidiary solution resembles a neologism. The desirability and the usefulness of paraphrasing as a subsidiary solution are contingent on the length and complexity of the paraphrase, and the purpose of the translation.
3. **Neologism:** a term is used in the target language that does not form part of the terminology of the target language legal system, if necessary in combination with an explanatory footnote.

It must be emphasized, however, that the term "neologism" is used here in a very broad sense. In the context of legal translation, each term not belonging to the target language legal system has to be considered a neologism. Often the expression "neologism" is used in a more narrow sense, meaning each term that does not exist in the target language. The broader definition of "neologism," however, is a logical result of the premise discussed earlier that legal information must not be translated from source language into target language but from the terminology of the source language legal system into the terminology of the target language legal system selected by the translator. From this it follows that all terms that do not belong to the target language legal system opted for must be qualified as neologisms.

An essential question is that of the norms according to which a neologism should be chosen.²⁵ This must not happen in an arbitrary way. No one will find it acceptable if, after not finding an acceptable French equivalent as a translation for a term in a German statute, this term is rendered in French by the neologism "*blubs*." Such a decision would be absurd. The neologism must be chosen in such a way that the content of the source term is shown to some extent, without using a term which is already used in the target language legal system.

From the latter, it can be concluded first that the translator must make sure that the target term does not exist in the target language legal system. All terms even remotely connected with that legal system must be counted out. For instance, the use of the French "*droit commun*" as a translation for the term "common law" must be rejected, because the former is already in use in a sense very different from that of "common law".

A neologism must be chosen in such a way that a lawyer from the target language legal system can get an idea of its meaning: the term must possess some transparency. Very useful for this purpose are terms which used to have an equivalent meaning. If, for instance, the German term "*Sicherungseigentum*" must be represented by the terminology of the legal system of the Netherlands, it is wise to use as a translation "*fiduciaire eigendom*" or "*eigendom tot zekerheid*" by way of a neologism. Since 1992 these concepts no longer form part of the legal system of the Netherlands. However, because of the recent legal history, such a translation does offer unambiguous information to a lawyer familiar with the legal system of the Netherlands.

²⁴ Sarcevic 1988, 973; compare Sarcevic 1997, 250-254; Sandrini 1996, 131.

²⁵ De Groot 1996, 22-26; de Groot 1999a, 30-35.

Often, Roman law terms are attractive as neologisms, if one can assume that lawyers from the target language legal system (still) have some knowledge of Roman law. A fine example of the use of Roman law terms as neologisms, for want of acceptable equivalents in the target language legal system, is the English text of Article 22 (1) of the European Regulation on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters:

"The following courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction, regardless of domicile: 1. in proceedings which have as their object rights in rem, or tenancies of, immovable property, the courts of the Contracting State in which the property is situated...."

The expression "right *in rem*" was chosen to render the continental-European terms: "*droit réel*," "*diritto reale*," "*derecho reale*," "*dingliches Recht*," "*zakelijk recht*" in English.

Often terms can be used which, although they do not function in the target language legal system as legal terms, do function in another legal system which uses the same language as its legal language. This proposition deserves further explanation.

Earlier we stated that the translation process is from the legal language of a specific legal system into the legal language of a particular other legal system. If the target language serves as a legal language in several legal systems, a choice must be made for one particular national legal terminology. Translators should not use the terminology of system A at one point and the terminology of system B at another. Once a fundamental choice has been made for the terminology of system A, but some acceptable equivalents are lacking, it is allowed to employ as neologisms acceptable equivalents from another legal system. In that case, it is necessary to mark such terms as neologisms, for instance by expressly referring to the legal system from which the neologisms in question were borrowed. But also when using this "escape", it is important to keep in mind that the main purpose of the translation is to convey the meaning of source terms. If the translator suspects that the substance of the legal system, from which he or she wishes to borrow a term to serve as a neologism, and consequently also its legal terminology, are not known to the users of the target text, a reassessment is in order or an explanatory footnote must be added to the neologism. The following example may illustrate this: suppose it is thought that the Spanish term "hipoteca" cannot be translated as the English term "mortgage" and consequently a term from the English terminology used in Quebec is chosen, namely "hypotheque." Would this term not look very odd to an English reader of the target text if no explanation were provided? Conceivably, this is the case, so an explanation would be in order.

In respect of choosing neologisms, one should briefly note the "status" of neologisms already chosen by others for certain terms from the source language legal system in need of translation. If one can assume that some users of the target text already encountered at some point or another these neologisms chosen by others in publications to express the terms in question from the source language legal system, one should seriously consider adopting the choice of earlier translators. One should be aware that choosing one's own neologisms could lead to confusion. Naturally, the likelihood of confusion is dependent on the notoriety of the earlier publication, in which a particular neologism was introduced.

3. Consequences for bilingual legal dictionaries

Depending on the legal consequences at stake, legal translation possibly involves serious risks, especially when authentic texts like treaties, statutes and contracts are misunderstood. Bilingual legal dictionaries are translation tools pretending to prevent or minimize this kind of risks, ideally by conveying legal consequences which reliably approximate those worded within the document to be translated. Since full equivalence only exceptionally occurs, as has been elucidated earlier, it is of utmost importance that bilingual dictionaries make clear as precisely as possible which acceptable equivalent has to be used, and

also how it has to be used in the target language.²⁶ Consequently, it is not the task of these translation tools to suggest full equivalence although this proves to be absent after studying the legal systems affected. At least, bilingual dictionaries should guide legal translators to assess and avoid risks in choosing translation options.

Following this line of thought, it is obvious that the previously described approach of legal translation should have consequences for tools of translating legal terminology, particularly for bilingual legal dictionaries. The following desiderata for reliable legal dictionaries can be formulated based on the previous considerations.²⁷

1. Bilingual legal dictionaries should be restricted to offering suggestions for translations based on legal areas, tying both source language terms and target language terms to a particular legal system. If this is not adhered to, the make-up of the dictionary becomes unclear and precludes easy and reliable consultation.
2. The relation of the entries and their proposed translations to their respective legal system must be made explicit by offering references to relevant legal sources, linguistic context, and sometimes encyclopaedic and bibliographic references, thus ensuring verifiability.
3. Compilers of bilingual dictionaries should not present their proposed translations as "standard" equivalents. Alternatives should be identified according to area of law, system and use.
4. The dictionary should indicate the degree of equivalence: whether the translation suggestion is a full equivalent, the closest approximate equivalent (acceptable equivalent) or a partial equivalent.
5. The absence of an equivalent term in the legal system(s) related to the target language should be mentioned expressly. In that case, subsidiary solutions should be offered.
6. Neologisms must be identified as such, so as to avoid these being used by those consulting the dictionary as terms belonging to the legal system related to the target language. Ideally, the suggestion for a particular neologism should be reasoned.
7. The proposed translations must be reconsidered in the event of changes in either the legal system related to the source language or that related to the target language. In other words: legal dictionaries must be frequently reassessed and updated.

In a mainly lexicographic study to develop criteria by which to assess bilingual legal dictionaries, Kim-Prieto deals with the desiderata mentioned above. He states that these desiderata "are comprehensive to the point of being unwieldy", pretending "This paper, in contrast, offers evaluative criteria that privilege concision and relevance over comprehensiveness and erudition. In other words, we should evaluate bilingual legal dictionaries only upon the criteria that matter to those who consult these dictionaries."²⁸ However, in our view, it is not so much the usefulness of the desiderata that has been criticized by Kim-Prieto as well as their number or their specificity.²⁹ In his study, Kim-Prieto doesn't fully discuss all

²⁶ Sarcevic 1997, 229: "For the purpose of legal translation, the acceptability of a potential equivalent is determined primarily by the results in practice, i.e., the legal effects."

²⁷ De Groot/Rayar 1995; de Groot 1996, 45-47; de Groot 1999b. Compare Duintjer Tebbens 1982; de Groot 1990; de Groot/van Laer 2000; Hesseling 1975; Reynolds 1986; Sarcevic 1988; Sarcevic 1989.

²⁸ Kim-Prieto 2008, 265.

²⁹ Kim-Prieto 2008, 265 footnote 48: "Note also that de Groot and van Laer's desiderata, quoted supra note 46, focuses exclusively upon areas that I would characterize as addressing the "utility" of a bilingual legal dictionary, save, of course, for their items 2 and 7." This citation clearly implies that the *desiderata* are helpful to assess the utility of bilingual legal dictionaries but Kim-Prieto does not argue why item 2 (verifiability) and item 7 (topicality) are criteria not useful to those who consult these dictionaries. By contrast, he does not reject the best

desiderata, but elaborates on three rubrics for the evaluation of English-Spanish legal dictionaries. He calls these rubrics: Utility, Authority and Provenance.³⁰

In our view, the rubrics Utility, Authority and Provenance are more intermingled than distinct. We will show that all three rubrics have been based on verifiability, which is in fact item 2 in the desiderata listed above. In the first place, the concept of Utility proves to be related to both other concepts: "the concept of utility may be best understood as being composed of two related concepts: authority of the work overall, and verifiability, or the ability to trace the provenance of the information contained within each entry."³¹ Where it comes to the second concept, that of Authority, Kim-Prieto applies criteria of verifiability in recommending Henry Dahl's work as an authoritative dictionary because of its useful properties.³² Where he introduces the third concept, Provenance has been circumscribed as an aspect that specifically indicates the verifiability of information contained within discrete entries in a dictionary.³³ For these reasons, verifiability seems to be fundamental to all three concepts presented by Kim-Prieto. This implies that he does not want to replace item 2 in the desiderata listed above. Apart from verifiability, Kim-Prieto does not target any of the other six desiderata in particular. Maybe, Kim-Prieto wants to skip the other six desiderata as he seeks evaluative criteria that privilege concision and relevance over comprehensiveness and erudition. Anyway, it may be concluded that Kim-Prieto does not provide any basic arguments to reduce or simplify the seven desiderata.

The compilation of a bilingual legal dictionary that makes a serious effort to comply with these desiderata is a great accomplishment, which deserves the qualification of academic work. Regrettably, very few legal dictionaries published so far have attempted to meet these requirements. A list of examples of good legal dictionaries is given below in Paragraph 4. The majority of the other dictionaries fails to offer much more than glossaries containing unsubstantiated translations. They only contain non-motivated lists with translation suggestions and frequently do not distinguish between the different meanings within the source language and the target language respectively. These dictionaries have exclusively some use as a starting point of one's own investigations in order to discover an equivalent term in the target legal system vocabulary, an appropriate description of the source term in the target system terminology or an informative neologism.

The theory about legal translation has particular consequences for legal dictionaries since reliable dictionaries are useful tools to promote the correctness of translations. Having established criteria that bilingual dictionaries have to satisfy, we have developed a typology for the purpose of classifying them. This typology is based on the idea that the higher degree of information delivered for every dictionary term is decisive for the higher degree of quality of the dictionary. The typology provides for the following three categories³⁴; with each successive category shows a higher degree of quality:

practice to reassess and update legal dictionaries to keep them current: compare Kim-Prieto 2008, p. 258 footnote 27.

³⁰ Kim Prieto 2008, 265-269.

³¹ Kim-Prieto 2008, 266.

³² Kim-Prieto 2008, 267: "his entries make clear the doctrinal and jurisdictional distinctions"; "includes ten distinct and separate entries on the topic (of *forum non conveniens*)."

³³ Kim-Prieto 2008, 267. Compare p. 265: "how easily one may trace and assess the source of supporting authority from a given entry into the jurisprudence of the target language's jurisdiction."

³⁴ The division into three categories may be called a trichotomy. The idea of a trichotomy can already be found with Jacques Le Tellier, who has distinguished three 'generations' of dictionaries: the first one does not give explanations nor examples; the second 'generation' provides for contexts to find equivalents; the third one offers

- 1) Word lists (WORD) – Those bilingual or multilingual lists of terms offering unsubstantiated translations; equivalence is assumed; no explanation as to different meanings is offered. Solely useful for words not found in other dictionaries;
- 2) Explanatory Dictionaries (EXPL) – Those also containing exemplary sentences illustrating the relevant linguistic context;
- 3) Comparative Dictionaries (COMP) – These also refer to legal systems and/or legal sources, such as legislation or the literature, and to legal areas or comparative law. They distinguish between legal systems using the same language.

The typology has been applied to 159 legal dictionaries, with worrying results being reported elsewhere.³⁵ While further study may be necessary, we believe our typology is useful as an analytical instrument. The typology proves that the quality of most dictionaries is not sufficient. To date, few legal dictionaries offer advantages that render them suitable to professional translators.

The general conclusion to be drawn is that most dictionaries are of dubious quality and there are too many legal systems not being covered by them. Relay languages such as English or German cannot function as perfect translation tools to address this incomplete coverage. Obviously, commercial publishers keep selling dictionaries of inferior quality because there are no other translation tools for the language pair concerned, or because many buyers are not fully aware of the deficiencies of the dictionaries offered on the market. Since the market fails, especially when it comes to the less important legal languages, it is almost certain that EU-subsidies are needed to improve the lack of reliable legal dictionaries.³⁶ To remedy this bad situation, compilers of dictionaries must be financially supported since it is time-consuming and labour-intensive to produce a legal dictionary that meets scientifically established standards. These standards should be further developed to provide for discriminatory criteria to measure the quality of bilingual dictionaries as objectively as possible.³⁷ Finally, we recommend that dictionaries not satisfying these standards should not be purchased. Unfortunately, it is not difficult to make a list of really bad, even dangerous bilingual legal dictionaries.

4. Good and Poor Legal Dictionaries.

Studying the structure and content of more than 200 legal dictionaries containing legal languages of Member States of the European Union, we were favourably impressed by the quality of just twelve dictionaries:³⁸

contexts and definitions. Jacques Le Tellier mentioned this division in a letter to the Asser Institute; see Hesseling 1975, 144.

³⁵ De Groot/van Laer 2006; de Groot/van Laer 2007; van Laer/van Laer 2007.

³⁶ The market for dictionaries only containing languages like those of Cyprus, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg or Malta is relatively small compared to the market for dictionaries offering one main EU language or even two (say English and German). If the number of lawyers reflects the market for bilingual legal dictionaries, one could compare the number of lawyers of Cyprus (1.577), Ireland (7.500) Lithuania (1.382), Luxembourg (718) and Malta (no number available) on the one hand, to that number of the United Kingdom (123.500) and Germany (133.113). See: Number of lawyers in CCBE Member Bars., Last update: 2005, Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe [http://www.ccbe.org/fileadmin/user_upload/NTCdocument/table_number_lawyers1_1179905742.pdf] (accessed September 30, 2008).

³⁷ H. Jackson, *Lexicography. An introduction*, London/New York 2002, p. 173: "One of the crucial issues for dictionary criticism is to establish a sound and rigorous basis on which to conduct the criticism, together with a set of applicable criteria."

³⁸ These dictionaries have been classified as COMP; this category has been clarified in Paragraph 3. Another bilingual dictionary of good quality is: Ab Massier and Marjanne Temorshuizen-Arts, Indonesisch –Nederlands

Anderson, R.J.B.
Anglo-Scandinavian Law Dictionary of Legal Terms Used in Professional and Commercial Practice
Oslo [Universitetsforlaget] 1977
137 p
ISBN 8200023656

Franchis, F. de
Dizionario giuridico
Vol 1: Inglese-Italiano
Milano [Giuffrè] 1984
XI+1545 p
ISBN 8814003165

Franchis, F. de
Dizionario giuridico
Vol 2: Italiano-Inglese
Milano [Giuffrè] 1996
1467 p
ISBN 8814050015

Gallegos, C.
Bilingual law dictionary
Chicago [Merl] 2005
XVI+414 p
ISBN 1886347034 = 9781886347038

Hesseling, G.
Juridisch woordenboek (Nederlands-Frans, met woordenlijst Frans-Nederlands) privaatrecht³⁹
Antwerpen [M. Kluwer] 1978
XXII+513 p
ISBN 9062150020

Internationales Institut für Rechts- und Verwaltungssprache⁴⁰
* Zivilprozeß
Deutsch-Französisch
Köln [Heymanns] 1982
108 p
ISBN 3452192687

* Strafprozeß

Woordenboek Privaatrecht, Leiden 2000. This dictionary provides translation suggestions between the legal languages of Indonesia (Bahasa Indonesia) and the Netherlands (Dutch).

³⁹ It has to be stressed, that the translation suggestions in this good dictionary are partly outdated, because of important changes of both the French and the Dutch civil (including procedural) law.

⁴⁰ Sarcevic 1997, 237: "Regretfully, the dictionaries cover only a small number of terms and legal systems, as a result of which their practical value is limited for translators. On the other hand, the methods of conceptual analysis used therein can serve as a model for others"; compare Sandrini 1996, 220-223.

Deutsch-Französisch
Köln [Heymanns] 1985
150 p
ISBN 3452203239

* Verwaltungsrecht und Verwaltungsprozeßrecht
Deutsch-Französisch
Köln [Heymanns] 1985
107 p
ISBN 3452206920

* Das Recht des öffentlichen Dienstes
Deutsch-Französisch
Köln [Heymanns] 1987
209 p
ISBN 345220782X

* Ausländer- und Niederlassungsrecht
Deutsch-Französisch
Köln [Heymanns] 1990
159 p
ISBN 3452215784

Kaufmann, O.
Wörterbuch Arbeits- und Sozialrecht
Französisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Französisch
München [Beck] 2004
VII+261 p
ISBN 3406479189

Oosterveld-Egas Repáraz, M.C. et al.
Juridisch woordenboek Nederlands-Spaans, met register
Spaans-Nederlands
Apeldoorn [Maklu] 1990
XXXI+371 p
ISBN 9062152716

Even these dictionaries could be improved and their authors could still learn from each other, but they are really outstanding, particularly when compared with the others. Their example should be followed by the compilers of other dictionaries and achieving their quality should be the aim of publishing houses. Of course, our assessment does not exclude the possibility that, in a particular case, a word list offers better translation suggestions than a dictionary offering additional information, but this is not likely to happen frequently. In order to improve the standards for bilingual legal dictionaries, the approach of the twelve mentioned comparative dictionaries should be further scrutinised.

From the foregoing it will be clear, that because complete equivalence between terms of the source and the target legal system is rare, source terms and their proposed translations are very often not suited to reverse use. Reversing the functions of source terms and their partial equivalents, descriptions or neologisms will create false translation suggestions. Nevertheless there are some bilingual and multilingual

dictionaries where (at least a part of) the translation suggestions and source terms are reversed in order to create a list of translation suggestions for the original target language terms. This is a deadly sin for compilers of bilingual legal dictionaries. The result is that these word lists are very dangerous to use because they contain words which are not used at all as legal terms in the legal system involved. This is because they began in the dictionary as neologisms in the original target language for terms of the original source language. Dictionaries in which we have discovered examples of this kind of ridiculous reversion include:

Cano Rico, J.R.
Diccionario de derecho
Español-Inglés-Francés
Madrid [Tecnos] 1994
423 p
ISBN 8430924167

Capelle, M.A.A. van & Punt, H.G.
Velder internationale vaktermenlijst voor juristen, fiscalisten, accountants, bankwezen, handel en industrie
2e bijgew. druk
Amsterdam [Velder Business Publications] 1991
607 p
ISBN 9073867029

Lindbergh, E.
International Law Dictionary
Deventer [Kluwer] 1993
VIII+439 p
ISBN 9065446974

Lindbergh, E.
Internationales Rechtswörterbuch
Neuwied [Luchterhand] 1993
VIII+439 p
ISBN 3472015551

Lindberg, E.
Fyrspråkig juridisk ordbok
Stockholm [Juridik & Samhälle] 1995
622 p
ISBN 9171990267

Parsenow, G.
Fachwörterbuch für Recht und Wirtschaft
Schwedisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Schwedisch
2. neubearb. und erw. Auflage
Köln [Heymanns] 1985
XVI+500 p
ISBN 3452200531

For us, these titles are candidates to feature on a list of poor legal dictionaries to warn professional translators that they should avoid their use. In the context of our typology (paragraph 3) it is important to observe that the titles above have to be classified as word lists. This suggests that explanatory or comparative dictionaries probably will not contain non-existent equivalents as their compilers will be more aware of the dangers of assuming equivalence without justification.

References

- Bergenholtz, H and S. Tarp (eds.), *Manual of Specialized Lexicography*, (John Benjamins Publishing Co: Philadelphia, 1995).
- Creech, Richard L., *Law and Language in the European Union*, (Groningen: Europa Law Publishing 2005).
- Duintjer Tebbens, Harry, "Le Dictionnaire Juridique Néerlandais: Une Exercise de Droit Comparé." In *Langue du Droit et Traduction*, ed. Jean Claude Gémard, (Montréal 1982): 173-185.
- Gémard, Jean Claude, "Le Traducteur Juridique ou l'interprète du Language du Droit." In *Translation, our Future/La Traduction, Notre Avenir, Proceedings of the XIth World Congress of FIT*, ed. Paul Nekeman, (Maastricht, 1988): 422-430.
- De Groot, Gerard-René. "Die relative Äquivalenz Juristischer Begriffe und deren Folge für Mehrsprachige Juristische Wörterbücher." In *Translation and Meaning, Part I*, eds. Marcel Thelen and Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, (Maastricht: Euroterm, 1990): 122-128.
- , Gerard-René, and Louise Rayar, "Bilingual Legal Dictionaries: Criteria for Assessment." In *Translation and Meaning, Part 3*, eds. Marcel Thelen and Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, (Maastricht/Lódz: UPM, 1995): 204-211.
- , Gerard-René, *Het Vertalen van Juridische Informatie, Preadvies Nederlandse Vereniging voor Rechtsvergelijking*, (Deventer: Kluwer, 1996): 1-77.
- , "Zweisprachige Juristische Wörterbücher." In *Übersetzen von Rechtstexten: Fachkommunikation im Spannungsfeld Zwischen Rechtsordnung und Sprache*, ed. Peter Sandrini, (Tübingen: Narr., 1999b).
- , Gerard-René, and Conrad J.P. van Laer, "Juridische woordenboeken binnen de Europese Unie". In *Juridische Bibliothecaris*, (2000): 17-32.
- , Gerard-René, and Conrad J.P. van Laer, *Bilingual and Multilingual Legal Dictionaries in the European Union*, (Maastricht, 2005); <http://arno.unimaas.nl/show.cgi?fid=3130> (accessed September 30, 2008).
- , Gerard-René, and Conrad J.P. van Laer, "The Dubious Quality of Legal Dictionaries". In: *International Journal of Legal Information* 34:1 (2006): 65-86 <http://arno.unimaas.nl/show.cgi?fid=5021> (accessed September 30, 2008).
- , Gerard-René, and Conrad J.P. van Laer, "The Dubious Quality of Legal Dictionaries". In: TRANSLATION AND MEANING PART 7; Proceedings of the Maastricht Session of the 4th International Maastricht-Lódz Duo Colloquium on "Translation and Meaning", Held in Maastricht, The Netherlands, 18-21 May 2005; M. Thelen & B. Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk (eds.), Maastricht 2007, p. 173-187; <http://arno.unimaas.nl/show.cgi?fid=9112> (accessed September 30, 2008).

Herbots, Jacques H., *La Traduction Juridique en Belgique, Rapport voor het XII Congrès International de Droit Comparé (Sydney/Melbourne 1986)*, Les Cahiers de Droit 1987 (Faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec, Canada, 1987): 813-844.

Hesseling, Gerti, "Een Juridisch Woordenboek: Geen Alledaags Projekt." In *Tien Jaren T.M.C. Asser Instituut 1965-1975*, (Gravenhage: T.M.C. Asser Instituut, 1975): 141-148.

Kielar, Barbara Z. (1986), *Language of the Law in the Aspect of Translation*. Doctoral Thesis. (Warsaw, 1986).

Kim-Prieto, Dennis C. (2008), "En la tierra del ciego, el tuerco es rey: Problems with Current English-Spanish Legal Dictionaries, and Notes toward a Critical Comparative Legal Lexicography". In *Law Library Journal* (2008): 251-278.

Kisch, Isaac, "Droit comparé et terminologie juridique." In *Inchieste di diritto comparato*, Mario Rotondi (Padova/New York 1973): 407-423.

also published in *Vertalen Vertolkt, Verhalen over vertalen, Nederlands Genootschap van Vertalers*, ed. G. Fritschy (Amsterdam, 1976): 124-139.

Kitamura I. (1986), Les problèmes de la traduction juridique au Japon, Rapport japonais de XIIe congrès international de droit comparé (Sydney/Melbourne 1986), Les Cahiers de Droit 1987 (Faculté de droit, Université Laval, Québec, Canada), 747-792.

Laer, C.J.P. van, *Het Nut van Comparatieve Begrippen. Een Studie Omtrent de Toepassing van Begrippen in de Rechtsvergelijking*. Doctoral Thesis (Maastricht, 1997).

---, "Comparatieve Begrippen voor Juridische Vertalers". In *Terminologie et Traduction* (1999): 65-75.

---, Conrad J.P. van and Tom van Laer, "The shortage of legal dictionaries translating European languages". In *Terminology* 13:1 (2007): 85-92

Pasternak, Volker, *Chinesisch als Rechtssprache im Kontext des Common Law: Der Fall Hongkong, Verfassung und Recht In Übersee* (P. Lang, 1993): 275-313.

Rayar, Louise, "Problems of Legal Translation from the Point of View of a Translator." In *Translation, our Future/La Traduction, Notre Avenir, Proceedings of the XIth World Congress of FIT*, ed. Paul Nekeman, (Maastricht, 1988): 451-454.

Reynolds, Thomas, "Comparative Legal Dictionaries." In *American Journal of Comparative Law* (1986): 551-558.

Sandrini, Peter, *Terminologearbeit im Recht. Deskriptiver begriffsorientierter Ansatz vom Standpunkt des Übersetzers*, (Vienna: International Network for Terminology, 1996). Doctoral Thesis, (Innsbruck, 1995).

Sarcevic, Susan, "Bilingual and Multilingual Legal Dictionaries: New Standards for the Future." *Revue Générale de Droit*, (1988): 970 ff..

Sarcevic, Susan, "Conceptual Dictionaries for Translation in the Field of Law." In *International Journal of Lexicography* (1989): 277-293.

Sarcevic, Susan, *New Approach to Legal Translation*, (The Hague: Kluwer Law International, 1997).

Temorshuizen-Arts, Marjanne, *Juridische Semantiek. Een Bijdrage tot de Methodologie van de Rechtsvergelijking, de Rechtsvinding en het Juridisch Vertalen*. Doctoral Thesis, (Leiden, 2003).

Vlachopoulos, Stefanos, *Theorie und Praxis des Übersetzens Juristischer Texte*. Doctoral Thesis, Korfu, 1998).

Weston, Martin, "Theoretical and practical approaches to translation." In *An English Reader's Guide to the French Legal System*, (New York: Berg, 1990): 9-42.

Wiesmann, Eva, *Rechtsübersetzung und Hilfsmittel zur Translation. Wissenschaftliche Grundlagen und Computergestützte Umsetzung eines Lexikographischen Konzepts*, (Tübingen: Narr, 2004).

Annex: Bilingual and multilingual legal dictionaries in the European Union : an updated bibliography

WORD/EXPL: UK↔ES

Alcaraz Varó, E. & Hughes, B.
Diccionario de términos jurídicos
Inglés-Español/Spanish-English
7.a edición totalmente revisada y aumentada
Barcelona [Ariel] 2003
XIII+977 p
ISBN 8434432366
Recommended by I. Prüfer (Lebende Sprachen 1995, p. 41-42).

WORD: CZ→DE

Aleš, M.
Česko-německý právní slovník
2. aktualizované a doplněné vydání
Praha [Linde] 2003
480 p
ISBN 807201448x

WORD: DE→CZ

Aleš, M.
Německo-český právní slovník
2. aktualizované a doplněné vydání
Praha [Linde] 2003
532 p
ISBN: 8072014420

COMP: UK→DK,SE

Anderson, R.J.B.
Anglo-Scandinavian Law Dictionary of Legal Terms Used in Professional and Commercial Practice
Oslo [Universitetsforlaget] 1977
137 p
ISBN 8200023656
Contains a relatively low number of entries, but gives for these terms rather elaborated information. Contains references to literature and introductory information on the judicial organisation in England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The title of the dictionary is too broad, because it is obviously restricted to contract law. Interesting is that it is indicated explicitly whether for a given term from the source language a full or partial equivalent exists in the target language. If one can hesitate about the equivalence, this is indicated with 'compare'. Lack of an equivalent in the target language is also expressly mentioned.

WORD: PT↔UK

Andrade, M.P.G.
Dicionário jurídico
português-inglês, inglês-português
2a edição (revista)
Lisboa [Quid Juris] 2005
464 p
ISBN 9727242561

Gives for several Portuguese terms references to statutory provisions, but this happens rather incidentally and not systematically.

WORD: FR→PT

Andrade, M.P.G.
Dicionário jurídico
francês-português
Lisboa [Quid Juris] 2002
256 p
ISBN 9727241549

Gives for several Portuguese terms references to statutory provisions, but this happens rather incidentally and not systematically. Remarkable is the short list with legal dictionaries on page 255; these dictionaries will have inspired the authors.

WORD: DE→EE

Andresson, H. & Tamm, V.
Saksa-eesti õigussõnaraamat
Tartu [Andresson] 1998
315 p
ISBN 9985603915

WORD: DE↔ES

Antolínez Quijano, C.
Fachwörterbuch für Recht und Verwaltung Deutsch-Spanisch/Spanisch-Deutsch
2. neubearb. und erw. Auflage
Köln [Heymanns] 1983
VI+427 p
ISBN 345219325x

WORD: LV↔UK

Apinis, M.
Juridisko terminu vārdnīca
latviešu-angļu/angļu-latviešu
Rīga [Kamene] 2002
265 p
ISBN 998463633x

WORD: DE, IT, SI

Apovnik, P. et al.

Slovenski pravni leksikon z nemškimi in italijanskimi ustreznici geselskih besed

Ljubljana [OST] 1999

310 p

ISBN 961907260x

WORD: AT,DE↔UK

Bachem, W. & Hamblock, D.

Wörterbuch Recht

Deutsch-Englisch/Englisch-Deutsch

2. durchgesehene und erweiterte Auflage

Berlin [Cornelsen] 2006

658 p

ISBN 9783589240807

WORD: CZ,DE,FR,UK

Bakeš, M. et al.

Česko-anglicko-německo-francouzský slovníček právních pojmů

2. upravené vydání

Praha [Linde] 2000

162 p

ISBN 8072012258

WORD: FR→BG

Balamesov, B.

Dictionnaire juridique

français-bulgare

Sofia [Sofi-r] 2001

256 p

ISBN 9549615189 = 9789549615180

WORD/EXPL: FR↔UK

Baleyte, J. et al.

Dictionnaire économique et juridique

Economic and legal dictionary

5e édition

Paris [Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence] 2000

646 p

ISBN 2275003851

Reviewed by G.R. de Groot & L. Rayar, *European Review of Private Law*, 3 (1995) p. 523-533.

They conclude (p. 532-533) that the volume fails to give an indication as to the degree of equivalence of terms and does not state whether a suggested translation is a neologism. They

have missed also (bibliographic) references as to legal system, area of law and relevant articles or Codes. The volume offers mainly unsubstantiated translation suggestions.

WORD: BG→UK

Balkandgieva, B.
Bulgarian-English law dictionary
Sofia [Sofi-r] 2000
560 p
ISBN 9549615146 = 9789549615142

WORD: UK→BG

Balkandgieva, B.
English-Bulgarian dictionary: law, finance, trade terms
Veliko Tarnovo [Abagar] 2006
919 p
ISBN 9544276955 = 9789544276959

WORD/EXPL: HU↔FR

Bárdosi, V. et al.
Magyar-francia-magyar jogi szótár
Budapest [KJK-Kerszöv] 2001
XXX+373 p
ISBN 9632246020

WORD: UK→DE

Bauer, B.
Legal terms
Die wichtigsten Fachausdrücke des englischen Rechts
9. Auflage
Bonn [Passauer Publikationen Gruppe] 2003
121 p
ISBN 3980924106

WORD: FR→DE

Bauer, B.
Termes juridiques
Die wichtigsten Fachausdrücke des französischen Rechts
4. Auflage
Bonn [Passauer Publikationen Gruppe] 2003
72 p
ISBN 3980924114

WORD: HU→DE

Bauer, B.

Jogi szókincs
Die wichtigsten Fachausdrücke des ungarischen Rechts
Passau [RCDS] 2003
84 p
ISBN 3980505731

WORD: ES→DE

Becher, H.J.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 1: Spanisch-Deutsch
5. Auflage
München [Beck] 1999
L+1420 p
ISBN 3406451616

WORD: DE→ES

Becher, H.J.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 2: Deutsch-Spanisch
5. Auflage
München [Beck] 1999
XXX+1282 p
ISBN 3406444423

WORD/EXPL: ES→DE

Becher, H.J. et al.
Wörterbuch Recht, Wirtschaft, Politik
Teil I: Spanisch-Deutsch
München [Beck] 2007
XXXVIII+1290 p
ISBN 9733406538025
Sometimes, terms are explained in a comparative perspective referring to relevant legal provisions. Includes very useful indices about the judicial system and the organization of the state of Spain.

WORD/EXPL: DE→ES

Becher, H.J. et al.
Wörterbuch Recht, Wirtschaft, Politik
Teil II: Deutsch-Spanisch
München [Beck] 2007
XXIII+1136 p
ISBN 3406538010 = 9783406538018
Sometimes, terms are explained in a comparative perspective referring to relevant legal

provisions. Includes very useful indices about the judicial system and the organization of the state of Germany.

WORD/EXPL: DE→BE,FR,UK

Becker, U.

Rechtswörterbuch für die gewerbliche Wirtschaft
Deutsch-Englisch-Französisch mit dreisprachigem Index

2. überarb. und stark erw. Auflage

Frankfurt am Main [Fritz Knapp] 1980

985 p

ISBN 3781920151

This dictionary is divided according to specific fields of the law, which gives to the terms a certain context. Some translation suggestions are motivated in footnotes, but this happens rather incidentally and not systematically. The structure of this dictionary is therefore far from being consistent.

WORD: AT,DE→UK

Beseler, D. von & Jacobs-Wüstefeld, B.

Law dictionary

Fachwörterbuch der anglo-amerikanischen Rechtssprache einschließlich wirtschaftlicher und politischer Begriffe

Vol 1: Deutsch-Englisch

4. neubearb. und erw. Auflage

Berlin [Walter de Gruyter] 1991

XXIV+1916 p

ISBN 3110107163

A very extended word list. Contains a long list with abbreviations and contractions.

WORD: UK→AT,DE

Beseler, D. von & Jacobs-Wüstefeld, B.

Law dictionary

Fachwörterbuch der anglo-amerikanischen Rechtssprache einschließlich wirtschaftlicher und politischer Begriffe

Vol 2: Englisch-Deutsch

4. neubearb. und erw. Auflage

Berlin [Walter de Gruyter] 1986

XXIII+1896 p

ISBN 3110104296

A very extended word list. Contains a long list with abbreviations and contractions.

WORD: UK↔CZ

Bočánková, M. et al.
Anglicko-český právní slovník
2. rozšířené vydání
Praha [Linde] 2001
863 p
ISBN 8072013203

WORD: CZ↔UK

Bočánková, M. et al.
Odborný slovník česko-anglický
3. rozšířené vydání
Praha [Linde] 2001
1102 p
ISBN 8072012487

WORD: ES↔UK

Bodoutchian-Sáiz, V.
Diccionario jurídico-empresarial
español-inglés-español
Madrid [Fundación Confemetal] 2000
347 p
ISBN 8495428032

EXPL : ES↔UK

Bossini, F.R. & Gleeson, M.
Diccionario bilingüe de terminología jurídica
Inglés-Español/Español-Inglés
segunda edición
Madrid [McGraw-Hill] 1998
XXVII+554 p
ISBN 8448120604

*The English entry terms are frequently – sometimes even extensively – explained in Spanish.
However, the translation suggestions are not linked with references or illustrated by citations.*

EXPL: ES→NL

Boutmans, E.
Juridisch lexicon Spaans-Nederlands met tal van politieke, diplomatieke en institutionele termen
uit Spanje en Latijns-Amerika en speciale aandacht voor termen uit de wereld van
ontwikkelingssamenwerking
[S.l. : s.n.] 2005
336 p

ISBN 9080947113

This work frequently provides references to legal sources and citations of the text of legal sources as well. In addition, it sometimes gives a short explanation about terminological differences.

WORD: SE↔FR

Bouvier, M.

Svensk-fransk och fransk-svensk Juridisk ordbok

Stockholm [Exportrådet] 1988

292 p

ISBN 9175480689

WORD: DE↔IT

Brandt, E. & Lori, V.

Grundwortschatz der Rechtssprache

Deutsch-Italienisch/Italienisch-Deutsch

Neuwied [Luchterhand] 1997

X+393 p

ISBN 3472026243

The entries of the word list have been arranged by 28 fields of the law, which offers a certain context to the terms involved. However, this approach makes a quick consultation of the dictionary difficult if one does not yet know to which field of the law a certain term belongs.

WORD/EXPL: BE,FR→UK

Bridge, F.H.S.

The Council of Europe French-English legal dictionary

Strasbourg [Council of Europe Press] 1994

312 p

ISBN 9287124965

Provides frequently descriptions in English of the French source terms. Strongly recommended by T.L. West, The Council of Europe's French-English Legal Dictionary. An American Lawyer's Analysis, in: J.-C. G  mar & N. Kasirer, Jurilinguistique: entre langues et droits, Montr  al 2005 [ISBN 2894001967] p. 431-443: 'by far the most comprehensive and most accurate' (p.434); 'a model dictionary in terms of its accuracy and completeness' (p.443).

WORD: DE↔UK

Bugg, S.G. & Simon, H.

Langenscheidt Alpmann, Fachw  rterbuch Kompakt Recht Englisch

Englisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Englisch

Berlin etc. [Langenscheidt] 2006

619 p

ISBN: 3861172402 = 9783861172406

Contains bilingual introductions to the English, American respectively German legal system.

WORD: UK→ES

Cabanellas de las Cuevas, G. & Hoague, E.C.
Butterworths Spanish/English legal dictionary
Vol 1: English-Spanish
Austin [Butterworth Legal Publishers] 1991
669 p
ISBN 0409256676

‘This work is the best of the lot’ according to J.R. Torres, A Comparative Review of Spanish-English Legal Dictionaries, Law Library Journal 1994 (p. 230-235) p. 232.

WORD: ES→UK

Cabanellas de las Cuevas, G. & Hoague, E.C.
Butterworths Spanish/English legal dictionary
Vol 2: Spanish-English
Austin [Butterworth Legal Publishers] 1991
690 p
ISBN 0409256684

‘This work is the best of the lot’ according to J.R. Torres, A Comparative Review of Spanish-English Legal Dictionaries, Law Library Journal 1994 (p. 230-235) p. 232.

WORD: ES↔FR

Cammissa, D.M. et al.
Diccionario bilingüe de terminología jurídica
español-francés/francés-español
Buenos Aires [Abeledo-Perrot] 1996
526 p
ISBN 950200924x

Word list using the Argentinean legal terminology for the Spanish translations.

WORD : ES,FR,UK

Cano Rico, J.R.
Diccionario de derecho
Español-Inglés-Francés
Madrid [Tecnos] 1994
423 p
ISBN 8430924167

Word list. The lists of the English and French entry terms is obviously made by inversion of the translation suggestions of the original Spanish entry terms.

WORD: DE,FR,NL,UK

Capelle, M.A.A. van & Punt, H.G.

Velder internationale vaktermenlijst voor juristen, fiscalisten, accountants, bankwezen, handel en industrie

2e bijgew. druk

Amsterdam [Velder Business Publications] 1991

607 p

ISBN 9073867029

Word list. The lists of the English, French and German entry terms is obviously made by inversion of the translation suggestions of the original Dutch entry terms.

WORD/EXPL: UK→FR

Chaudesaigues-Deysine, A.E. & Dreuilhe, A.E.

Dictionnaire anglais-français et lexique français-anglais des termes politiques, juridiques et économiques

Paris [Flammarion] 1978

354 p

ISBN 208200662x

Word list with inter alia some legal terms. Contains antonyms and references to alternative entries.

WORD: PT↔UK

Chaves de Mello, M.

Dicionário jurídico

Português-Inglês-Português

7.a edição

Rio de Janeiro [Elfos] 1998

522 p

ISBN 8585772085

Obviously for the American market. The Portuguese explanation of English terms is considerably more detailed than the English explanation of Portuguese terms.

WORD: UK↔SK

Chorvátová, I. & Mokrání, P.

Dictionary of law

Slovak-English/English-Slovak

Bratislava [CCJ-Fremdsprachenzentrum] [1997]

789 p

ISBN 8088861012

WORD: CZ→UK

Chromá, M.

Česko anglický právní slovník s vysvětlivkami

second - corrected and updated edition

Praha [Leda] 2003

481 p

ISBN 8073350211

WORD: UK→SE

Collin, P.H. et al.

English law dictionary

engelsk-svensk-engelsk

Stockholm [Esselte Ordbok] 1989

340 p + supplement

ISBN 917113008x

ISBN 0948549157 reprint 1990

Word list with an index Swedish/English; several English entry terms are explained in English.

This book can be qualified as a combination of a mono-lingual legal dictionary, combined with a list of translation suggestions in the Swedish target language.

WORD/EXPL: UK→DE

Collin, P.H. et al.

PONS-Fachwörterbuch Recht

Englisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Englisch

Stuttgart [Klett-Verlag für Wissen und Bildung] 1998

2. neubearb. Auflage

471 p + Anhang

ISBN 3125179513

Word list with an index German/English. An Annex provides the text of some English forms.

EXPL: ES↔UK

Collin, P.H. et al.

Spanish law dictionary

Spanish-English/English-Spanish

Teddington [Collin] 1999

594 p

ISBN 1901659097

Occasionally, comments are included 'to clarify entries that relate to specific legal terms [...] and which have no equivalent in the other language.'

WORD: UK→FR

Conseil de l'Europe. Bureau de la Terminologie

Lexique Anglais-Français (principalement juridique)

Strasbourg [Conseil de l'Europe] 1993

463 p

ISBN 9287123136

WORD: IT→AT,DE

Conte, G. & Boss, H.

Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache

Vol 1: Italienisch-Deutsch
5. neubearb. und erw. Auflage
München [Beck] 2001
530 p
ISBN 3406477747

WORD: AT,DE→IT

Conte, G. & Boss, H.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 2: Deutsch-Italienisch
6. neubearb. und erw. Auflage
München [Beck] 2003
680 p
ISBN 3406480594

EXPL/COMP: BE,FR↔UK

Dahl, H.S.
Dahl's law dictionary
French to English/English to French
second edition
Buffalo N.Y. [Hein] 2001
XXV+675 p
ISBN 2247043178

Mainly, but not exclusively for the American market. Gives references to statutory provisions and legal literature. The depth of the information varies considerably from term to term. See the very positive review in: the International Lawyer 1997, p. 1135-1139; written by M.G. Monroy, member of the bar of Columbia.

EXPL/COMP: ES↔UK

Dahl, H.S.
Dahl's law dictionary
Spanish-English/English-Spanish
fourth edition
Buffalo N.Y. [Hein] 2006
LIV+924 p
ISBN 0837731313

Mainly, but not exclusively for the American market. Gives references to statutory provisions and legal literature. The depth of the information varies considerably from term to term. See the very positive review in: the International Lawyer 1997, p. 1135-1139; written by M.G. Monroy, member of the bar of Columbia. Compare also the elaborated and positive review of the first edition of this dictionary (1992) by Prof. K.S. Rosenn (Inter-American Law Review 1993, p. 607-623). Also reviewed by A.M. Garro, Inter-American Law Review 1993, p. 625-627; and strongly recommended by B.M. Carl, Fordham International Law Journal 1995, p. 1069-1071.

WORD: ES↔UK

Dahl, H.S.

McGraw-Hill's Spanish and English legal dictionary

Dahl's abridged law dictionary

New York [McGraw-Hill] 2004

XXI+490 p

ISBN 0071415297

Abridged edition of Dahl's law dictionary. Mainly, but not exclusively for the American market. Gives references to American statutes and case law.

WORD: ES↔DE

Daum, U. et al.

Wörterbuch Recht

Spanisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Spanisch

München [Beck] 2005

XXXI+630 p

ISBN 3406496474

This word list is the 'little brother' of both volumes of Becher's "Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache": see Prefacio/Vorwort p. V-VI.

WORD: FR→UK

Dedeyan, R.-C.

Dictionnaire français-anglais de droit et d'économie

Héricy [Éditions du Puits Fleuri] 1999

225 p

ISBN 286739127x

WORD : UK↔EL

[Delicostoroulos, A.J.] Δελικωστοπουλου, Α.Ι.

Λεξικό αγγλοεγγηνικο και ελληνοαγγλικο νομικων οικονομικων εμπορικων και διοικητικων ορων [An English-Greek and Greek-English dictionary of law economic business and management terms]

third edition

Athens [Eptalofos] 1995

245 p

ISBN -

WORD: FR↔UK

Dhuicq, B. & Frison, D.

Dictionnaire de l'anglais juridique

Paris [BMS Pocket] 2004

652 p

ISBN 2266107887

EXPL/COMP: UK→DE

Dietl, C.-E. et al.

Wörterbuch für Recht, Wirtschaft und Politik mit erläuternden und rechtsvergleichenden Kommentaren

Vol 1: Englisch-Deutsch einschließlich der Besonderheiten des amerikanischen Sprachgebrauchs
6. völlig neu bearb. und erw. Auflage

München [Beck] 2000

LXIII+942 p

ISBN 3406441122

English entry terms are frequently explained in German. A distinction is made between English and American legal terminology. At the end of the book 'endnotes' refer to statutory provisions and treaties. See the very positive reviews by G. Otto, *Das Standesamt* 1986, p. 261-262; by L. Schmiedel, *Lebende Sprachen* 2000, p.140-142; and by B. Sujecki, *European Review of Private Law* 2005, p. 945-947.

EXPL/COMP: DE→UK

Dietl, C.-E. et al.

Wörterbuch für Recht, Wirtschaft und Politik mit Kommentaren in deutscher und englischer Sprache

Vol 2: Deutsch-Englisch einschließlich der Besonderheiten des amerikanischen Sprachgebrauchs
5. völlig Neubearb. und erw. Auflage

München [Beck] 2005

XXIII+899 p

ISBN 3406480675

*German entry terms are frequently explained in English. A distinction is made between English and American legal terminology. At the end of the book 'endnotes' refer to statutory provisions and treaties. See the very positive reviews by G. Otto, *Das Standesamt* 1986, p. 261-262 and by B. Sujecki, *European Review of Private Law* 2005, p.945-947.*

WORD: BE,DE,FR,IE,NL,UK

Docte, E. le

Viertelig juridisch woordenboek

5e bew. en verm. druk

Antwerpen [MAKLU] 1995

860 p

ISBN 9062154808

Provides in an annex surveys of the judicial organisation in the countries involved.

WORD: BE,DE,ES,FR,IE,UK

Docte, E. le

Viertelig juridisch woordenboek

2e bew. en verm. druk
Antwerpen [MAKLU] 1995
854 p
ISBN 9062154816

Provides in an annex surveys of the judicial organisation in the countries involved.

WORD: DE→BG

Dormischev, C.
Deutsch-bulgarisches Rechtswörterbuch
Sofia [Hazel] 2000
328 p
ISBN 954828345x = 9789548283458

WORD: BE,FR↔UK

Doucet, M.
Legal and economic dictionary
French-English/English-French
Paris [La maison du dictionnaire] 1979
XI+769 p
ISBN 2856080111

Remarkably, the translation suggestions are often inspired by the Canadian legal systems.

WORD: BE,FR→AT,DE

Doucet, M. & Fleck, K.E.W
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 1: Französisch-Deutsch
5. neubearb. Auflage
München [Beck] 1997
XXII+820 p
ISBN 3406417132

WORD: AT,DE→BE,FR

Doucet, M. & Fleck, K.E.W
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 2: Deutsch-Französisch
6. überarb. und erw. Auflage
München [Beck] 2002
XVII+988 p
ISBN 3406480586
Recommended by R.L. Jox, *European Review of Private Law* 1997, p. 109.

WORD: BE,FR↔DE

Dumey, R. & Plasa, W.
Dictionnaire juridique

français-allemand
édition revue et augmentée
Paris [de Navarre] 1982
850 p
ISBN 2713300037

WORD: UK↔PT

Durval de Noronha, G.
Dicionário Jurídico Noronha
Inglês-Português/Português-Inglês
2.a edição
Sao Paulo [Obeservador Legal Editora] 1994
XXXIV+551 p
ISBN 8585548045

*Contains in particular terms from the American, respectively Brazilian jurisdictions.
Reviewed by P. de Lorenzo Messina, Journal of International Banking Law 1994, p. 35-36.*

WORD: UK→DE,ES,FR

Egbert, L.D. & Morales-Macedo, F.
Multilingual law dictionary
English-Français-Español-Deutsch
Alphen aan den Rijn [Sijthoff] 1978
XXII+551 p
ISBN 9028602674

Contains in an appendix a short list with English terms explained in English for 'translators without legal training'.

Recommended by E.C. Thomas, Law Library Journal 1994, p. 264-265. Also recommended by P. Tsilas, International Journal of Law Libraries 1978, p. 312-313.

WORD: FR↔DE

Ellenberger, H. & Froschauer, B.
Grundwortschatz der Rechtssprache
Deutsch-Französisch/Französisch-Deutsch
Neuwied [Luchterhand] 2002
388 p
ISBN 3472038268

This dictionary is divided according to specific fields of the law, which gives to the terms a certain context.

WORD/EXPL: BE,NL→UK

End, A. van den
Juridisch Lexicon
The Legal Lexicon

derde editie

Zeist [Gateway] 2005

1601 p

ISBN 9073489113 = 9789073489110

Gives many short sentences to illustrate the context of the terms. Contains in an annex a couple of pages with translations of standard sentences from statutes and bills.

Recommended by M. Lemmens, Linguaan (6) 2004, p. 8-9.

WORD: UK→DE,ES,FR,IT

Epstein, R. et al.

Law and Commercial Dictionary in Five Languages

English to German, Spanish, French, Italian

St. Paul [West] 1985

* Vol 1: A-J

XVI+885 p

ISBN 031495502x

* Vol 2: K-Z

XVI+899 p

ISBN 031495502x

The approach of this dictionary is unusual. The entry terms in English are defined in English and in respect of these terms references are given to the mostly American legal literature and American case law. At the other side, the translation suggestions are not motivated at all.

WORD: UK→DE,ES,FR,IT

Epstein, R. et al.

West's law and commercial dictionary

inglese-italiano, francese, spagnolo, tedesco

italiano-inglese

Bologna [Zanichelli] 1988

XIII+1842 p

ISBN 8808031500

The content is in principle the same as that of the two volumes of Epstein (1985), but an Italian index is added. Remarkable is that the price of this edition is about one quarter of the two volumes edition.

WORD: FI↔UK

Eriksson, J.

Lakikielen perussanakirja

Helsinki [Lakimiesliiton kustannus] 1995

IX+412 p

ISBN 9516407889

Refers often to the field of law in which a certain term is used.

WORD/EXPL: NL→DE,FR,UK

van Erp, J.H.M. et al.
Nederlandse rechtsbegrippen vertaald
Frans-Engels-Duits
3e gew. druk
Den Haag [T.M.C. Asser Press] 2006
XIV+89 p
ISBN 9067041939 = 9789067041935
*Word list, initiated by the Netherlands Association of Comparative Law, with aims to
standardise the translation suggestions.*

WORD: FR↔ES

Ferreras, J. & Zonana, G.
Dictionnaire juridique et économique
Espagnol-Français/Français-Espagnol
Paris [La Maison du Dictionnaire] 2000
441 p
ISBN 2856081533

WORD: SK↔DE

Fillová, D.
Slovensko-nemecký nemecko-slovenský slovník právnických výrazov
Bratislava [Iris] 1998
183 p
ISBN 8088778069

WORD: DE↔FR

Fleck, K.E.W.
Wörterbuch Recht
Französisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Französisch
München [Beck] 2004
XIII+600 p
ISBN 340649109x
Little brother of Doucet-Fleck. (Préface:) « Ce ‘Dictionnaire juridique français-allemand et
allemand-français’ en un volume est le petit frère du DOUCET-FLECK, existant depuis 1960.
(...) Ont seulement été supprimés les termes généraux n’ayant pas un rapport étroit avec le
vocabulaire juridique au sens strict du terme. Ainsi la lisibilité est accrue, mais rien d’essentiel
n’a disparu »

WORD: DE↔UK

Flory, P. & Froschauer, B.
Grundwortschatz der Rechtssprache
Deutsch-Englisch/Englisch-Deutsch
2. überarb. und erw. Auflage
Neuwied [Luchterhand] 1995

XIV+258 p
ISBN 347202335x

Word list with incidentally a short explanation of the entry term. This dictionary is divided according to specific fields of the law, which gives to the terms a certain context. However, this approach makes it difficult to find terms if one does not know the relevant field of law.

WORD/EXPL: NL→UK

Foster, T.
Dutch legal terminology in English
Second revised and updated edition
Leiden [Academic Press Leiden] 2003
XI+153 p
ISBN 9074372244

According to the introduction (p XI) not a legal dictionary. The Dutch index refers to translation suggestions given in an English context on the law of the Netherlands, where legal terms of the Netherlands are explained in English. Incidentally it is indicated, that a certain English term is a neologism.

Reviewed by L. van Osch, *Advocatenblad* 2004, p. 31; response of T. Foster: *Advocatenblad* 2004, p. 126.

COMP: UK→IT

Franchis, F. de
Dizionario giuridico
Vol 1: Inglese-Italiano
Milano [Giuffrè] 1984
XI+1545 p
ISBN 8814003165

An introduction of 274 pages explains in the Italian language the main features of the common law. The dictionary contains an extensive bibliography. On several places the dictionary gives information superfluous for translators.

*Strongly recommended ('digne des plus vifs éloges') by R. David, *Revue internationale de droit comparé* 1986, p. 274-275. See for other reviews: vol. 2, p. 33-40.*

COMP: IT→UK

Franchis, F. de
Dizionario giuridico
Vol 2: Italiano-Inglese
Milano [Giuffrè] 1996
1467 p
ISBN 8814050015

Contains positive reviews of volume 1: p. 33-40. This volume is certainly less elaborated than the first volume. Contains an extensive bibliography. The information in the introductory part is, however, of limited importance and does not provide for a systematic introduction in the Italian legal system or the common law.

Reviewed by F. Marrella, Revue internationale de droit comparé 1996, p. 964-965.

WORD: HU↔DE

Fülöp, G.

Magyar-német-magyar jogi szakszótár

Budapest [KJK-KERSZÖV] 2003

480 p

ISBN 9632247132

COMP: UK↔ES

Gallegos, C.

Bilingual law dictionary

Chicago [Merl] 2005

XVI+414 p

ISBN 1886347034 = 9781886347038

Mainly dealing with Latin-American Spanish speaking jurisdictions. The structure of the dictionary, with indication of the degree and the kind of equivalence, looks very promising. Gives frequently references to relevant articles of statutes, to case law and to legal literature. Terms are often explained in comparative perspective.

EXPL/COMP: DE↔ES

Garay y Chamizo, C. & Rothe, M.

Rechtswörterbuch mit Erläuterungen

Spanisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Spanisch

2. neubearb. und erw. Auflage

Neuwied [Luchterhand] 2003

XXIV+1041 p

ISBN 3472040610

Refers frequently to statutory provisions, both for the entry terms and for the translation suggestions, but regrettably this does not happen consequently. Contains a long comparative chapter on the judicial organisation in Germany and Spain.

WORD: DE→LT

Goldammer, Y. & Plaušinitis, S.

Deutsch-Litauisches Wörterbuch für Juristen

Vilnius [TEV] 2005

170 p

ISBN 9955491892

WORD: LT→DE

Goldammer, Y. & Plaušinitis, S.

Litauisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch für Juristen

Vilnius [TEV] 2006

152 p

ISBN 9955680210

WORD: IT→PL

Grelewicz-La Mela, M. & Nuzzo, B.
Słownik prawniczy włosko-polski
Warszawa [ABC] 2003
XI+468 p
ISBN 8372840075

EXPL: DK→DE

Gubba, W.
Dansk-tysk juridisk ordbog
4. udgave
København [Gyldendal] 2005
590 p
ISBN 8702039869

An elaborated introduction in German written by Jan Engberg describes the characteristics of and the differences between the German and Danish legal systems. Contains sentences but references to legal sources are lacking.

EXPL: AT,DE→DK

Gubba, W.
Rechtswörterbuch Deutsch-Dänisch
3. udgave
København [Gads Forlag] 1995
723 p
ISBN 8712028045

An elaborated introduction in German written by Jan Engberg describes the characteristics of and the differences between the German and Danish legal systems. Contains sentences but references to legal sources are lacking.

WORD: RO→HU

Hegedüs, S. et al.
Dicționar juridic român-maghiar
Ediția a 2-a
Kolozsvár [Kriterion] 2006
367 p
ISBN 973260848x = 9789732608487
Includes a Latin-Hungarian word list.

WORD: FR↔SE

Hellberg, O.
Juridik ordbok
fransk-svensk och svensk-fransk
med begreppsförklaringar

Stockholm [Norstedt] 1983

102 p

ISBN 9118370322

Despite the subtitle only incidentally some short explanations of terms are provided, e.g. 'le Conseil d'État' as 'Frankrikes högsta förvaltningsdomstol, som även har vissa konsultativa funktioner, t ex granskning av lagförslag'.

WORD/EXPL: ES→DK

Henriksen, T.

Juridisk ordbog

spansk-dansk

København [Gads Forlag] 1991

440 p

ISBN 8712020850

Some entries are briefly explained. Contains a short description of the main characteristics of the Spanish and Danish legal systems.

WORD: UK→AT,BE,DE,FR

Herbst, R. et al.

Wörterbuch der Handels-, Finanz- und Rechtssprache

Vol 1: Englisch-Deutsch-Französisch

6th ed., rev. and enl.

Thun [Translegal] 2002

1077 p

ISBN 3859420240

Recommended by J. Pagenberg, IIC 1981 (p. 428-430), stating: "Many terms are explained very thoroughly, ..."

WORD: DE→FR,UK

Herbst, R. & Readett, A.G.

Wörterbuch der Handels-, Finanz- und Rechtssprache

Vol 2: Deutsch-Englisch-Französisch

5. neu bearb. und ergänzte Auflage

Thun [Translegal] 1998

1293 p

ISBN 3859420267

Recommended by J. Pagenberg, IIC 1981 (p. 428-430), stating: "Many terms are explained very thoroughly, ..."

WORD: BE,FR→DE,UK

Herbst, R. & Readett, A.G.

Wörterbuch der Handels-, Finanz- und Rechtssprache

Vol 3: Französisch-Englisch-Deutsch

3. neu bearb. und ergänzte Auflage

Thun [Translegal] 2003

909 p

ISBN 3859420259

Recommended by J. Pagenberg, IIC 1981 (p. 428-430), stating: "Many terms are explained very thoroughly, ..."

COMP: NL→FR

Hesseling, G.

Juridisch woordenboek (Nederlands-Frans, met woordenlijst Frans-Nederlands) privaatrecht

Antwerpen [M. Kluwer] 1978

XXII+513 p

ISBN 9062150020

Entry terms and translation suggestions are illustrated with quotations, the sources of most of which are given. It can also be used by Belgian users. The dictionary is good, but somewhat outdated, because important alterations have been made to the French and especially the Dutch private law since the completion of this work.

Positive reviews in Verzekerings-Archief 1978, p. 161-162; and in: TVVS/Ondernemingsrecht 1979, p. 210. Negative reviews in: SEW 1978, p. 788; in: Rechtskundig Weekblad 1978-1979, kolom 122-124; and in: R.M. Themis 1979, p. 30-31.

EXPL: BE,DE,DK,FR,IE,UK

Hjelmblick, S.

Retsplejeordbog

København [Munksgaard] 1991

463 p

ISBN 8716066464

This dictionary restricts itself to terminology in the field of procedural law and judicial organisation. In respect of the French and German entries, references to statutory provisions and legal literature are frequently provided. The book contains several conceptual trees of English, French and German legal terms. The book contains surveys of the judicial organisation in the countries involved. The translation suggestions in Danish do not contain references to statutes or legal literature.

WORD: UK→BE,DE,ES,FR,NL

Hoof, D.C. van; et al.

Elsevier's legal dictionary

in English, German, French, Dutch and Spanish

Amsterdam [Elsevier] 2001

1420 p

ISBN 0444817859

Extremely expensive word list (price € 228.48) with English as source language and separate indices for the different target languages.

WORD: UK↔BE,FR

Ingleton, R.D.

Elsevier's dictionary of police and criminal law

English-French and French-English

Amsterdam [Elsevier] 1992

592 p

ISBN 0444891021

Word list with incidentally some explanations, more often in English than in French.

COMP: DE□FR

Internationales Institut für Rechts- und Verwaltungssprache

* Zivilprozeß

Deutsch-Französisch

Köln [Heymanns] 1982

108 p

ISBN 3452192687

* Strafprozeß

Deutsch-Französisch

Köln [Heymanns] 1985

150 p

ISBN 3452203239

* Verwaltungsrecht und Verwaltungsprozeßrecht

Deutsch-Französisch

Köln [Heymanns] 1985

107 p

ISBN 3452206920

* Das Recht des öffentlichen Dienstes

Deutsch-Französisch

Köln [Heymanns] 1987

209 p

ISBN 345220782x

* Ausländer- und Niederlassungsrecht

Deutsch-Französisch

Köln [Heymanns] 1990

159 p

ISBN 3452215784

The dictionary is divided systematically with the terms being given a central place. The book contains gradations of equivalence and references to statutory provisions. 'Ein Musterbeispiel für ein gelungenes Zusammenspiel von Rechtsvergleichung und Terminologievergleich', according to R. Arntz (Rechtsvergleichung und Kontrastive Terminologearbeit, in: P. Sandrini, Übersetzen von Rechtstexten, Tübingen 1999 (p. 185-201) p. 188).

‘Regretfully, the dictionaries cover only a small number of terms (...). On the other hand, the methods of conceptual analysis used therein can serve as a model for others’; cf. S. Šarčević, *New Approach to Legal Translation*, The Hague 1997, p. 237.

WORD: UK→PL

Jaślan, J. & Jaślan, H.

Słownik terminologii prawniczej i ekonomicznej angielsko-polski

6th edition

Warszawa [Wiedza Powszechna] 2001

724 p

ISBN 8321410243

WORD: PT→AT,DE

Jayme, E. et al.

Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache

Vol 1: Portugiesisch-Deutsch

München [Beck] 1994

XII+489 p

ISBN 3406339786

WORD: AT,DE→PT

Jayme, E. et al.

Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache

Vol 2: Deutsch-Portugiesisch

München [Beck] 1990

L+541 p

ISBN 3406339794

According to M. Nunes (Lebende Sprachen 1993, p. 36-38), the comprehensive list of abbreviations has more defects than the other translation suggestions.

WORD: FI→UK

Joutsen, M.

Lakikielen sanakirja suomi-englanti

Finnish-English Law Dictionary

3rd expanded and updated edition

Helsinki [Söderström] 2000

502 p

ISBN 9510239321

WORD: IE, UK→FI

Joutsen, M.

Lakikielen sanakirja englanti-suomi

English-Finnish Law Dictionary

Helsinki [Söderström] 2005

516 p
ISBN 9510309621

WORD: DE,EE,FI,UK

Justiitsministeerium
Mitmekeelne õigussõnaraamat
eesti, inglise, saksa, soome, vene
Tallinn [Juura] 1998
840 p
ISBN 9985750128

WORD/EXPL: UK→FR

Kahn-Paycha, D.
Lexique d'anglais juridique
Paris [Ellipses] 1993
190 p
ISBN 272989327x

Some terms of the English legal system are bilingually explained. On several places attention is given to the risk of a 'faux ami'. Incidentally, references to statutes are provided.

EXPL/COMP: DE→EL

[Kaisis, A.G.] Κάεσης, ΑΘ.Γ.
Γερμανοελληνικό λεξικό νομικής ορολογίας [Deutsch-Griechisches Rechtswörterbuch]
Vol 1: A-K
Θεσσαλονίκη [Sakkoula] 1995
XXV+1038 p
ISBN 9603011959
Vol 2: L-Z
Θεσσαλονίκη [Sakkoula] 2002
XXV+1333 p
ISBN 9603016306

The comments to the entry terms often contain references to German codes and the translation suggestions occasionally refer to Greek laws. Sporadically references are made to handbooks. The dictionary contains a very extensive list of literature in the German and Greek languages respectively, although the compilation of the lists is rather arbitrary. Positively reviewed by G. Gounalakis, Zeitschrift für europäisches Privatrecht 1998, p. 409-410.

WORD: UK↔ES

Kaplan, S.M.
English-Spanish and Spanish-English legal dictionary
third edition
Austin etc. [Wolters Kluwer] 2008
940 p

ISBN 9789041125392

Mainly focusing on Latin-American jurisdictions.

Obviously for the American market. Reviewed by F. Avalos, International Journal of Legal Information 1995, p. 202-203.

COMP: FR↔DE

Kaufmann, O.

Wörterbuch Arbeits- und Sozialrecht

Französisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Französisch

München [Beck] 2004

VII+261 p

ISBN 3406479189

Recommended by R. Buschmann, Arbeit und Recht 2004, p. 349; J. Gruber, Neue Zeitschrift für Arbeitsrecht 2004, p. 1033.

WORD: FR↔DE

Kettler, S.

Lexique de l'allemand juridique

Français-Allemand/Allemand-Français

Paris [Ellipses] 2002

152+XXXVII p

ISBN 2729809503

Contains a long list of abbreviations and geographical words.

WORD: FR↔UK

Kettler, S.

Lexique juridique

français-anglais/anglais/français

Paris [Ellipses] 2004

XI+XLIX+337 p

ISBN 2729817824

WORD: DE→PL

Kienzler, I.

Słownik prawniczo-handlowy

niemiecko-polski

Warszawa [AWM] 2000

551 p

ISBN: 8372500126

WORD: PL→DE

Kienzler, I.

Słownik prawniczo-handlowy

polsko-niemiecki

Warszawa [AWM] 2002
703 p
ISBN 8372500045

WORD/EXPL: PL□DE

Kilian, A. & Hanckel, G.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 1: Polnisch-Deutsch
München [Beck] 2000
XIII+465 p
ISBN 3406399185

The entry terms are incidentally provided with references to the statutory provisions using or defining these terms.

WORD/EXPL: DE□PL

Kilian, A. & Hanckel, G.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 2: Deutsch-polnisch
München [Beck] 1996
753 p
ISBN 3406399193

The entry terms are incidentally provided with references to the statutory provisions using or defining these terms.

WORD: DE↔UK

Köbler, G. & Schusterschitz, G.
Rechtsenglisch
deutsch-englisches und englisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann
6. überarb. Auflage
München [Franz Vahlen] 2005
XXXIV+473 p
ISBN 380063192x

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the English legal system.

WORD: DE↔FI

Köbler, G. & Väänänen, M.
Rechtsfinnisch
deutsch-finnisches und finnisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann
Giessen [Arbeiten zur Rechts- und Sprachwissenschaft Verlag] 2004
XXI+312 p
ISBN 3884301012

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Finnish legal system.

WORD: DE↔FR

Köbler, G. & Winkler, P.

Rechtsfranzösisch

deutsch-französisches und französisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

4. überarb. Auflage

München [Vahlen] 2004

XXVII+358 p

ISBN 3800630680

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the French legal system.

WORD: DE↔IT

Köbler, G. et al.

Rechtsitalienisch

deutsch-italienisches und italienisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

2. überarb. Auflage

München [Vahlen] 2004

XXXII+427 p

ISBN 3800630249

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Italian legal system.

Compare the following critical remark: `Bedenklich ist auch das Grundkonzept dieses Werkes, nämlich die Annahme, daß eine Entsprechung zwischen deutschen und italienischen Rechtstermini immer vorhanden sei' (S. Giuliani, Zum Präzisionsgrad der juristischen Übersetzung, in: P. Sandrini, Übersetzen von Rechtstexten, Tübingen 1999 (p. 229-241) p. 237).

WORD: DE↔PL

Köbler, G. & Sobiecka, K.

Rechtspolnisch

deutsch-polnisches und polnisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

München [Vahlen] 2001

XIX+305 p

ISBN 3800627205

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Polish legal system.

WORD: DE↔PT

Köbler, G.

Rechtsportugiesisch

deutsch-portugiesisches und portugiesisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

München [Vahlen] 2007

XXIII+356 p

ISBN 380063399x = 9783800633999

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Portugese legal system.

WORD: DE↔ES

Köbler, G. & Hohenauer, M.

Rechtsspanisch

deutsch-spanisches und spanisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

2. überarb. Auflage

München [Vahlen] 2003

XX+328 p

ISBN 3800629577

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Spanish legal system.

WORD: DE↔CZ

Köbler, G. et al.

Rechtstschisch

deutsch-tschechisches und tschechisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

München [Vahlen] 2003

XXI+324 p

ISBN 3800628732

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Czech legal system.

WORD: DE↔HU

Köbler, G. et al.

Rechtsungarisch

deutsch-ungarisches und ungarisches-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann

Giessen [Arbeiten zur Rechts- und Sprachwissenschaft Verlag] 2004

XXIV+321 p

ISBN 3884301020

Contains a rather short introduction to the main features of the Hungarian legal system.

WORD: DE↔HU

Köhegyes, A. (compiler)

Magyar-német-magyar jogi szakszótár

Budapest [KJK-KERSZÖV] 2003

480 p

ISBN 9632247132

WORD: HU↔UK

Köhegyes, A. (compiler)

Magyar-angol-magyar jogi szakszótár

Budapest [KJK-KERSZÖV] 2003

396 p

ISBN 9632247140

WORD: DE↔PL

Kozieja-Dachterska, A.

Großwörterbuch der Wirtschafts- und Rechtssprache

Vol 1: Deutsch-polnisch
Warszawa [Beck] 2006
IX+559 p
ISBN 8373877606

WORD: SK↔DE

Krenčeyová, A. & Krenčey, I.
Prekladateľ'ský slovník právo ekonomika
Bratislava [Krencey] 2002
1000 p
ISBN 8088861020

WORD: UK↔ES

Lacasa Navarro, R. et al.
Diccionario de derecho, economía y política
Inglés-Español/Español-Inglés
2.a edición
Madrid [Derecho Reunidas] 1986
763 p
ISBN 847130306x

WORD: NL→DE

Langendorf, H. & Stein, P.A.
Wörterbuch der deutschen und niederländischen Rechtssprache
Vol 1: Niederländisch-Deutsch
München [Beck] 1976
365 p
ISBN 3406066720
Compare the very critical book review by G.R. de Groot and M. Tragter-Schubert in R.M. Themis 1978, 479-484.

WORD: FR↔IT

Lebertre, S. & Mauro, C.
Dictionnaire juridique
Français-italien/Italiano-Francese
Paris [L.G.D.J.] 2001
XX+497 p
ISBN 2275017968
Contains surveys of the judicial organisation in France and Italy. Reviewed by C. Jarrosson, *Revue internationale de droit comparé* 2002, p. 885.

EXPL/COMP: FR→DE,UK

Lerat, P. & Sourieux, J.-L.
Dictionnaire juridique. Terminologie du contrat avec des équivalents en anglais et en allemand
Paris [Conseil international de la langue française] 1994

239 p

ISBN 2853192571

The structure of this dictionary is explained in the introduction. The definition of the entry terms is given in the source language. References are occasionally made to statutory provisions, frequently to other dictionaries and legal databases such as Eurodicautom. The references to other dictionaries as sources of translation suggestions is to the credit of the intellectual honesty of the authors. The verifiability of the translation suggestions is complicated.

WORD: DE,FR,UK

Lindbergh, E.

International Law Dictionary

Deventer [Kluwer] 1993

VIII+439 p

ISBN 9065446974

Dangerous: the book contains inverted glossaries.

WORD: DE,FR,UK

Lindbergh, E.

Internationales Rechtswörterbuch

Neuwied [Luchterhand] 1993

VIII+439 p

ISBN 3472015551

*In spite of the different title identical with Lindbergh's 'International Law Dictionary'.
Reviewed by R.-A. Surma, Zeitschrift für vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft 1994, p. 352.*

WORD: DE,FR,SE,UK

Lindberg, E.

Fyrspråkig juridisk ordbok

Stockholm [Juridik & Samhälle] 1995

622 p

ISBN 9171990267

Adds unsubstantiated Swedish translation suggestions to the previous editions: Lindbergh (1993).

WORD: DE→UK

Lister, R. & Veth, K.

Taschenwörterbuch Recht Deutsch-Englisch

Ismaning [Hueber] 2002

250 p

ISBN: 3190062773

WORD: UK→DE

Lister, R. & Veth, K.
Taschenwörterbuch Recht Englisch-Deutsch
Ismaning [Hueber] 2002
272 p
ISBN 3190062781

WORD: SK→UK

Longyka, T.
Slovensko-angleški pravni slovar
Ljubljana [Zbirka Komunikacija] 2001
392 p
ISBN 961236124x

WORD: HR,SI,UK

Longyka, T. et al.
Croatian-Slovene/English dictionary of law
Ljubljana [Komunikado] 2003
XXVI+314 p
XIV+297 p
ISBN 9619104501

WORD: PL→UK

Łozińska-Małkiewicz, E. & Małkiewicz, J.
Polsko-angielski słownik terminologii prawniczej
2. wyd
Toruń [EWA] 1998
589 p
ISBN 8390373157

WORD: PL→FR

Łozińska-Małkiewicz, E.
Polsko-francuski słownik terminologii prawniczej
2. wyd
Toruń [EWA] 2003
942 p
ISBN 8390373114

WORD: PL→FR

Machowska, A.
Słownik terminologii prawniczej polsko-francuski
Bydgoszcz [Branta] 2003
481 p

ISBN 8386605847

WORD: SK→UK

Magula, J.

Právny slovník

Vol 1: Slovensko-anglický

Ružomberok [EPOS] 2002

495 p

ISBN 8080575037

WORD: UK→SK

Magula, J.

Právny slovník

Vol 2: Anglicko-slovenský

Ružomberok [EPOS] 2002

479 p

ISBN 8080575029

WORD: SE→UK

Martinger, S.

Juridik ordbok

Svensk-engelsk fackordbok

2 uppl.

Stockholm [Norstedt] 1991

99 p

ISBN 9138500450

Sometimes, a short explanation is given in order to facilitate the user to make a choice between some translation possibilities.

WORD: UK→IT

Mastellone, L.

Legal and commercial dictionary

English-Italian

Sydney [Butterworths] 1980

IX+173 p

ISBN 0409300217

WORD: FR↔UK

Matzner, E.

Lexi-law & Lexi-loi

English-french legal lexicon & Lexique juridique français-anglais

Perpignan [Presses Universitaires de Perpignan] 1997

153+153 p

ISBN 290891249x

WORD: UK→ES

Meilij de Romero, G.
Vocabulario legal y empresario
(legal and business terms)
Buenos Aires [Depalma] 1987
IX+345 p
ISBN 9501403742

EXPL: FR↔ES

Merlin Walch, O.
Dictionnaire juridique
français-espagnol/espagnol-francés
5e édition
Paris [Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence] 2006
XVIII+1279 p
ISBN 2275030662

Contains elaborate sample sentences, but unfortunately does not mention any sources. An earlier edition has been reviewed by G.R. de Groot & L. Rayar, European Review of Private Law, 3 (1995) p. 523-533. They conclude (p. 532-533) that the volume fails to give an indication as to the degree of equivalence of terms and does not state whether a suggested translation is a neologism. They have also missed (bibliographic) references as to legal system, area of law and relevant articles or Codes. The volume offers mainly unsubstantiated translation suggestions.

WORD: UK↔ES

Muñiz Castro, E.-G. et al.
Diccionario terminológico de derecho
Inglés-Español/Español-Inglés
Madrid [La Ley] 1992
613 p
ISBN 8476951086

Sloppy and incorrect is 'subjctive law' (instead of 'subjective right') as an equivalent for 'Derecho subjetivo' in two places (p. 271 and p. 410).

WORD: DE→CZ

Munková, J. et al
Odborné německo-české právnické názvosloví
Praha [Beck] 1998
VI+200 p
ISBN 8071791792

WORD: CZ→DE

Munková, J. et al
Odborné česko-německé právnické názvosloví

3. rozšířené vydání
Praha [Beck] 2006
VI+195 p
ISBN 8071795135

WORD: UK↔PL

Myrczek, E.
Dictionary of law terms
English-Polish, Polish-English
Warszawa [Wydawnictwo C.H. Beck] 2005
LVII+373 p
ISBN 8373878084

Contains test regarding the knowledge of legal English (i.a. 220 multiple choice questions). It also gives an introduction to legal translation (44 pages) with numerous examples of translation difficulties between Polish and English legal texts.

WORD: DE↔ES

Naudi, A.A. & Cascante, C.
Grundwortschatz der Rechtssprache
Deutsch-Spanisch/Spanisch-Deutsch
Neuwied [Luchterhand] 2003
XIII + 206 p
ISBN 3472037652

Word list with sometimes a short explanation. The (German) explanation is mainly given for the Spanish terms. The limited number of terms has been specifically selected for German as source language and target language, respectively. The word list is divided according to specific field of the law, which gives to the terms a certain context.

WORD: FR↔UK

Nicholson, K. & Stevenson, A.
Harrap's dictionnaire juridique
français-anglais/English-French
Paris [Daloz] 2004
XI+146 p
ISBN 2247058221

With incidental explanations, schedules on the court systems of the French, English, Scottish and American jurisdictions.

WORD/EXPL: UK→DK

Nielsen, S.
Engelsk-dansk juridisk basisordbog
København [Munksgaard] 1993
123 p
ISBN 8716111664

Gives descriptions in the Danish language of the English entry terms, but lacks references to statutes, cases or legal literature. Gives a brief survey of the judicial organisation in England and Denmark.

WORD: CZ→IT

Nováková, M.

Česko-italský právní slovník

Praha [Linde] 2001

141 p

ISBN: 807201255x

COMP: NL→ES

Oosterveld-Egas Repáraz, M.C. et al.

Juridisch woordenboek Nederlands-Spaans, met register

Spaans-Nederlands

Apeldoorn [Maklu] 1990

XXXI+371 p

ISBN 9062152716

Excellent and exemplary dictionary, which combines translation and explanation, context and references to sources. The translation suggestions Dutch-Spanish are certainly scientifically sound. See the review full of praise by G.R. de Groot 'Een nieuw tweetalig juridisch woordenboek' (De Juridische Bibliothecaris 1990, p. 21-27; also published in: Van taal tot taal 1991, p. 3-14). See also G.R. de Groot, Sobre la traducción de la terminología jurídica y un nuevo diccionario bilingüe, Revista española de derecho internacional 1993, p. 585-593.

WORD: PL→UK

Oźga, E.

Słownik terminologii prawniczej

Vol 1: polsko-angielska

second edition

Bydgoszcz [Branta] 1997

518 p

ISBN: 8386605499 reprint 2002

WORD: UK→PL

Oźga, E.

Słownik terminologii prawniczej

angielsko-polski

third edition

Bydgoszcz [Branta] 2006

519 p

ISBN 9788360186459

WORD: UK→PL

Ożga, E.
The great dictionary of law and economics
English-Polish
Warszawa [Beck] 2006
VIII+789 p
ISBN 8373877843

EXPL: DK→UK

Pals Frandsen, H.
Juridisk ordbog
dansk-engelsk
København [G.E.C. Gad] 1996
XI+207 p
ISBN 8712020257

For most of the terms an indication is given of the field of the law in which the term is used.

EXPL: UK→DK

Pals Frandsen, H.
Juridisk ordbog
engelsk-dansk
2. udgave
København [G.E.C. Gad] 1996
XI+216 p
ISBN 8712029955

For most of the terms an indication is given of the field of the law in which the term is used.

WORD: SE↔DE

Parsenow, G.
Fachwörterbuch für Recht und Wirtschaft
Schwedisch-Deutsch/Deutsch-Schwedisch
2. neubearb. und erw. Auflage
Köln [Heymanns] 1985
XVI+500 p
ISBN 3452200531

According to K. Rossenbeck (Lexicographica 1989, p. 227-240), this book should never have been printed and should be destroyed as waste paper as quickly as possible. Often the author's own fabrications are passed off as professional terms and the inversion of the entry terms is naive.

WORD: PL→UK

Pieńkos, J.
Polsko-angielski słownik prawniczy
Kraków 2002
493 p

ISBN 8373330526

WORD: PL→FR

Pieńkos, J.

Polsko-francuski słownik prawniczy

Kraków [Kantor Wydawniczy Zakamycze] 2003

257 p

ISBN 8373330631

WORD: PL→DE

Pieńkos, J.

Polsko-niemiecki słownik prawniczy

Kraków [Kantor Wydawniczy Zakamycze] 2002

304 p

ISBN 8373330534

WORD: DE→FR

Potonnier, G.E. & Potonnier, B.

Wörterbuch für Wirtschaft, Recht und Handel

Vol 1: Deutsch-Französisch

3. völlig neu bearb. und erw. Auflage

Wiesbaden [Brandstetter] 1997

XVII+1685 p

ISBN 3870971673

Word list with very few references to statutory provisions. The third edition has a stronger comparative law perspective than the second edition, according to R. Arntz et al., Einführung in die Terminologearbeit, 4., gründlich überarb. Auflage, Hildesheim 2002, p. 208-209.

WORD: FR→DE

Potonnier, G.E. & Potonnier, B.

Wörterbuch für Wirtschaft, Recht und Handel

Vol 2: Französisch-Deutsch

3. völlig neu bearb. und erw. Auflage

Wiesbaden [Brandstetter] 2002

XIX+1661 p

ISBN 3870971932

Word list with very few references to statutory provisions. Reviewed by G. Barthel, Romanische Forschungen 1990, p. 454.

WORD: UK→RO

Pucleanu, M-L.

Dicționar juridic englez-român

Bucuresti [All Beck] 2000

188 p

ISBN 9739435289

WORD: FR→ES

Rabit, M.

Les mots clés du droit : classement thématique, exemples d'utilisation, index bilingue

Rosny sous Bois [Bréal] 2003

207 p

ISBN: 2749501229

The French entries are arranged according to ten different fields of the law (e.g. civil law, criminal law, constitutional law). A Spanish translation and an explanation of the content in Spanish are given. Regrettably, references to statutory provisions and case law are lacking.

WORD: ES↔UK

Ramírez, A.M.

Diccionario jurídico

Español-Inglés/Inglés-Español

Barcelona [Gestión 2000] 2003

483 p

ISBN 848088830x

WORD: ES↔UK

Robb, L.A.

Dictionary of legal terms

Spanish-English/English-Spanish

30. reimpresión

México [Editorial Limusa] 2004

X+228 p

ISBN 9681803841

Primarily for Latin American countries.

WORD: IT→DE

Roggendorff, D.S.M.

Termini giuridici

Die wichtigsten Fachausdrücke des italienischen Rechts

Passau [RCDS] 2002

72 p

ISBN 3980505723

WORD/EXPL: UK→DE

Romain, A. & Bader, H.A.

Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache

Vol 1: Englisch-Deutsch

5. neubearb. Auflage

München [Beck] 2000

VIII+898 p
ISBN 3406454070

WORD/EXPL: AT,DE→UK

Romain, A. et al.

Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache

Vol 2: Deutsch-Englisch

4. neubearb. Auflage

München [Beck] 2002

986 p

ISBN 3406480683

Word list with sporadical fragments of sentences. Strongly recommended by T.L. West, ATA Chronicle 2003, p.49-50.

WORD/EXPL: UK→AT,DE

Salízites, H.-J.

Lexikon der englischen Wirtschafts- und Rechtssprache

Vol 1: Englisch-Deutsch

München [Oldenbourg] 1994

X+370 p

ISBN 3486227106

With a list of abbreviations. The book has an unbalanced distribution of references to sources.

WORD/EXPL: AT,DE→UK

Salízites, H.-J.

Lexikon der englischen Wirtschafts- und Rechtssprache

Vol 2: Deutsch-Englisch

München [Oldenbourg] 1994

X+407 p

ISBN 3486227157

With a list of abbreviations. The book has an unbalanced distribution of references to sources.

WORD: DE→NL

Scheer, M.K. & Rüter-Ehlermann, A.L.

Wörterbuch der deutschen und niederländischen Rechtssprache

Vol 2: Deutsch-Niederländisch

München [Beck] 1989

426 p

ISBN 3406066739

WORD: ES→DE

Schlüter, B. & Schalk, S.

Términos jurídicos

Die wichtigsten Fachausdrücke des spanischen Rechts

Passau [RCDS] 2001

98 p

ISBN 3000083340

WORD: DE→PT

Silveira Ramos, F.

Dicionário Jurídico

alemão-português

Coimbra [Livraria Almedina] 1995

527 p

ISBN 9724008282

WORD: DE→PL

Skibicki, W.

Słownik terminologii prawniczej i ekonomicznej niemiecko-polski

Wyd. 5

Warszawa [Wiedza Powszechna] 2000

523 p

ISBN 8321409830

EXPL: ES↔UK

Solís, G. et al.

West's Spanish-English, English-Spanish Law Dictionary

St. Paul [West] 1992

IX+747 p

ISBN 0314008462

Word list with short definitions.

WORD: UK→FI

Soukka, P.

English-Finnish law dictionary

Helsinki 1976

XI+274 p

ISBN 951906849x

WORD: DE→PT

Sousa, A.F. de

Dicionário jurídico, político e económico

Vol 1: Alemão-português

Lisboa [Lusolivro] 1994

1233 p

ISBN 9728072279

WORD: ES→SE

Svahnström, S.B.
Spansk-svensk juridisk och ekonomisk ordbok
Stockholm [Norstedts juridik] 1997
232 p
ISBN 9139002578

WORD: IT→CZ

Tomaščinová, J. & Damohorský, M.
Italsko-český právní slovník
Praha [Leda] 1999
116 p
ISBN 8085927659

WORD: IT↔BE,FR

Tortora, G.
Dizionario giuridico
italiano-francese/francese-italiano
3 edizione
Milano [Giuffrè] 1994
XVIII+867 p
ISBN 8814045755

Translations, e.g. 'tribunale', have been partially inversed. This is a bad word list. According to G. Rouhette (Revue internationale de droit comparé 1991, p. 958) 'très éloigné du 'Dizionario giuridico' (...) de F. de Franchis'. In the Italian/French part, incidentally references to legislative provisions have been made at the end of each list of entrance terms, each list being alphabetically ordered (starting with particular characters). This precludes an easy access to this information.

WORD: DE↔FR

Toulouse, C.
Dictionnaire commerce, droit et vie sociale
allemand-français/français-allemand
Paris [La maison du dictionnaire] 1994
VI+454 p
ISBN 3928952072

WORD/EXPL: UK→CZ

Trade Links (compiler)
English-Czech dictionary of Czech business law and economy
Prague [Trade Links] 1997
314 p
ISBN –

This dictionary has a remarkable structure. With the help of approximately 200 terms information is given, in both the English and Czech languages, on the Czech legal system. In an annex the book contains an English-Czech and a Czech-English word list.

WORD: UK↔EL

Tragakis, G. [Τραγακης Γ] et al.

An English-Greek and Greek-English dictionary of law terms [Αγγλοελληνικο & Ελληνοαγγλικο λεξικο νομικων ορων]

Athens [Nomiki Bibliothiki] 1986

476 p

ISBN –

WORD: AT,DE→IT

Troike Strambaci, H. & Helffrich Mariani, E.

Wörterbuch für Recht und Wirtschaft

Vol 1: Deutsch-Italienisch

seconda edizione

Milano [Giuffrè] 1997

X+1538 p

ISBN 8814044953

Comprehensive word list with an elaborate list of abbreviations.

WORD: IT→AT,DE

Troike Strambaci, H. & Helffrich Mariani, E.

Wörterbuch für Recht und Wirtschaft

Vol 2: Italienisch-Deutsch

seconda edizione

Milano[Giuffrè] 1999

XIII+1385 p

ISBN 8814061750

Comprehensive word list with an elaborate list of abbreviations. Many translation suggestions are given for each entry term, but no explanation is provided to help make a soundly based choice between the translation options offered.

EXPL: ES,FR,UK

United Nations Office at Geneva. Languages service

Law terminology in English, French and Spanish

Vol 1: A-H, XXXIII+560 p; Vol 2: I-Z, 622 p (p.561-1183)

Geneva [United Nations Office at Geneva] 1990

ISBN –

Word list which refers regularly, but not systematically, to statutory provisions that are taken from a large number of legal systems. The dictionary is incomplete and too broad which makes it less suitable for translations that are limited to two legal systems.

WORD: FR→NL

Velden, F.J.A. van der
Beknopt juridisch woordenboek
Frans-Nederlands
Deventer [Kluwer] 1977
VIII+140 p
ISBN 9026809751
Partly outdated.

WORD: FR↔DE

Villar, C.
Glossaire juridique français-allemand
Bordeaux [Bergeret] 1997
124 p
ISBN 2904825797

EXPL: ES→UK

Th. L. West III
Spanish-English dictionary of law and business
Atlanta [Protea] 1999
319 p
ISBN: 1883707374

Occasionally indicates to which legal system the Spanish entry term relates. Frequently, translation suggestions are illustrated.

Reviewed by F. Avalos, International Journal of Legal Information 1999 (p. 459-461) p. 461: highly recommended to any person that deals with Latin American legal or commercial matters. Also recommended (“eminently practical”) by M.T. Ward, Hispania 2000 (p. 478-479).

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