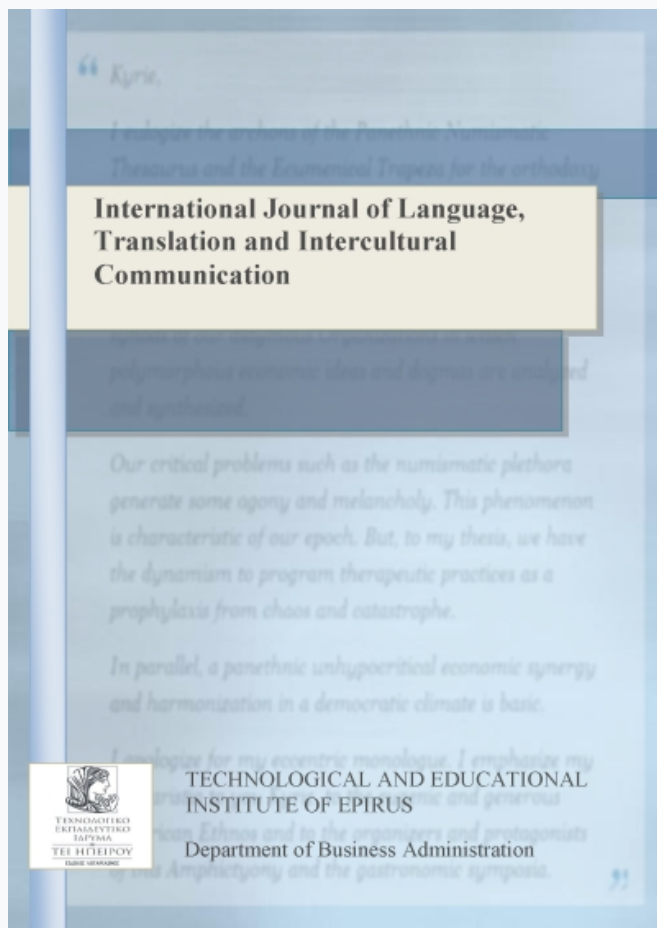


International Journal of Language, Translation and Intercultural Communication

Vol 3 (2015)



Current (2015) Professional Profiles of the Legal Translator in Greece: A Function-oriented Comparison

Panagiotis G. Krimpas

doi: [10.12681/ijltic.8713](https://doi.org/10.12681/ijltic.8713)

Copyright © 2015, Panagiotis G. Krimpas



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/).

To cite this article:

Krimpas, P. G. (2015). Current (2015) Professional Profiles of the Legal Translator in Greece: A Function-oriented Comparison. *International Journal of Language, Translation and Intercultural Communication*, 3, 20–39. <https://doi.org/10.12681/ijltic.8713>

Current (2015) Professional Profiles of the Legal Translator in Greece: A Function-oriented Comparison

Panagiotis G. Krimpas

Abstract

Like translation in general, and even law itself, legal translation is an interdisciplinary field. Legal linguistics (jurilinguistics), comparative law, general law, terminology, text-linguistics and pragmatics, all have a share in legal translation. The latter is generally viewed as a sort of technical translation (Venuti 1995: 41) and legal language as a technical language (Cao 1997: 18). Those who argue for its special status often claim that legal translation is the antipode of technical translation (Bocquet 2000: 16). On the other hand, there are scholars who argue against this special status of legal translation, claiming there is nothing special about legal translation (Harvey 2002: 180). More moderate views are also found (Herbots 1987: 814). In such questions it takes no true/false answer. Rather, there are many sorts of legal translation. Of course, each view has different implications as far as the legal translator's skills are concerned. Our discussion starts with a presentation of some key-views about legal translation, with particular emphasis on opposing ones. Then we present the main professional profiles of the legal translator in Greece and the relevant legislation. Who does translate legal texts? What skills do they have? How do they describe their profession and/or services in social media and/or professional websites? Who is the ideal legal translator for the several categories of clients? Which is the right kind of education and/or training for every sort of legal translator? Those are some of the questions that this article tries to give an answer to. After presenting the main functions of translated legal texts, the article closes with a comparison of legal translator's professional profiles in Greece on the basis of those text functions.

Keywords: *Greek lawyers, Greek translators, legal language, legal translation, legal translator, translation studies*

1. Introduction: Some facts about legal linguistics and legal translation

Before addressing the topic of legal translators' profiles and the related issue of legal translators' education and/or training requirements and/or prerequisites, a short discussion about the special nature of legal linguistics, legal language and, above all, legal translation seems to be relevant; this is because, if we conclude that legal translation is not peculiar in comparison with other LSP translations, then no special education and/or training is required for legal translators. First of all, some facts will be presented about legal linguistics, which, in our opinion, has the same relationship with legal translation and legal terminology as linguistics has with translation and terminology in general (Valeontis & Krimpas 2014: 125–128). As its very name suggests, legal linguistics (or jurilinguistics, as known in other countries, notably Canada) is an interdisciplinary field that draws on both law and linguistics. Gałuskina (2011: 146) writes of legal linguistics:

Jurilinguistics is a relatively young field, still being formed, and in search of its autonomy. The roots of this field can be traced both in legal sciences and in language sciences. Therefore, it is interdisciplinary because it draws both on law and linguistics, but also because it involves different linguistic disciplines. This being the case, it is difficult to place jurilinguistics under a specific category with respect to the other disciplines (legal and linguistic) where it has its origins.¹

Mattila (2006: 19), citing Karlsson, gives us also some facts about the *raison d'être* of legal linguistics:

Legal linguistics can also be useful in other matters. A good example is the following question, presented by Karlsson: What are the principles of language change? Legal linguists can shed new light on this question. At the same time, they can examine how

the language of judges and officials influences the development of ordinary language or the domain of use of different languages in society. [...]

and continues (*ibid.*: 20-21) by mentioning some categories of professionals who can take advantage of said field, namely lawyers, translators and lexicographers. As to the 'linguistic' aspect of legal linguistics, what Cornu (2005 : 13) writes is very informative:

[...] *The study is linguistic* in so far as it draws on all language resources used in law and aims at considering them in all their linguistic aspects. To get to the point, legal linguistics examines the linguistic signs used in law (let us, for simplicity's sake, say words, with respect to their meaning and shape) and the utterances produced by the law (let us say phrases and texts, with respect to their function, structure, style, appearance etc.). [...].ⁱⁱ

Indeed, law has itself been described as a linguistic phenomenon, as an act of communication (Gałuska *ibid.*: 147, citing Zirk-Sadowski; Joseph 1995: 14). Obviously, this opinion has its origins in Plato, who claimed that every legislative act was in itself a translation (Joseph *ibid.*: 22). Hence the linguistic aspect of legal linguistics is more than self-evident and practically no scholar has ever questioned it. But it is exaggerated to say that law only exists in language, since most of human acts and transactions on which law is based predate, as objects and concepts, their legal regulation (Valeontis & Krimpas *ibid.*: 25–29).

As happens with any LSP, legal language is the language of experts (Šarčević 1997: 9), notwithstanding its peculiarity, noted by Harvey (2002: 178), of eventually involving any citizen as its end user. Of course, calling it a *language* does not mean that legal language is a linguistic system that exists independently of the general language in the framework of which it functions (Manesis 1999: 18; Stavrakis 2010: 49–50, fn. 30). In Mattila (*ibid.*: 3)ⁱⁱⁱ we read that:

Legal language does not qualify as a language in the same way as French, Finnish, or Arabic, for example. According to Carles Duarte, the Catalan linguist, it operates as a functional variant of natural language, with its own domain of use and particular linguistic norms (phraseology, vocabulary, hierarchy of terms and meanings). Legal language possesses a number of specific features. These are morphosyntactic, semantic, and pragmatic. This language is used in particular social roles: pleading, claiming, and so on.

Given the above, translating a language with such specific features is tantamount to translating language for specific purposes (LSP) (Mattila *ibid.*: 3-4, 11-12; Šarčević *ibid.*: 231; Koutsivitis 1994: 221). It is expected, therefore, that legal translation is generally viewed as a sort of technical translation (Venuti 1995: 41) and legal language as a technical language (Cao 1997: 18). But it is equally justified to have in mind the difference between purely technical and institutional translation, long proposed by Newmark (1988: 44). Legal translation falls rather under the category of institutional translation, since legal systems are institutions that are not alike in all countries, states, regions or super-state entities.

Of course, there are scholars who reject the view that legal language has peculiarities in comparison to other genres of elevated style prose. So, for example, Tiersma (2005: 27), who considered them to be mythical:

It turns out that just about all the features attributed to legal language are also characteristic of formal written prose. [...].

However, we think that common features between legal language and formal written prose in general are due to the long-lasting influence of the former on the latter. One should not forget that legal language is the ultimate laboratory of rhetoric language refinement, a style that users of any other elevated prose tend to imitate, whether consciously or not. If our assumption is correct, then the peculiarities of legal language are not mythical.

Like translation in general, and even law itself (Harvey 2002: 182)^{iv}, legal translation is an interdisciplinary field. Legal linguistics (jurilinguistics), comparative law, general law, terminology, text linguistics and pragmatics, all have a share in legal translation. This interdisciplinarity of legal translation is partly explained through the aforementioned interdisciplinarity of legal linguistics and law itself, the latter finding its clearest illustration when a non-legal term that enters a legal text acquires a legal-term status (Strandvik 2012: 26· Šarčević *ibid.*: 231· Koutsivitis 1994: 221-222). What is controversial with respect to legal translation is its special status in connection with other LSP translations. Bocquet (2000: 16), for example, claims, perhaps somewhat exaggeratedly, that not only is legal translation not a sort of technical translation, but quite its opposite:

[...] legal translation lies at the antipodes of technical translation; the latter is [...] the passage from a linguistic significant to another linguistic significant, whereof the content, the signified is strictly the same –or at least purported to be the same. By contrast, the main feature of legal translation is that it requires the ‘inflection’ of the signified at the moment of translation, given that the former [*sc.* the signified] is fluctuant because of the very nature of institutional differences; this is the main problem of legal translation.^v

Of course, this ‘inflection’^{vi} of the signified at the moment of translation is not always the case in legal translation, because quite often institutions are the same in both legal systems. Besides, even when the institutions are not the same, which is the main -but not the only- difficulty in legal translation, the ‘inflection’ of the signified is not restricted to legal translation, but it arises any time a term is used to express a ‘new’ concept in a language that did not had this concept before. Even when this new concept is rendered by a neologism, the *ad hoc* creation of the signified for the first time this neologism is used is again the case. As soon as the receiver (who may be the translator, the end user etc.) uses said term as a door into the new concept, he/she has to learn the relationship between significant and signifier from the start. At any event, there are scholars, e.g. Harvey (*ibid.*: 182), who deny such a special status of legal translation, stating that:

[...] it is difficult to pinpoint particular features which in practice make legal translation substantially different from other types of special-purpose translation. Most of the difficulties mentioned are not restricted to the field of law or are predicated to a restrictive definition of what constitutes a legal document: for instance, a broader definition of legal texts, argued for above, allows for a more “liberal” approach to the question of fidelity ([...]). If legal translation is unusually challenging, this can be attributed not to one particular aspect but rather to the cumulative effect of the various difficulties mentioned.

This view is right in attributing the special status of legal translation to the cumulative effect of various difficulties. But still it seems not to take into account an implicit ‘hierarchy’ that could be postulated as far as the function of every field in the society is concerned. Of course, law is not the only important field. Also medicine, finance, technology are *sine qua non* fields for the proper functioning of any society, hence translation errors in such fields may have even fatal consequences. If, however, someone does not properly render a literary passage, the society will probably not be affected. But if something goes wrong with a medical prescription, or with a pecuniary transaction, or with the function of a technological product, law will be involved in one way or another, which is not true of the other fields. This all-encompassing nature of law makes legal translation an even more demanding task than, say, translation of business texts. Of course, there are too easy-to-translate legal texts, such as small formulaic certificates etc., but this does not change anything with respect to the translation of full-fledged legal texts. Paradoxically, this implicit hierarchy is clearly taken into account even by the Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University (PEEMPIP 2013: 3), many members of which generally oppose the right (and the competence) of Greek lawyers to make official legal translations^{vii}:

Translation for publication serves especially [...], [...] if the precision and expertise is paramount or if the documents are covered by legal requirements for translation, e.g. in the case of legal documents, contracts and agreements, medical technology equipment or medicinal products. This kind of translation is more special and clearly needs to be of higher quality, [...].

At any event, among theorists of legal translation there are also more moderate opinions, such as the one formulated by Herbots (1987: 814), who tries to differentiate legal translation from translation in general rather than from technical translation in particular:

What differentiates legal translation from translation in few words is that on one hand the text to be translated is a legal rule, a court decision or legal act with pursued and expected legal consequences, and on the other hand that the language in which the text to be translated is written is -like it or not- a technical language, sometimes casually, requiring to master a certain know-how.^{viii}

A combination of the abovementioned views suggests that legal translation *is* special, but only in some cases, and mainly when legal consequences are expected to arise from the target text.

2. Professional profiles of the legal translator in Greece: training, skills, relevant legislation

Different kinds of legal translator profiles are available in each country according to local legislation. In this unit we will present the main profiles of legal translator in the Hellenic Republic, since legal translation in Greece is currently practiced by many different kinds of professionals. Most of them may be classified in four broad profiles: a) alumni and students of law schools (Profile I, further divided into three sub-profiles); b) alumni and students of translation, linguistics or philology university schools (Profile II, further divided into four sub-profiles); c) alumni and students of other university schools (Profile III); and d) non-university alumni who allegedly or demonstrably master at least one language pair and possibly have one or more non-

university-level translator's certificates from a private school or private lifelong learning center (Profile IV). Numerous combinations of the above broad profiles are, of course, to be found; however, we discuss here only the most current ones.

2.1 Profile I: Alumni and students of law schools^{ix}

2.1.1 Sub-Profile Ia: Practicing lawyers

In Greece practicing lawyers (i.e. members of the Bar), with or without a degree in some other field such as philology, linguistics or economics, are entitled in officially translating legal or non-legal texts of relevance for their client ('documents'^x). Until 2013 this right was conferred and governed by Article 53 of Legislative Decree n. 3026/1954 ("Κώδικας περί δικηγόρων"). In particular, the abovementioned Article stipulated as follows:

Translations of foreign-language documents by lawyers shall compulsorily be taken into account, provided that they are accompanied by the translated document, which shall bear a dated and signed attestation of the translating lawyer that the translation regards same document. [Such t]ranslations have the same force as copies under Article 52.

This provision allowed only for translation from any foreign language into Greek. However, Greek lawyers had always been translating from Greek into foreign languages as well, and objections to this practice had always been formulated by both Bar Associations (Mitosis *et al.* 2009: 2) and scholars (Politis 2008: 56). However, in fifty-nine years following the adoption of Legislative Decree n. 3026/1954, the legislator came to solve the problem by means of Article 36.2c^{xi} of Law n. 4194/2013 ("Νέος Δικηγορικός Κώδικας"), which replaced the former and explicitly acknowledges to lawyers (members of the Bar) the right to translate both into and from Greek:

Similarly, a lawyer's tasks include: [...] Translation of foreign-language documents, as well as translation of Greek-language documents into any foreign language. Such translation has full force before any Court or other Authority, provided that it is accompanied by a certified copy of the translated document and the lawyer attests to have sufficient knowledge of the language from and into which he/she translated.

This provision may have been adopted, among other reasons, to give lawyers - especially young ones- some extra chances of work, given also the current financial crisis (2008–date). As we can see, both articles require for the translation to have been made by the lawyer who signs and certifies it, a requirement that is not always observed. Of course, such a practice is illegal (Mitosis *et al. ibid.*: 3; Politis *ibid.*: 57). What is interesting is that there are even lawyers whose only job is legal translation, a fact that meets with opposition on graduate translators' part, because they think lawyers usurp their job^{xii}. Admittedly, rarely are Greek lawyers specialized in legal translation, since this field is almost inexistent in Greek Law Schools; and almost never are they specialized in legal (or even another branch of) linguistics. Currently, the only Law School that offers a one-semester optional course in legal terminology and translation (a total of at least 39 hours) is the Law School of the Democritus University of Thrace. This module has been established in 2012 on the initiative of (and is currently taught by) the author of this article during the first semester of each academic year. Said course is sufficiently supported by the law-oriented syllabus of same Law School and is well-received by students, who not only know one or more

foreign languages, but optionally study foreign languages (English, French and/or German) also in the Law School of the Democritus University of Thrace, which includes optional modules of foreign languages taught during the first three academic years. The only Greek doctoral thesis on legal translation so far awarded by a Greek Law School was held with and awarded by the Law School of the Democritus University of Thrace^{xiii}. All other Greek doctoral theses on legal translation have been awarded by non-law higher education institutions (e.g. Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University in Corfu, Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences etc.).

It is worth mentioning that a law firm in Thessaloniki has established a web-based service that mediates between clients and lawyers who translate and authenticate legal texts^{xiv}.

2.1.2 Sub-Profile Ib: Non-practicing lawyers, law students and postgraduate or LLD alumni of law schools

Non-practicing lawyers are people who have studied law but are not members of the Bar. Law students are people who are in the course of law studies, also non-members of the Bar. Both categories may have or not an additional degree in some other field such as philology, linguistics or economics, or have additionally attended some undergraduate course of legal or non-legal translation in some private training school in Greece or abroad; their translations are not official under the Greek law, but many of them do translate legal texts and have them certified with practicing lawyers, which is an illegal practice as noted above in 2.1.1. As with practicing lawyers, non-practicing lawyers and law students are rarely specialized in legal translation.

2.1.3 Sub-Profile Ic: Notaries public

Under Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law no. 670/1997 on the Code of Notaries Public [“Περί Κώδικος Συμβολαιογράφων”], a notary public

[...] may, on own responsibility, translate into Greek foreign-language documents brought before him/her, which are useful for drafting one of the aforementioned acts, certifying them as per the exactness of translation, and the same holds for [documents] translated for the purposes of the translation made.

Of course, this right exists exclusively in the framework of notary acts, which means that a Greek notary public has a more limited activity than a professional legal translator (Politis *ibid.*: 57–58). This means that a Greek notary public may not work as a professional legal translator for a living.

2.2 Profile II: Alumni and students of translation, linguistics, philology and similar university schools^{xv}

2.2.1 Sub-Profile IIa: Alumni of the D.F.L.T.I. of the I.U.C.

Those professionals are graduate, post-graduate or PhD alumni/-ae of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting (D.F.L.T.I.) of the Ionian University in Corfu (I.U.C.); the syllabus of said Department includes compulsory legal translation modules in three semesters (V, VI and VII) in various language combinations (involving Greek, English, French and German) as well as a compulsory module of law (an introductory course); such modules include Economic, Legal and Political Translation (Levels I, II and III), both direct and reverse, in corporate law texts, with emphasis on contracts and articles-of-association. Level III course focuses on the structure of the judiciary, the courts, the differences between UK and Greece legal systems, covering some aspects of criminal law as well. Some

academic years a seminar in Civil Law is offered, but is attended by only a few students with a greater interest in legal translation. Since 2002, translations of D.F.L.T.I. graduates are official under Article 1 of Presidential Decree no. 169/2002, which provides for as follows:

[...] In particular, graduate translators' [*sc.* D.F.L.T.I. graduates'] principal professional occupation is translation in all its procedural stages or issue of any documents (whether public or private) or other texts on behalf of any public authority or third person, being responsible for the validity of their content under legislation in force [...].

This official character of D.F.L.T.I. graduates was corroborated by the 19/3/2004 opinion of The Greek Ombudsman^{xvi}, which clearly states that translations made by D.F.L.T.I. graduates have the same force as those made by lawyers or the Translation Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, the 19/10/2004 opinion of the State Council made the acceptance of such translations by state authorities optional. This means that the situation is still unclear in this respect (Grafoio Diasyndesis Ioniou Panepistimiou 2013: 8–9).

D.F.L.T.I. has also a Master's Course in Translation Theory (“Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών Επιστήμη της Μετάφρασης”) since 1998; this course includes an optional module of legal translation offered during the first semester and covering issues of international law (particularly international agreements), EU law (ECHR and ECJ judgments and rulings, EU Directives) and corporate law (articles-of-association).

Apart from the abovementioned courses, a Laboratory of Legal, Financial, Political and Technical Translation (ENOPOTEM) functions within the D.F.L.T.I. and specializes graduate-level students in said categories of LSP translation under the leadership of Assoc. Prof. Michael Politis^{xvii}.

It is worth mentioning that legal translation modules at all levels are currently taught by persons with degrees in translation and/or philology, but no law degree.

D.F.L.T.I. graduates have also established the aforementioned Panhellenic Association of Professional Translators Graduates of the Ionian University (PEEMPIP), which promotes and protects their rights and generally opposes the right of any non-D.F.L.T.I. (or equivalent institution) graduate to make professional translations (including Greek lawyers' right to make official translations of legal texts or texts of legal relevance). In ENOPOTEM, as is generally the case in D.F.L.T.I., use is made mostly of legal texts of constitutional, international, administrative and EU law, i.e. less culturally-dependent legal texts, which do not pose difficult questions of differences between legal systems. Use is also made of company law texts, which, although more culture-bound, tend to be more easy-to-translate due to the increasingly globalized economy.

2.2.2 Sub-Profile IIb: Alumni of the D.B.A. of the T.E.I., direction of Applied Foreign Languages in Administration and Technology

Those professionals are graduates of the direction of Applied Foreign Languages in Management and Economics of the Department of Business Administration (D.B.A.) (formerly Department of Applied Foreign Languages in Management and Commerce) of the Technological Education Institute of Epirus (T.E.I.). According to Article 3 of the Presidential Decree no. 174/2006:

1. [...]. In the framework of their profession, the abovementioned graduates may practice the following professional activities: [...] b. Offer translation and interpreting

services in public administration and commerce sectors in the languages in which they have been trained. [...] 2. [...].

Translations by those graduates are not official, and their services are only offered in-house. This professional profile has been included in this article, since administrative language overlaps to some extent with legal language. However, *sensu stricto* legal texts are occasionally used for students' training^{xviii}.

2.2.3 Sub-Profile IIc: Alumni of specific language and philology departments of Greek universities^{xix}

Both National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (U.O.A.) and Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (A.U.Th.)^{xx} have departments of English, French, German and Italian language and philology. U.O.A. has also a department of Spanish language and philology. Both universities offer Master's Courses in translation, which are implemented by collaboration among said philology departments. In particular:

U.O.A. offers the "Inter-Faculty Postgraduate Program 'Translation-Translatology' [Διατμηματικό Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών «Μετάφραση-Μεταφρασεολογία»]", which focuses on literary translation.

A.U.Th. offers the "Interdepartmental Master's Course in Interpreting and Translation [Διατμηματικό Πρόγραμμα Μεταπτυχιακών Σπουδών Διερμηνείας και Μετάφρασης]", which also includes modules in translation of LSP (including legal) texts in five language pairs comprising one of the abovementioned languages and Greek; said modules are offered during semesters II (two to be selected out of five modules offered in LSP translation) and III (three to be selected out of ten modules offered in LSP translation: five in direct translation from said languages into Greek and five in reverse translation from Greek into English, French, German or Italian). Training involves mostly technical texts and only exceptionally some commercial agreement or articles-of-association, with the pairs DE > EL / EL > DE being the only to involve a satisfactory variety of legal texts (mostly civil law, commercial law, EU law, contracts, judgments, statutes). According to information by the director of the Master's Program, the course is market-oriented, which means the kind of texts to be trained in depends on the market needs for each language pair. Moreover, said course is still at the stage of planning. It is worth mentioning that, with the exception of the DE > EL / EL > DE teacher, legal translation modules of said Master's Program are currently taught by persons with degrees in translation and/or philology, but no law studies.

Finally, the Department of Humanities of the Hellenic Open University has a graduate course in Spanish Language and Culture.

Although not entitled to making official translations as freelancers, graduate, post-graduate or PhD alumni/-ae of such departments and courses can be appointed as external collaborators of the Translation Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which produces official translations (Grafeio Diasyndesis Ioniou Panepistimiou *ibid.*: 10), the vast majority of which concern legal texts.

2.2.4 Sub-Profile IId: Alumni of geolinguistically-oriented departments of Greek universities

This category includes graduate, post-graduate or PhD alumni/-ae of: a) the Department Language, Philology and Culture of Black Sea Countries of the Democritus University of Thrace (D.L.P.C.B.S.C., part of the School of Classical Studies and Humanities of said university); b) the Department of Slavic Studies of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (part of the School of Philosophy of said university), which includes modules of Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croat, and

Bulgarian language for students to choose among; c) the Faculty of Turkish Studies and Modern Asian Studies of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (F.T.S.M.A.S., part of the School of Philosophy of said university).

Although all of these institutions do include translation-related modules in their syllabi, it is only the aforementioned Department of Languages, Philology and Culture of Black Sea Studies that offers -albeit optionally- one-semester courses (a total of at least 39 hours) in legal terminology and translation, established on the initiative of and currently taught by the author of this article during the first semester of each academic year. Said course, although not sufficiently supported by a more law-oriented syllabus of the D.L.P.C.B.S.C., as it includes only modules of international law, seems to be well-received by the multilingual students of the Department, who compulsorily study at least two languages spoken in the wider Black Sea region (Russian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Turkish) in combination with compulsory modules of several LSP-registers of same languages.

2.3 Profile III: Alumni and students of other university schools

Lots of graduate, post-graduate or PhD alumni/-ae of any field who allegedly master at least one language pair work in the Greek translation industry, translation all kinds of texts, including legal ones. However, their translations are by no means official.

2.4 Profile IV: Non-university alumni who allegedly or demonstrably master at least one language pair and possibly have one or more non-university-level translator's certificates from a private school or private lifelong learning center

Finally, many persons who allegedly or demonstrably (by some language certificate) master at least one language pair also work in the Greek translation industry, translation all kinds of texts, including legal ones. Such persons may have attended or not some non-university-level private school or private lifelong learning center specialized in or including courses of translation, including legal. Two such private education centers in Athens, “μεταφραση^{xxi}” and “Glossologia” offer legal translation courses (seminars). In particular, “μεταφραση” lifelong learning center offers a four-month seminar (a total of 48 hours) in legal translation^{xxii}, while “Glossologia” offers a ten-week seminar (a total of 30 hours) in legal translation^{xxiii}, certified by the University of Strasbourg. Translations made by such professionals are not official either. Such private schools often have promising programs, which allegedly cover more aspects of legal translation, even theoretical ones; in particular:

μεταφραση covers the following subjects: structure, types and linguistic peculiarities of the legal texts; differences between legal systems and types of companies, as well as ways to overcome them in translation; research and documentation methodology (printed and electronic media, libraries, Internet resources, etc.); study of parallel texts (laws, court orders, powers of attorney, wills, lawsuits, statutes, contracts, etc.); practical experience in translating texts of three categories (judicial texts, notary documents, corporate texts); practical advice on entering labour market^{xxiv}.

Glossologia covers the following subjects: a comparative presentation of Greek, British and American law; a comparative presentation of types of companies; legal terminology; research methodology in print and electronic sources; ensuring coherence and consistency of terminology; terminology e-management; practice with real texts.

3. Career and professional (self-)designation of legal translators in Greece

Representatives of any of the above categories may work as freelancers with exclusive or main occupation the translation of legal texts. Their direct or end clients may include private persons, private companies, law offices and firms, public institutions, private institutions, state authorities, state organizations etc., but they can also undertake translations for the courts or the police in the framework of trials or other procedural acts. All but practicing lawyers may also work as in-house translators in some company that provides linguistic services or in the Translation Office of the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Practicing and non-practicing lawyers, in particular, may also work as in-house translators in law offices or law firms. During their work, legal translators of any kind normally gain a vast amount of experience in LSP of fields such as construction works, business, finance, medicine, banking, gas, oil, biology, politics, public sector, military etc.

In the past efforts were made to introduce also into Greece the institution of sworn translators (Vigier 2011: 179–182). Law no. 3712/2008^{xxv} on “Organization of Official Translation System, Establishment of a Translation Authority in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sworn Translators and Other Provisions” was the ultimate instrument for the regulation of the relevant issues; however, it was never put into force^{xxvi}, obviously because it affected already established professional interests and practices. Article 11 paragraph 1 point a of said law explicitly stipulated that for a translator of legal texts to be appointed in the Translation Authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs both a translation and a law degree (or postgraduate degree) awarded by Greek or foreign universities were required; similar requirements were set forth by same law with respect to other LSP translator categories^{xxvii}.

In order to find some statistical data about several profiles of legal translators in Greece, we searched^{xxviii} LinkedIn via LinkedIn People Search engine, using the keyword “Legal translator” and choosing “Greece” for the option “Country”, “All” for the options “Relationship”, “Location” and “Current company”. As resulted from the search, most lawyers who explicitly work as legal translators use headings such as Legal translator, Lawyer, Freelance Legal translator, Accredited Mediator, Lawyer-LL.M., Attorney at Law LL.M, Author, Associate at X Law Firm, Freelance Lawyer-Translator, Legal Advisor/Translator/Interpreter, Trainee Lawyer, Attorney at Law, Independent Translation and Localization Professional etc., while non-lawyer legal translators use headings such as Independent Translation and Localization Professional, Translator, Translator/Interpreter, Translator & Conference Interpreter, Translator/Proofreader, Linguist, Philologist, Specialist in X Documents, Translator-Freelancer, Professor, Translator/jurist etc. The word “legal” appears mostly in the profile heading of lawyers who deal with legal translation; other professionals, although explicitly provide (also) legal translation services (as shown in their LinkedIn Profiles), rarely include the word “legal” in their profile heading.

As far as translation agencies are concerned, three main profiles may be distinguished for the purposes of the present article: a) translation agencies that offer translation and authentication of official texts, including legal, made by either D.F.L.T.I. graduates, at the first place, or lawyers and legal counsels;^{xxix} b) translation agencies that offer translation and authentication of official texts, including legal, made by either lawyers, at the first place, or sworn translators;^{xxx} and c) translation agencies that offer translation and authentication of exclusively legal texts, made by sworn translators with at least partial legal studies.^{xxxi}

Another interesting question is the institutional labeling of the legal translator's profession. In this respect it is worth mentioning two Articles of Greek legislation. In particular:

Article 237 of the Hellenic Code of Criminal Procedure (“Translating documents and foreign-language written statements”) provides for that

1. Whenever translation is to be made of documents, which requires long-term engagement, a term shall be set within which the *interpreter* [διερμηνέας] should deliver the *translation* [μετάφραση]. Such term may be extended. Upon expiration of this term the *interpreter* [διερμηνέας] previously appointed shall be dismissed and another appointed. The same applies whenever the one appointed perform their duties in an inadequate or negligent manner. 2. [...] ^{xxxii}

As can be seen, the legislator cannot even discern between a translator and an interpreter and their different duties, since the article, although speaking of documents and written statements, entrust the interpreter, appointed according to Articles 233–236 of the Hellenic Code of Criminal Procedure, with the translation of same, let alone that no formal qualifications are required for someone to be a court interpreter. This shortcoming has been pointed out by both the prosecuting authorities and members of the Bar, but no official action has been taken so far. ^{xxxiii}

As far as Article 454 of the Hellenic Code of Civil Procedure is concerned, it provides for that

Whenever the document produced is written in a foreign language, an official translation thereof shall accompany it, authenticated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or another person empowered thereto under the law [...]. In any case, the court may order that the document be translated into Greek by an *expert* [πραγματογνώμονα]. ^{xxxiv}

In this article, which is generally invoked as an additional argument in favor of the lawyers' right to officially translate documents, at least the ones to be used before a court (Mitosis *et al. ibid.*: 8–9), the person who may eventually be summoned to translate a legal text is simply called an “expert”, a term implying that said person should have some relevant qualifications; however, no Greek provision exists that defines such qualifications (Mitosis *et al. ibid.*: 9).

It is obvious that there is no officially defined legal translator's profession in Greece; nor is there any official designation of same in Greek legislation. This being the case, the only authoritative designation of legal translators in Greek is found only in Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 (“on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings”), paragraph 31, where the term “legal translators [νομικών μεταφραστών]” is used (in genitive plural).

However, in e-justice one finds also the Greek compound neologism “νομομαθής μεταφραστής” ^{xxxv} (literally: translator with a rich legal knowledge ^{xxxvi}), probably to avoid confusion with “νομικός” (adj. and n.), meaning “legal (adj.)” but also “law graduate (n.)” ^{xxxvii}, thus implying that legal translators do not have to be law graduates themselves, since they have access to “legal experts [νομικούς εμπειρογνώμονες]”; of course, this does not preclude them from being also law graduates ^{xxxviii}.

4. Main functions of translated legal texts: What kind of legal translator should one seek?

As much as 89% of a translator’s total terminological needs involve legal terminology, according to a survey (Alevantis 2014: 24). But legal terminology is not the only skill a legal translator should have:

A **legal translator** must master the basic concepts and terminology of not just law, but also the area to which it is being applied. [...] Legal translation requires knowledge of specialist terminology and knowledge of the linguistic conventions that are used in related documents. [...]^{xxxix}

As shown above, legal translators working in Greece can be grouped in various categories on the basis of their training background; such groups often tend to blame each other for not being “real” translators or -in a legal translation context- for not being “real” legal translators. However, given that legal texts differ as to their intended or actual function, our opinion is that there is enough space for all groups of legal translators to work under suitable circumstances. As noted by Monjean-Decaudin (2014: 91):

The multiplicity of legal contexts that require translation calls for an examination of the different functions performed by a translation. A functional typology has been proposed by some authors but, in terms of legal translation, it needs to be completed. [...]^{xl}

For the purposes of this article we will make use of: i) the still relevant legal translation typology long proposed by Manganaras (1996: 63), who distinguishes the following four types of legal translation on the basis of text function (left column^{xli}), and ii) the several function-oriented types of legal translation proposed by various authors and further elaborated by Sylvie Monjean-Decaudin (*idem*: 91–95) (right column):

Text function	
a) Special purpose standardized legal translation which can be further divided into: – translation of parallel texts where translation and original text are equally authoritative – standardized document translation as within certain organizations like the European Court or any organization producing or using translation according to certain more or less standardized strict specifications	“traduction-instrument”; “traduction verticale” or (in cases of co-drafting) “horizontale”; “traduction circulante” or “non-circulante”
b) Translation of legislation for publication or information at the governmental level or for international organizations	“traduction-instrument” or “document”; “traduction verticale”; “traduction non-circulante”
c) Translation of legal treatises	“traduction-document”; “traduction verticale”; “traduction circulante”
d) Freelance legal translation for information	“traduction-document”; “traduction verticale”; “traduction non-circulante”

Table 1: Text-function-based types of legal translation

Since it is clear that there are more types of legal documents, varying in function as well as in other aspects, and given that

Professional standards concerning linguistic competence, translation skills, and knowledge of systems, processes, terminology and linguistic conventions which apply in particular cases will be very important when you are looking for a legal translator.^{xlii}

the question is what kind of legal translator one should seek in Greece for each legal document type. Based on the training each kind of legal translator is supposed to have and keeping in mind that any choice which is advantageous in an aspect may be disadvantageous in another aspect, it may be claimed that:

a) Translation of parallel texts where translation and original text are equally authoritative (“traduction-instrument”) requires, in principle, special legal skills on the translator’s part, since, according to the European Commission (2003: 13):

[...] the use of expressions and phrases – in particular legal terms – that are too specific to a particular language or national legal system, will increase the risk of translation problems.

The fact that the final product will have the binding force of a true legal instrument calls for higher qualifications of the translator, given that a law graduate has more chances of being well-acquainted with subtle meaning differences of given legal terms, thus having it easier to substitute a more general term for another that was too specific to a particular language or national legal system. In this respect, we tend not to agree with Manganaras’ (*ibid.*) view (provided that we properly understand his first type of legal translation), who claims that “The first type probably demands the least skill [...]” Especially in cases of co-drafting, where a “traduction-horizontale” takes place, practicing-lawyer -not to say law-professor- skills are *sine qua non* when it comes to concept and term harmonization. In our opinion, Profile I, in particular Sub-Profile Ia, ideally -but very rarely in practice- combined with Sub-Profile IIa of Profile II, would be the best choice for this legal text type, especially when the text involves civil and procedural law aspects. However, standardized document translation as within certain organizations like the European Court or any organization producing or using translation according to certain more or less standardized strict specifications may equally be made by Sub-Profile IIa of Profile II with, ideally, some (not necessarily university-level) legal education, since said more or less standardized strict specifications create a routine which is more easily followed even by non-lawyer translators. In this respect we agree with Manganaras (*ibid.*), identifying his proposed category of “special purpose legal translator” with our Profile II legal translators.

b) Translation of legislation for publication or information at the governmental level or for international organizations may be further divided into: i) one undertaken between two markedly different legal system (e.g. a common law and a civil law system), and ii) one undertaken between two basically similar legal systems (e.g. two common law or two civil law systems). When official publication, hence binding force, is the purpose (“traduction-instrument”), case (i) requires, in principle, special legal skills on the translator’s part, for obvious reasons; therefore Profile I, in particular Sub-Profile Ia, ideally -but very rarely in practice- combined with Sub-Profile IIa of Profile II, would be the best choice for this legal text type, especially when the text involves civil and procedural law aspects. However, in the case of a

legislative document's being translated just for informative purposes ("traduction-document"), hence the final product will not have the binding force of the original and a possible error rarely could result in legal trouble, Sub-Profile IIa of Profile II with, ideally, some (not necessarily university-level) legal education would be an absolutely acceptable choice. Case (ii) is, of course, easier, which means that translation may equally be made by any Sub-Profile Ib of Profile I, and even by any Profile II translator, yet with some basic knowledge of legal concepts and terminology. Both translation types have usually no strict legal style requirements other than terminology.

c) Although seeming to call for special legal skills because of the in-depth analysis of legal concepts, translation of legal treatises, which fall always under the "traduction-document" type, is in fact a rather straightforward task; this is because, in such texts, the author normally over-explains legal concepts and makes clear use of terms, so that a Profile II translator can satisfactorily do the job.

d) Manganaras' last legal translation type, namely freelance legal translation for information, is a vast space where almost any kind of legal text for almost all kinds of information has its place; in his own words, this type "is the cream of the legal translation crop (Manganaras *ibid.*)." However, we agree with him only when the target text is to be used for information of a foreign lawyer in the framework of a judicial procedure; in such cases, Sub-Profile Ia of Profile I is again the best solution. In other cases, and given that it is all about a "traduction-document" (which is, at the same time, a "traduction verticale", independently of its character as "circulante" or "non-circulante"), Profiles II, III and IV may all be suitable, depending on the difficulty level of given legal translation as well as on whether it is to be used by a lawyer or a layman.

e) Sub-Profile Ic of Profile I is a good choice only when it comes to legal texts with notary relevance, since it is less probable for a notary public to have a wider knowledge of subtle legal issues arising in law-practice-relevant legal texts.

f) Sub-Profile IIb of Profile II is the best choice when it comes to administrative texts with no strict legal relevance, while rarely is Sub-Profile IIc of Profile II a good choice when it comes to full-fledged legal texts; taking account their syllabi, Greek MA Programs of philology schools have a long way to run until they offer a firm legal knowledge to students with no prior legal education. The same is true of Sub-Profile IId of Profile II, except when it comes to international law texts and the source language is Russian, Polish, Serbo-Croat, Bulgarian, Romanian or Turkish.

g) Profile III is to be preferred when it comes to the specific field the translator is graduated in (e.g. chemistry, physics, medicine, literature, sociology, psychology etc.), while Profile IV is to be preferred for less demanding legal texts for rough information purposes, given that the length of studies is obviously not enough to cover all important aspects of legal translation, especially when students have no prior knowledge of law.

5. Conclusions

The above presentation of some facts about legal translation and legal translator's training in Greece suggests, first of all, that legal translation *is* a special kind of technical translation in quite a few cases. This is admitted not only by lawyers, but also by linguists; in Newmark's (1981: 47) words:

Legal documents require a special type of translation, basically because the translator is more restricted than in any other form.

It is also admitted by professional translators, graduates of translation schools, with no law studies (Salogianni 2013):

The legal language is a sublanguage with very special features. It could be said that, among all technical languages, legal is the most complicated, which is because it is always inextricably linked to the social and cultural environment of the country where it is used. And, apart from this, it has been shaped and keeps being so in a specific socio-cultural context, within which it acquires its own, completely distinct status, becomes inaccessible to laymen and it often takes the assistance of an expert of the field to explain it.

But, apart from this, the above discussion implicitly or explicitly leads also to the following conclusions or observations:

- There are many legal translator profiles in Greece, but no focused legal translation studies.
- There are many who work as court translators (and/or court interpreters) with neither a translation- or language-relevant certificate, nor even a factual knowledge of their working language, a practice that, in the best of cases, is directly illegal.^{xliii}
- A strict hierarchy of Greek legal translators' profiles in the sense of starting from the most skilled and ending with the less skilled is practically impossible, given the multiplicity of cases and parameters.
- Any advice here given about what kind of legal translator one should seek in Greece is based on an "ideal" type of each profile, hence it contains "deontic" features.
- Since no full-fledged legal translation studies have ever existed in Greece -and they are very recent in other countries too- most translation students in Greece are taught by professors who are not legal translators strictly speaking. Since one cannot prohibit this teaching activity to such professors, many of whom do a very good job, after all, it would be absurd to prohibit legal translation activity to lawyers.
- Even thus, Greek lawyers as legal translators are a very good choice in most cases, since many of the have a vast experience of translating legal texts; after all, a "real" translator may be equally "good" or "bad" to a lawyer in terms of mastering a foreign language; their main difference is that most lawyers are not acquainted with basic principles of translation theory, terminology theory and/or applied linguistics, and many legal translators are not well-acquainted with subtle legal issues; this means that lawyers mostly make linguistic errors, while translators *sensu stricto* mostly make legal errors. The latter may obviously have more serious consequences than the former.
- Since legal translation needs are increasing, lawyers must be informed of the progress made so far in the fields of terminology, translation studies and applied linguistics in order to produce better translations.
- Translators dealing with legal texts, on their turn, should be regularly informed about legislation and its modifications and literally delve into the study of law on an independent basis.

- All profiles may collaborate with each other in order to find the best solution for given legal translation issues. This means that, despite mutual mistrust and existing training and skills differences, teamwork is always the best choice for a really “good” legal translation, especially of demanding legal circumstances.
- It is about twenty (20) years since Manganaras wrote his excellent and very useful article (1996) and very few has changed in the world of legal translation in Greece; a positive change is that translation students are more exposed to law and legal language, given both the increase of internet use and the efforts to adapt syllabi to market needs; a negative change is that, as the needs for legal translation increase, a real “war” between lawyers-translators and translation-school graduates has broken out, mostly with the latter accusing the former for not being “professional” translators –in a legal system where no criteria exist on who *is* a professional translator.
- The ideal training for a legal translator is, at any event, a combination of linguistic and law studies in any form whatsoever, in order to generate awareness in both fields. An error analysis could also prove useful.
- Manganaras’ view that “it is much easier and more cost-effective to incorporate legal translation training in the law schools (*ibid.*: 66)”, as happens, for example, with the Legal Linguistics MA Program of the Riga Graduate School of Law Studies^{xliv}, remain a sustainable one ever since.
- In our opinion, proposals for introduction in Greece of a certification system for all profiles of translators (including legal translators of any profile) is the best choice, since it: a) allows for all kinds of professionals to be tested for their translation skills, no matter what their studies background is, and b) promotes the best professionals into the market^{xlv}. This does not “close” the profession; it rather prevents translation-school graduates from “closing” it in the future.

It is obvious that lawyers’ involvement in legal translation, especially of purely legal texts, seems inevitable in quite a few cases, just because the lawyer is *needed* in order to know when and how to “inflect” the signified. Decision of the European Ombudsman closing the inquiry into complaint 777/2013/CK against the Court of Justice of the European Union^{xlvi} states the following in this respect:

Accordingly, such translations must be of excellent quality not only in order to ensure an accurate and uniform circulation of the case-law in all the official EU languages, but also to enable the Greek and Cypriot governments to present their arguments correctly in cases that give rise to legally binding decisions. Against this background, only a fully qualified lawyer can successfully perform such duties. According to the CJEU, targeted legal training undertaken by other professionals, including translators, cannot lead to the acquisition of the skills and knowledge obtained by reading law at university. [...]

Of course, one should not forget that legal translation is not just a matter of legal skills. It is rather an interdisciplinary task, often requiring the involvement of more professionals. Kahaner (2005: 2) gives a good description of legal translator:

[...], the professional legal translator must be part linguist, part legal scholar and part detective, willing and able to search out and define legal concepts expressed in the source language of a document that may not even have an equivalent in the language or legal system of the target text.

The above discussion was an attempt to present the main profiles of legal translators in Greece and highlight some major issues in connection with legal texts and legal translator's activity and rights. The changing landscape in Europe demands changes in the legal translator's profession. Paraphrasing H. Meschonnic (1999: 33), we may say that "European Union was born of legal translation and in legal translation."^{xlvi} And the best solution will be the one taking into account the most parameters possible.

Endnotes

ⁱ Original in French.

ⁱⁱ Italics in the original.

ⁱⁱⁱ Citing de Pedro, who cites Duarte.

^{iv} Citing Gémar and Pelage. Cf. in this connection what Mattila also writes of legal terminology: "[...]. Equally, in some branches of the law legal terminology is mixed with non-legal technical terminology: for example, criminal law involves psychiatric terminology, while land law involves surveys, and tax law involves accountancy." (Mattila *ibid.*: 5).

^v Original in French.

^{vi} For a detailed justification of Bocquet's *inflexion du signifié* see S. Monjean-Decaudin (2013) « Réflexion sur l'inflexion du signifié dans la traduction juridique de Claude Bocquet », *Parallèles* 25 : 1 – 10.

^{vii} Characteristic of this stance are comments like the following (comment no. #1 in the thread): "[...] If you open an office with the sign Doctor or Lawyer and do not have the corresponding certification, I guess you'll have committed an offence of some kind. So, let it be considered an offence if you state you're a translator without any certification. It is not improbable that this may somewhat improve the balance in the market." <http://lexilogia.gr/forum/showthread.php?15465-H-πιστοποίηση-των-μεταφραστών> (accessed 22-04-2015).

^{viii} Original in French.

^{ix} Graduate, post-graduate or PhD alumni/-ae of foreign universities that offer education in law have the same rights as their peers who are alumni of Greek universities, provided that their degree (LL.B., LL.M., LL.D. etc.) has been officially acknowledged by the Hellenic National Academic Recognition and Information Center (NARIC). In such a case, the official or non-official character of their translation is governed by the same legislation as in the case of Greek-universities alumni.

^x In Greek: έγγραφα

^{xi} In Greek script: 36.2γ

^{xii} See, for example, the following web pages: <http://www.translatum.gr/forum/index.php?PHPSESSID=48a232e9a85d212dc1337b4681e52f2e&topic=378075.msg609158#msg609158>, <http://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/cases/decision.faces/en/58436/html.bookmark> (both accessed 16 April 2015) and <http://grigoriadis.edu.gr/μηχανογραφικό-2015-τα-κρυμμένα-μυστικά-τ/> (accessed 24 June 2015).

^{xiii} Said doctoral thesis was defended in 2002 by the author of this article and published 2009: P.G. Krimpas [Π.Γ. Κριμπάς] (2009) *Η μετάφραση νομικών όρων στις διεθνείς συμβάσεις: το παράδειγμα της Σύμβασης του Schengen*. Αθήνα: Αντ. Ν. Σάκκουλας.

^{xiv} https://imetafrasi.gr/selides/our_services/ (accessed 16 April 2015).

^{xv} Graduate, post-graduate or PhD alumni/-ae of foreign universities that offer education in translation, languages or philology have the same rights as their peers who are alumni of Greek universities, provided that their degree (BA, MA, PhD etc.) has been officially acknowledged by the Hellenic National Academic Recognition and Information Center (NARIC). In such a case, the official or non-official character of their translation is governed by the same legislation as in the case of Greek-universities alumni/-ae.

^{xvi} <http://www.synigoros.gr/>

^{xvii} I am grateful to colleagues Vilelmini Sosoni and Michel Politis for the information they provided me with about the D.F.L.T.I. graduate and postgraduate syllabus.

^{xviii} I am grateful to colleagues Simos Grammenidis, Titika Dimitroulia, Tasos Ioannidis, Despoina Lamprou and Efi Avgita for informing me about the A.U.Th. postgraduate syllabus.

^{xix} For more information see <http://www.alfavita.gr/arhra/oi-ξενόγλωσσες-σπουδές-«όπλο»-για-την-αγορά-εργασίας#ixzz3dE5gnxOX> (accessed 16 April 2015).

^{xx} I am grateful to colleague Theodoros Vyzas for informing me about the syllabus of the direction of Applied Foreign Languages in Management and Economics of the Department of Business Administration of the T.E.I. of Epirus.

- ^{xxi} pron. /me'tafrasi/
- ^{xxii} <http://www.metafrasi.edu.gr/html/law.html> (accessed 16 April 2015)
- ^{xxiii} Currently taught by the author of the present article.
- ^{xxiv} <http://www.metafrasi.edu.gr/html/law.html> (accessed 16 April 2015)
- ^{xxv} See full text in http://www.mfa.gr/images/docs/organismos/fek_tropologion_organismoy_ypex.pdf
- ^{xxvi} <http://psemypex.blogspot.gr/> (accessed 16 April 2015); for an exchange of views on the status of sworn translators in Greece as of 2008 see http://www.proz.com/forum/greek/106904-ορκωτός_μεταφραστής.html (accessed 17 April 2015)
- ^{xxvii} http://www.dsanet.gr/Epikairothta/nomothesia/n3712_08.htm
- ^{xxviii} Search date: 12 April 2015
- ^{xxix} See e.g. <http://www.technografia.com/index.php/el/services/certifications> (accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxx} See e.g. <https://translation24.gr/epikiromenes-metafraseis/> (accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxxi} See e.g. http://www.nomos-translations.com/index_el.html (accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxxii} Emphasis added.
- ^{xxxiii} See <http://www.dsa.gr/e-διαβούλευση/άρθρο233-διορισμός-διερμηνέα> (accessed 12 June 2015); cf. Directive 2010/64/EU, which observes the distinction.
- ^{xxxiv} Emphasis added.
- ^{xxxv} See https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_find_a_legal_translator_or_an_interpreter-116--maximize-el.do (accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxxvi} See the definition of “νομομαθής” in the Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek: http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/search.html?lq=νομομαθής&dq= (accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxxvii} See the definition of “νομικός” in the Dictionary of Standard Modern Greek: http://www.greek-language.gr/greekLang/modern_greek/tools/lexica/triantafyllides/search.html?lq=%CE%BD%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%B9%CE%BA%CF%8C%CF%82&dq= (accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxxviii} The same strategy has been used in the case of “legal interpreter (νομομαθής διερμηνέας)”; both terms are distinguished from “court translator” and “court interpreter”, which are rendered by “δικαστικός μεταφραστής” and “δικαστικός διερμηνέας”, respectively. The German version is very confusing, since both “legal translator” and “court translator” are rendered by “Gerichtsübersetzer”, which normally denotes only the latter; the same is true of “legal interpreter” and “court interpreter”, both rendered as “Gerichtsdolmetscher”; the proper terms for “legal translator” and “legal interpreter” would be “juristischer Übersetzer” and “juristischer Dolmetscher”, respectively; see https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_find_a_legal_translator_or_an_interpreter-116--maximize-de.do; cf. the Dutch version: “juridisch vertaler” vs. “gerechtsvertaler” and “juridisch tolk” vs. “gerechtstolk”, respectively; see https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_find_a_legal_translator_or_an_interpreter-116--maximize-nl.do; The French versions distinguishes correctly between “traducteur juridique” and “traducteur juré (ou judiciaire)”, on one hand, as well as between “interprète juridique” and “interprète juré (ou judiciaire)”, on the other hand; see https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_find_a_legal_translator_or_an_interpreter-116--maximize-fr.do (all accessed 12 June 2015).
- ^{xxxix} See https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_find_a_legal_translator_or_an_interpreter-116--maximize-en.do (accessed 12 June 2015). Bold of the original.
- ^{xl} Original in French.
- ^{xli} Letters (and numbers) from a (1,2) to d added.
- ^{xlii} See https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_find_a_legal_translator_or_an_interpreter-116--maximize-en.do (accessed 12 June 2015)
- ^{xliii} <http://news.makedonias.gr/25088/choris-ptichia-metafrastes-kai-dierminis-sta-dikastiria/> (accessed 16 April 2015).
- ^{xliv} <http://www.rgsl.edu.lv/en/study-at-rgsl/masters-programmes/legal-linguistics/> (accessed 16 April 2015).
- ^{xlv} See http://ec.europa.eu/greece/events/20140725_to_mellon_glossikon_epaggelmaton_el.htm and <http://www.kathimerini.gr/786579/article/epikairothta/ellada/oi-glwses-ths-agoras-ergasias> (both accessed 16 April 2015). For views against certification see e.g. <http://www.smed.gr/2015/06/blog-post.html> (accessed 16 April 2015).
- ^{xlvi} See full text in <http://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/cases/decision.faces/en/58436/html.bookmark> (accessed 16 April 2015).
- ^{xlvii} Original quote : “[I]’Europe est née de la traduction et dans la traduction.”

Literature

- Alevantis, P. [Αλεβαντής, Π.] (2014) «Χρήση εργαλείων ορολογίας και ανάγκες σε ορολογία. Αποτελέσματα ερωτηματολογίου» στο Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, *Πρακτικά Ημερίδας Εργασίας «Δίκτυο ορολογίας για την νεοελληνική γλώσσα και μετάφραση», Αθήνα, 11 Απριλίου 2014, Γραφείο Αθηνών της Γενικής Διεύθυνσης Μετάφρασης*. Αθήνα: Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, Αντιπροσωπεία στην Ελλάδα, 2014, 20–33 (page numbers as appear in the Proceedings pdf file) <http://ec.europa.eu/greece/pdf/2014-06-03-praktika-imeridas+parartimata.pdf> (accessed 06 April 2015).
- Bocquet, C. (2002) « Traduction juridique et appropriation par le traducteur. L'affaire Zachariae, Aubry et Rau ». In: Association suisse des traducteurs, terminologues et interprètes (επιμ.) *Actes du Colloque International « La traduction juridique. Histoire, théorie(s) et pratique »* (Genève, les 17, 18 et 19 février 2000). Genève/Berne: ASTTI/ETI, 2000, 15–35.
- Cao, D. (1997) *Translating Law*. Clevedon/Buffalo/Toronto: Multilingual Matters Ltd., series Topics in Translation.
- Cornu, G. (2005) *Linguistique juridique* (3^e édition). Paris : Montchrétien.
- Gafuska, Ks. (2011) « Jurilinguistique : du langage spécialisé vers la linguistique de spécialité », *Romanica Cracoviensia* 11, 146–153.
- Grafeio Diasyndesis Ioniou Panepistimiou [Γραφείο Διασύνδεσης Ιονίου Πανεπιστημίου] (2013) *Μελέτη Καταγραφής Επαγγελματικών Δικαιωμάτων Αποφοίτων Τμήματος Ξένων Γλωσσών, Μετάφρασης και Διερμηνείας Ιονίου Πανεπιστημίου*. Κέρκυρα: Ιόνιο Πανεπιστήμιο.
- Harvey, M. (2002) “What’s so Special about Legal Translation?”, *Meta : journal des traducteurs/Meta: Translators’ Journal* 47:2, 177–185.
- Herbots, J.H. (1987) « La traduction juridique. Un point de vue belge », *Les Cahiers de droit* 28:4, 813–844.
- Joseph, J.E. (1995) “Indeterminacy, Translation and the Law” στο M. Morris (επιμ.) *Translation and the Law*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 13–36.
- Kahaner, S. (2005) “Issues in Legal Translation”, *Ccaps Newsletter* 17, http://www.ccaps.net/newsletter/06-05/art_3en.htm (accessed 16 April 2015).
- Koutsivitis, V. [Κουτσιβίτης, Β.] (1994) *Θεωρία της μετάφρασης*. Αθήνα: Ελληνικές Πανεπιστημιακές Εκδόσεις.
- Manesis, I.A. [Μάνεσης, Ι.Α.] (1999) *Η νεοελληνική γλώσσα στη Νομική Επιστήμη*. Χαλάνδρι: Προσκήνιο, Εκδόσεις Άγγελος Σιδεράτος.
- Manganaras, I. (1996) “The Qualified Legal Translator is a Lawyer Trained in Translation”, *Lingua Legis* 4, 62–71.
- Mattila, H. (2006) *Comparative Legal Linguistics*. Surrey/Burlington: Ashgate.
- Meschonnic, H. (1999) *Poétique du traduire*. Lagrasse: Verdier.
- Mitosis, Ch. [Μητώσης, Χ.] κ.ά. (2008) «Το νομικό πλαίσιο της κατοχύρωσης του δικαιώματος μετάφρασης ξενόγλωσσων κειμένων από τους Δικηγόρους και η αποδοχή αυτών των μεταφράσεων από τις ελληνικές αρχές», http://www.dsgian.gr/resources/downloads/METAFRASIS_DIKIGORON.doc (accessed 16 April 2015).
- Monjean-Decaudin, S. (2014) « Réflexion sur l’inflexion du signifié dans la traduction juridique de Claude Bocquet », *Parallèles* 25, 1 – 10.
- Monjean-Decaudin, S. (2013) « Theorie et pratique de la traduction juridique ou sur les lieux d’une rencontre », *Semiotica* 201, 81 – 101.

-
- Newmark, P. (1988) *A Textbook of Translation*. London: Prentice Hall International Ltd.
- ΠΕΕΜΠΙΡ [ΠΕΕΜΠΠΠ] (2013) *Οδηγός για την αγορά μεταφραστικών υπηρεσιών*. Κέρκυρα: ΠΕΕΜΠΠΠ.
- Politis, M. [Πολίτης, Μ.] (2008) : «Το νομικό πλαίσιο της μετάφρασης ενώπιον των ελληνικών αρχών». In: M. Politis [Μ. Πολίτης] *et al.* (ed.) *Η μετάφραση και η διερμηνεία στον ευρύτερο δημόσιο τομέα* (πρακτικά ημερίδας). Κέρκυρα: Τ.Ξ.Γ.Μ.Δ./ΕΝΟΠΟΤΕΜ, 53–58.
- Salogianni, M. [Σαλογιάννη, Μ.] (2013) «Μερικές σκέψεις για τη νομική μετάφραση στο ζεύγος αγγλικά-ελληνικά», <http://blog.peempir.gr/μερικες-σκεψεις-για-τη-νομικη-μεταφρα/> (accessed 16 April 2015).
- Šarčević, S. (1997) *New Approach to Legal Translation*. The Hague: Kluwer Law International.
- Stavrakis, A.N. [Σταυράκης, Α.Ν.] (2010) *Νεοελληνική νομική γλώσσα και ορολογία*. Αθήνα: Δίκαιο & Οικονομία - Π.Ν. Σάκκουλας.
- Strandvik, I. (2012) “Legal Harmonization Through Legal Translation: Texts that Say the Same Thing?”. In: C.J.W. Baaij (επιμ.) *The Role of Legal Translation in Legal Harmonization*. Alphen aan den Rijn: Wolters Kluwer, σειρά Law & Business, 25–49.
- Tiersma, P. (2006) “Some Myths About Legal Language”, *Law, Culture and the Humanities* 2:1, 29–50.
- Valeontis, K.E. and P.G. Krimpas [Βαλεοντής, Κ.Ε. και Π.Γ. Κριμπάς] (2014) *Νομική γλώσσα, νομική ορολογία: θεωρία και πράξη*. Αθήνα: Νομική Βιβλιοθήκη/ΕΛΕΤΟ.
- Venuti, L. (1995) *The Translators Invisibility. A history of translation*. London/New York: Routledge, series Translation Studies.
- Vigier, F. (2011) «Οι Ορκωτοί Μεταφραστές στην Ισπανία και στην Ελλάδα: ομοιότητες και διαφορές». In: T. Nenopoulou and E. Loupaki [Τ. Νενοπούλου και Ε. Λουπάκη] (eds.) *Η μεταφρασεολογική έρευνα και η μεταφραστική πρακτική στον ελληνοφωνο χώρο*. Θεσσαλονίκη: Publish City, 173–184.