The Quality of Legal Dictionaries: an assessment

Gerard-René de Groot and Conrad J.P. van Laer
This Working Paper series from the Faculty of Law, University of Maastricht, aims to further excellence in scholarship. It allows Maastricht-based authors to bring their work-in-progress to a wide audience, facilitating fruitful discussion and critical input on nascent ideas and projects to the benefit of both author and reader. To this end, readers are encouraged to treat the series as interactive and to contact authors with their comments.

Those wishing to submit papers for consideration are invited to send work to yleen.simonis@facburfdr.unimaas.nl.

Our submission guidelines and further information are available at http://www.law.unimaas.nl/maastrichtworkingpapers

© Gerard-René de Groot and Conrad J.P. van Laer
Published in Maastricht, October 2008

Faculty of Law
Universiteit Maastricht
Postbox 616
6200 MD
Maastricht
The Netherlands

Author email: c.vanlaer@ub.unimaas.nl and r.degroot@pr.unimaas.nl

This paper is to be cited as Maastricht Faculty of Law Working Paper 2008/6
The Quality of Legal Dictionaries: an assessment

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
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 systemspecificity 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

---

terms relating to different legal systems will readily be seen by translators as equivalents. Kisch\(^9\) demonstrates this with the terms marriage/marriage/Ehe/matrimonio/huwelijk. Kisch concludes for translatability if the terms correspond in essence ("quot 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 exists in another.\(^12\)

It is frequently stated that a source language term should be expressed by a "functional" equivalent of the target language. Weston\(^13\) 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:\(^16\)

\(^11\) Compare also the 'skopo'-theory of Vlachopoulos 1998.
\(^13\) Weston 1990, 21.
\(^15\) De Groot 1999a, 24, 25.
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 text\(^{18}\). 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.
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. 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. 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.

---

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 "hypothec." 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, tone 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. 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.

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." 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. 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."


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 bilingual 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 categories\(^{34}\), with each successive category shows a higher degree of quality:

---

\(^{30}\) 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. 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. 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. 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:
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) privaatrecht
Antwerpen [M. Kluwer] 1978
XXII+513 p
ISBN 9062150020

Internationales Institut für Rechts- und Verwaltungssprache

* 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: "Regrettfully, 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.
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
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


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.


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

**WORD: CZ→DE**
Aleš, M.
Česko-německý právnický slovník
2. aktualizované a doplněné vydání
Praha [Linde] 2003
480 p
ISBN 807201448x

**WORD: DE→CZ**
Aleš, M.
Německo-český právnický slovník
2. aktualizované a doplněné vydání
Praha [Linde] 2003
532 p
ISBN: 8072014240

**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.
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.*

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.*

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

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

Apinis, M.
Juridisko terminu vārdnīca latviešu-angļu/angļu-latviešu
Riga [Kamene] 2002
265 p
ISBN 998463633x
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.
Becher, H.J.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 2: Deutsch-Spanisch
5. Auflage
München [Beck] 1999
XXX+1282 p
ISBN 3406444423

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.

Becher, H.J. et al.
Wörterbuch Recht, Wirtschaft, Politik
Teil II: Deutsch-Spanisch
XXIII+1136 p
ISBN 3406538001

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
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 právnický 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-ingles-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
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

**WORD: DE↔UK**
Bugg, S.G. & Simon, H.
Langenscheidt Alpmann, Fachwörterbuch 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
669 p
ISBN 0409256676

WORD: ES→UK
Cabanellas de las Cuevas, G. & Hoague, E.C.
Butterworths Spanish/English legal dictionary
Vol 2: Spanish-English
690 p
ISBN 0409256684

WORD: ES↔FR
Cammisa, 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 Argentinian 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.
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 antonymes and references to alternative entries.*

WORD: PT↔UK
Chaves de Mello, M.
Dicionário jurídico
Português-Inglês-Português
7.a edição
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. & Mokráň, P.
Dictionary of law
Slovak-English/English-Slovak
Bratislava [CCJ-Fremdsprachenzentrum] [1997]
789 p
ISBN 8088861012

WORD: CZ→UK
Chromá, M.
Česko anglický právnický 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
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
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
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
WORD: ES↔UK
Dahl, H.S.
McGraw-Hill's Spanish and English legal dictionary
Dahl's abridged law dictionary
XXI+490 p
ISBN 0071415297

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
225 p
ISBN 286739127x

WORD: UK↔EL
[Delicostopoulos, A.J.] Δεληκωςτοπούλου, Α.Ι.
Λεξικό αγγλοεγγυνικο και ελληνοαγγλικ 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
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
Viertalig 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
Viertalig juridisch woordenboek
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
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

WORD: BE,FR↔DE
Dumey, R. & Plasa, W.
Dictionnaire juridique
Durval de Noronha, G.
Dicionário Jurídico Noronha
Inglês-Português/Português-Inglês
2.a edição
XXXIV+551 p
ISBN 8585548045
Contains in particular terms from the American, respectively Brazilian jurisdictions.

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’.

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.
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.

**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
* 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 therms 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 
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
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
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.

**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.

**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.

**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. & Plaušinaitis, S.
Deutsch-Litauisches Wörterbuch für Juristen
Vilnius [TEV] 2005
170 p
ISBN 9955491892

**WORD: LT→DE**
Goldammer, Y. & Plaušinaitis, S.
Litauisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch für Juristen
Vilnius [TEV] 2006
152 p
ISBN 9955680210
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.

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.

Includes a Latin-Hungarian word list.
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’.

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.

Herbst, R. et al.
Wörterbuch der Handels-, Finanz- und Rechtssprache
Vol 1: Englisch-Deutsch-Französisch
Thun [Translegal] 2002
1077 p
ISBN 3859420240
Recommended by J. Pagenberg, IIC 1981 (p. 428-430), stating: “Many terms are explained very thoroughly, …”

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, …”

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.

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

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 Terminologiearbeit, 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
Jašlan, J. & Jašlan, H.
Słownik terminologii prawniczej i ekonomicznej angielsko-polski
6th edition
724 p
ISBN 8321410243

WORD: PT→AT,DE
Jayme, E. et al.
Wörterbuch der Rechts- und Wirtschaftssprache
Vol 1: Portugiesisch-Deutsch
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
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.

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.


**COMP: FR↔DE**

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

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

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

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

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.

WORD: DE↔PL
Köbler, G. & Sobiecka, K.
Rechtspolnisch
deutsch-polnisches und polnisch-deutsches Rechtswörterbuch für jedermann
Muenchen [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.
Rechtttschechisch
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
IX+559 p
ISBN 8373877606

**WORD: SK↔DE**
Krenčeyová, A. & Krenčey, I.
Prekladatel'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

**WORD: FR↔IT**
Lebertre, S. & Mauro, C.
Dictionnaire juridique
Français-italien/Italiano-Francese
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. & Sourioux, J.-L.
Dictionnaire juridique. Terminologie du contrat avec des équivalents en anglais et en allemand
Paris [Conseil international de la langue française] 1994
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

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

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

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

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

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

Machowska, A.
Słownik terminologii prawniczej polsko-francuski
Bydgoszcz [Branta] 2003
481 p
Sometimes, a short explanation is given in order to facilitate the user to make a choice between some translation possibilities.
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/español-francés
5e édition
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 ‘subjetive 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
VI+200 p
ISBN 8071791792

WORD: CZ→DE
Munková, J. et al
Odborné česko-německé právnické názvosloví
3. rozšířené vydání
VI+195 p
ISBN 8071795135

**WORD: UK↔PL**
Myrczek, E.
Dictionary of law terms
English-Polish, Polish-English
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 [Dalloz] 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 právnický 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**
Ożga, E.
Słownik terminologii prawniczej
Vol 1: polsko angielska
second edition
Bydgoszcz [Branta] 1997
518 p

**WORD: UK→PL**
Ożga, 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
VIII+789 p
ISBN 8373877843

EXPL: DK→UK
Pals Frandsen, H.
Juridisk ordbog
dansk-engelsk
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
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 possibly. 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
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 Terminologiearbeit, 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
Pucheanu, M-L.
Dicționar juridic englez-român
Bucuresti [All Beck] 2000
188 p
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/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/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
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
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.

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. [Τργακης 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
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
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.


Copyright reserved: de Groot & van Laer 2008
**The Maastricht Faculty of Law Working Paper series:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008/5</td>
<td>Sjef van Erp</td>
<td>‘Security interests: A secure start for the development of European property law’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/4</td>
<td>Govin Permanand &amp; Ellen Vos</td>
<td>‘Between Health and the Market: The Roles of the European Medicines Agency and European Food Safety Authority’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/3</td>
<td>Lisa Waddington</td>
<td>‘The Internal Market and Disability Accessibility: Using EC Law to Establish an Internal Market in Disability Accessible Goods and Services’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/2</td>
<td>Lars van Vliet</td>
<td>‘Mortgages on immovables in Dutch law’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/1</td>
<td>Chris Backes, Marjan Peeters &amp; Marijke Schurmans</td>
<td>‘A legal view on ex post interventions in an emissions trading scheme’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/7</td>
<td>Lorin Van Nuland</td>
<td>‘Translating Anti-Corruption Rhetoric into Action. Levelling the Field of Enforcement’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/6</td>
<td>Michael Faure &amp; Hui Wang</td>
<td>‘Financial Caps for Oil Pollution Damage: A Historical Mistake?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/5</td>
<td>Jaakko Husa</td>
<td>‘About the Methodology of Comparative Law – Some Comments Concerning the Wonderland’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/2</td>
<td>Jan M. Smits</td>
<td>‘Legal Culture as Mental Software, or: How to Overcome National Legal Culture?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/1</td>
<td>Caroline Forder &amp; Kees Saarloos</td>
<td>‘The establishment of parenthood: A Story of Successful Convergence?’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/10</td>
<td>Peter Van den Bossche</td>
<td>‘NGO Involvement in the WTO. A lawyer’s perspective on a glass half-full or half-empty’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/9</td>
<td>Maria Zettel</td>
<td>‘The GATS, Privatization and Water Services. An Overview of Legal Aspects’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/8</td>
<td>Jan M. Smits</td>
<td>‘Private law and fundamental rights: a sceptical view’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/7</td>
<td>Bob Brouwer &amp; Jaap Hage</td>
<td>‘Basic Concepts of European Private Law’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2006/6 Conrad J.P. Van Laer, ‘Is the employed scholar free not to publish? Limitations of disclosure rights in a comparative perspective’

2006/5 Peter Van den Bossche, ‘Confusion and Concern with regard to SACU Dispute Settlement. Some observations on Article 13 of the SACU Agreement’

2006/4 Mariolina Eliantonio, ‘The enforcement of EC rights against national authorities and the influence of Köbler and Kühne & Heitz on Italian administrative law: opening Pandora’s box?’

2006/3 Jan Smits, ‘European Private Law: A Plea for a Spontaneous Legal Order’

2006/2 Geerte Hesen, ‘A comparative perspective of the liberalisation of the gas market and the effects on welfare: Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands’

2006/1 Peter Van den Bossche, ‘Radical Overhaul or Pragmatic Change? The Need and Scope for Reform of Decision-Making in the World Trade Organization’

2005/10 Peter Van den Bossche, ‘Rules on NGO Accreditation. Do Existing Legal Arrangements Facilitate the Legitimization of the Role of NGOs in International Organizations?’

2005/9 Jan Smits, ‘Diversity of Contract Law and the European Internal Market’


2005/7 Ellen Vos, ‘Regional Integration through Dispute Settlement: The European Union Experience’

2005/6 Peter Van den Bossche, Denise Prévost & Mariëlle Matthee, ‘WTO Rules on Technical Barriers to Trade’

2005/5 John Hagedoorn & Geerte Hesen, ‘The Governance of Inter-Firm Technology Partnerships and Contract Law – An Analysis of Different Modes of Partnering and their Contractual Setting’

2005/4 Michael Faure, ‘Economic Criteria for Compulsory Insurance’


2005/2 Michael Faure & Wang Hui, ‘Economic Analysis of Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage’


All papers are available for download at http://www.rechten.unimaas.nl/maastrichtworkingpapers