

THE CIVIL LAW TERM 机关 *JĪGUĀN* IN TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH, GERMAN AND POLISH

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Abstract: The paper presents the options available when selecting equivalents of the Chinese term 机关 *jīguān* in legal context. The author undertook the conceptual analysis of the potential German and Polish equivalents of 机关 applied in the General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China of April 12, 1986 (中华人民共和国民法通则 *Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó mǐnlǎ tōngzé*) and Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China of April 9, 1991 (中华人民共和国民事诉讼法 *Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó mínsì sùsòng fǎ*). The corpus under study included the translation of the mentioned statutes into English proposed by Centre of Laws and Regulations in Law Press China (法规中心, 法律出版社 *Fǎguī zhōngxīn, Fǎlǚ chūbǎnshè*). English and German are often intermediary languages in the process of finding equivalents in Polish-Chinese translation. The term 机关 used in a legal and/or administrative context is translated into English, German and Polish differently depending on the context.

Key words: Chinese statutory language, legal terminology, legal translation

TERMIN 机关 *jīguān* W TEKSTACH PRAWA CYWILNEGO I JEGO TŁUMACZENIE NA ANGIELSKI, NIEMIECKI, POLSKI

Abstrakt: W artykule zaprezentowano ekwiwalenty terminu 机关 *jīguān* użytego w tekstach Ustawy o ogólnych regulacjach prawa cywilnego Chińskiej Republiki Ludowej z 12 kwietnia 1986 roku (中华人民共和国民法通则 *Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó mǐnlǎ tōngzé*) oraz w Ustawie o prawie postępowania cywilnego Chińskiej Republiki Ludowej z 9 kwietnia 1991 roku (中华人民共和国民事诉讼法 *Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó mínsì sùsòng fǎ*). Autorka dokonała analizy potencjalnych ekwiwalentów terminu 机关 w języku niemieckim i polskim. Dobierając ekwiwalenty odniosła się nie tylko do terminów z tekstu źródłowego, ale także do ich ekwiwalentów w anglojęzycznej wersji wspomnianych ustaw, przygotowanej przez Centrum regulacji prawnych w Wydawnictwie prawniczym (法规中心, 法律出版社 *Fǎguī zhōngxīn, Fǎlǚ chūbǎnshè*). Język angielski i język niemiecki stanowi często język pośredni w procesie tłumaczenia polsko-chińskiego. Wykazano, że odpowiedni dobór ekwiwalentów polisemu 机关 jest możliwy tylko przy znajomości kontekstu jego użycia.

Słowa kluczowe: chiński język prawny, terminologia prawna, tłumaczenie prawnicze

关于将民事法律文本的《机关》术语翻译成英文、德文、波兰文的译文

提要： 本文主要介绍在法律场合的《机关》术语。作者做出在《中华人民共和国民事诉讼法通则》（1986年4月12日第六届全国人民代表大会第四次会议通过）与《中华人民共和国民事诉讼法》（1991年4月9日第七届全国人民代表大会第四次会议通过）中都使用的《机关》术语分析，分析其德文及波兰文翻译对应词。语料库包括由法律出版社法规中心编辑的中国法律英文标准文本。波兰文一中文翻译仍需依赖英语及（或）德语作为中介语。《机关》术语用在法律及（或）行政场合有不同的含义，所以我们应该把《机关》术语依据场合翻译成英文、德文及波兰文。

关键词： 立法术语；法律术语；法律翻译

Determining the degree of equivalence

When undertaking the process of determining the degree of translative equivalence one may find that some functional equivalents are not sufficiently accurate. According to Šarčević (2000, 237-240) to establish the degree of equivalence between terms in different languages one should be able to compare the concepts in the source and target language. Šarčević wrote about the decision-making process and analysis of the options available when selecting equivalents. She indicated that the purpose of the conceptual analysis of the potential equivalents is to establish the constituent features or characteristics of particular concepts. Translators should be able to determine the intended meaning of legal terms from the context, because legal terms are typified by polysemy (Šarčević 2000, 231).

Much has been written about polysemy in legal Chinese (see: Keller 1994, 749-750, Peerenboom 2002, 247-251, Cao 2004, 94-100, Grzybek 2013, 54-57). The language of law should be precise. It is commonly acknowledged that contemporary law in China suffers from generality and vagueness and legal Chinese is often just as imprecise as ordinary Chinese (Cao 2004, 94, 113).

The polysemy of the term 机关 *jīguān* in legal context

The purpose of this article is an analysis of the term 机关 *jīguān* in two Chinese statutes:

- (i) General Principles of the Civil Law of the People's Republic of China adopted by the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on April 12, 1986 – 中华人民共和国民法通则 *Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó mǐnfǎ tōngzé* (ChCPL),
- (ii) The Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China adopted by the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on April 9, 1991 – 中华人民共和国民事诉讼法 *Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó mínhì sùsòng fǎ* (ChCL).

The equivalents of 机关 in the aspect of technology are:

- (i) mechanism, gear (机械的关键部分 *jīxiè de guānjiàn bùfen*), for instance: 启动机关 *qǐdòng jīguān* 'starting gear', or

- (ii) mechanically operated, automatic device (用机械控制的 *yòng jīxiè tìkòngzhì de*), for instance: 机关布景 *jīguān bùjǐng* ‘mechanically-operated stage scenery’.

Another equivalents of the term 机关 *jīguān* are ‘stratagem’, ‘scheme’, ‘intrigue’, i.e. 识破机关 *shìpò jīguān* ‘see through a ‘trick’ or ‘system’, i.e. 税务机关 *shuìwù jīguān* ‘taxation system’.

In the language reality of law and administration the mentioned term relates to department of dealing with affairs (办理事务的部门 *bànlǐ shìwù de bùmén*), which English equivalents are:

- (i) office – 军事机关 *jūnshì jīguān* ‘military office’,
(ii) organ – 公安机关 *gōngān jīguān* ‘public security organs’, 国家机关 *guójiā jīguān* ‘state organs’,
(iii) institution – 文化教育机关 *wénhuàjiàoyù jīguān* ‘cultural and educational institutions’, 科研机关 *kēyán jīguān* ‘research institute’,
(iv) body – 领导机关 *lǐngdǎo jīguān* ‘leading bodies’,
(v) organisation – 党政机关 *dǎngzhèng jīguān* ‘the Party and government organisations’, 行政机关 *xíngzhèng jīguān* ‘administrative organisation’.

According to *The New Chinese-English Law Dictionary* (新汉英法学词典) the term 机关 has the following equivalents: ‘body’, ‘government agency’, ‘government unit’, ‘office’, ‘organ and organisation’. For instance 公安机关 *gōngān jīguān* is translated as ‘public security organisation’, 国家机关 *guójiā jīguān* as ‘government agency’, ‘state organ’.

One finds various equivalents of syntagms containing the term 机关, for instance 税务机关 *shuìwù jīguān* is translated as:

- (i) tax authorities (Yu, Wen 2005, 735; Liao, Li, Zhang 2001, 696; He 2002, 550; Wu 2004, 4384), or
(ii) tax office (Wu 2004, 4384).

The inconsistency of the terminology may be seen in Chinese-English legal translation.

Inconsistent terminology in the target language

In 2000 Chen (596-597) identified eight equivalents of the term 司法机关 *sīfǎ jīguān*, which are to be found in different Chinese-English dictionaries. According to *The Chinese-English dictionary of commonly used legal terms* (常用汉英法律词典) 司法机关 *sīfǎ jīguān* is a ‘judicial administrative bureau’. It is also translated as ‘judicial organ’ (see: *The Chinese-English Law Dictionary*, chin. 汉英法律词典) or ‘judicial organisation’ (see: *The New Chinese-English Law Dictionary*, 新汉英法学词典 and *The English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary of Law*, 汉英法律词典) or ‘organisation of justice’ (see: *The New Chinese-English Law Dictionary*, 新汉英法词典). One finds the equivalent ‘judicial authority’ (see: *English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary of Law*, chin. 汉英法律词典). The syntagm 司法机关 was translated also into ‘judicial body’ (see:

The New Chinese-English Law Dictionary, 新汉英法学词典) and even ‘judicial office’ (see: *The English-Chinese Bilingual Dictionary of Law*, chin. 汉英法律词典) or ‘judicial system’ (see: *The Chinese-English Law Dictionary*, chin. 汉英法律词典). The equivalents of the term 机关 listed in mentioned dictionaries are:

- (i) bureau,
- (ii) organ,
- (iii) organisation,
- (iv) authority,
- (v) body,
- (vi) office,
- (vii) system.

One might ask if all the listed equivalents are sufficiently accurate. If not, how does one choose the proper one?

The term 机关 *jīguān* in General Principles of the Civil Law of the People’s Republic of China and Civil Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China

The *Bilingual Education Series with Law and Regulations* published by Law Press China (法律出版社 *Fǎlǜ chūbǎnshè*) contains the English translation of General Principles of the Civil Law (中华人民共和国民法通则) and Civil Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China (中华人民共和国民事诉讼法). Both of these statutes were adopted during the time of big changes in China. The term 机关 is used in these texts in a legal and/or administrative context and is translated differently depending on the context. In order to determine the choice of proper equivalents in German and Polish terms in German and Polish Law were sought, which correspond with the chosen terms in Chinese Law and its equivalents in English, proposed by the Centre of Laws and Regulations in Law Press China.

In the translated Civil Procedure Law the term 机关 has the following equivalents:

- (i) organ,
- (ii) office,
- (iii) authority (examples and number of articles listed below).

There are three different equivalents of the term 机关 in the translated text of General Principles of Civil Law, such as:

- (i) organ,
- (ii) authority,
- (iii) agency (examples and number of articles listed below).

机关 *jīguān* as an organ

The term 机关 is often translated into English as ‘an organ’ with the meaning of ‘an official organisation or department’ (官方机构 *guānfāng jīguān*) that performs

a specified function (Oxford Dictionary), i.e.: 中央机关 *zhōngyāng jīguān* ‘central organ’, 主要机关 *zhǔyào jīguān* ‘major organ’, 国家的中央机关 *guójiā de zhōngyāng jīguān* ‘the central organ of state’, 立法机关 *lǐfǎ jīguān* ‘legislative organ / body’, 行政机关 *xíngzhèng jīguān* ‘administrative organ / body’, 经济机关 *jīngjì jīguān* ‘economic organ’, 司法机关 *sīfǎ jīguān* ‘judicial organ’, 立宪机关 *lìxiàn jīguān* ‘constitutional organ’, 政治机关 *zhèngzhì jīguān* ‘political organ’, 安全机关 *ānquán jīguān* ‘security organ’ (see: Oxford Collocations Dictionary 2006, 145-146, 1077).

The German functional equivalent of the term 机关 understood as an official organisation or department that performs a specified function is ‘*das Organ*’. The Federal Republic (*die Bundesrepublik*), states (*Länder*), organisations (*Körperschaften*) and public companies or joint stock companies (*Anstalten des öffentlichen Rechts*) are legal entities, which act through their organs (*Organe*). For instance the organs of states are ‘*Landtage*’ (parliaments), ‘*Landesregierungen*’ (federal states governments) and the courts of the states. Other public legal entities have their organs as well. The private companies, for instance capital company (*Kapitalgesellschaft*) also have their organs.

The Polish functional equivalent of 机关 as an official organisation or department that performs a specified function is ‘*organ*’. There are for instance organs of the public administration (*organy administracji publicznej*), which according to article 5 of the Polish Code of Administrative Proceedings (*Kodeks postępowania administracyjnego*) are: ministers (*ministrowie*), central organs of governmental administration (*centralne organy administracji rządowej*), provincial governors (*województwie*), other local organs of governmental administration, organs of local authorities, etc. The organs of local authorities (*organy jednostek samorządu terytorialnego*) are the organs of municipality (*gmina*), district (*powiat*), province or voivodeship (*województwo*), association of municipalities (*związek gmin*), association of districts (*związek powiatów*), voyt (municipality executive officer) (*wójt*), mayor (*burmistrz*), city president (*prezydent miasta*), district executive officer (*starosta*), marshal (executive) of the province (*marszałek województwa*), etc. The limited liability private companies, for instance (*spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością*) have also their own organs.

机关 *jīguān* as ‘an organ’ is used in art. 83 of ChCPL. This term is modified by the adjective ‘other’ – 其他机关 *qítā jīguān* ‘other organ’ (see: art. 124 (3) of ChCPL) or ‘administrative’ – 行政机关 *xíngzhèng jīguān* ‘administrative organ’ (see: art. 6 of ChCPL). The German equivalents and Polish equivalents of these syntagms are: ‘*anderes Organ*’, ‘*Verwaltungsorgan*’ and ‘*inny organ*’, ‘*organ administracyjny*’.

Also mentioned is ‘state organ’ (国家机关 *guójiā jīguān*) (see: art. 15 of ChCPL, art. 12 of ChCL), which corresponds to the German term: ‘*das Staatsorgan*’ and the Polish: ‘*organ krajowy*’. Other example of the application of the term 机关 is the syntagm ‘political organ’ (政治机关 *zhèngzhì jīguān*) (art. 81 of Chinese CPL), which may be translated into German as ‘*politisches Organ*’ and into Polish as ‘*organ polityczny*’. Other types of organs, which are found in the analyzed statutes, are: ‘supervisory organ’ (监察机关 *jiānchá jīguān*) in art. 113 (4) of ChCPL and ‘relevant organ’ (有关机关 *yǒuguān jīguān*) in art. 113 (4), 124 (3) and art.

111 (3), 167 and 168. It is not difficult to find the equivalents of the last one – in German: ‘zuständiges Organ’ and in Polish: ‘odpowiedni organ’. Problems may occur when choosing a German equivalent for 监察机关 *jiānchá jīguān* (‘supervisory organ’). One should differentiate between potential equivalents of this term: ‘Aufsichtsbehörde’ and ‘Überwachungsorgan’. The first term is used to designate an authority, which manages the control of the state. The second one means an organ of internal control of a company such as *die Aktiengesellschaft* or *die Genossenschaft*. Polish equivalents of 监察机关 *jiānchá jīguān* are ‘organ nadzorczy’ or ‘organ nadzoru’.

The functional equivalents of the term ‘public security organ’ (公安机关 *gōng’ānjīguān*) mentioned in art. 167 of ChCPL in the syntagma ‘public security organ or other relevant organs’ (公安机关或者其他有关机关 *gōng’ānjīguān huòzhě qítā yǒu guān jīguān*) or 人民法院交公安机关 *rénmínfǎyuàn jiāo gōng’ānjīguān*) mentioned in art. 104 of ChCPL are: ‘Organ für öffentliche Sicherheit’ or ‘Polizeibehörde’ in German and ‘organ bezpieczeństwa publicznego’ in Polish.

Tab. 1. 机关 jīguān as an organ.

Chinese term in ChCPL and/or ChCL	equivalent in English proposed by Center of Law and Regulations in Law Press (法律出版社法规中心)	equivalent in German	equivalent in Polish
机关 <i>jīguān</i>	organ	Organ	organ
其他机关 <i>qítā jīguān</i>	other organs	sonstige Organe	pozostałe organy
行政机关 <i>xíngzhèng jīguān</i>	administrative organ	Verwaltungsorgan	organ administracyjny
国家机关 <i>guójiā jīguān</i>	state organ	Staatsorgan	organ państwowy
政治机关 <i>zhèngzhì jīguān</i>	political organ	politisches Organ	organ polityczny
监察机关 <i>jiānchá jīguān</i>	supervisory organ	Aufsichtsbehörde	organ nadzorczy / organ nadzoru
有关机关 <i>yǒuguān jīguān</i>	relevant organ	zuständiges Organ	odpowiedni organ
公安机关 <i>gōng’ān jīguān</i>	public security organ	Organ für öffentliche Sicherheit,	organ bezpieczeństwa publicznego

机关 *jīguān* as an office

Office is one of the already mentioned dictionary equivalents of the term 机关. According to Black's Law Dictionary it means a position of duty, trust, or authority, esp. one conferred by a governmental authority for a public purpose (i.e. the office of attorney general) or place where business is conducted or services are performed (i.e. a law office). It can also mean a division of the U.S. governmental ranking immediately below a department (see: Black's Law Dictionary 2004, 1115).

The ChCPL contain the syntagm 公证机关 *gōngzhèng jīguān* translated into 'notary office' (see: art. 218) or 经所在国公证机关 *jīng suǒzài guó gōngzhèng jīguān* translated into 'notarial office in the country of domicile' (see: art. 242). When taking in account the English as the intermediary language office could be translated as *das Büro* into German and *biuro* into Polish. But the functional equivalents of 公证机关 are: 'Begalubigungsstelle' in German or 'biuro notarialne / jednostka certyfikacyjna' in Polish.

Tab. 2. 机关 *jīguān* as an office.

Chinese term in ChCPL and/or ChCL	equivalent in English proposed by Center of Law and Regulations in Law Press (法律出版社法规中心)	equivalent in German	equivalent in Polish
公证机关 <i>gōngzhèng jīguān</i>	notary Office	Beglaubigungsstelle	jednostka certyfikacyjna, biuro notarialne

机关 *jīguān* as an authority

There are several examples of translation of 机关 *jīguān* into 'authority' in the analysed statutes. An authority may be understood as a governmental agency or corporation that administers a public enterprise, which may be also termed public authority (see: Black's Law Dictionary 2004, 143). The term 机关 is often translated into English as authority with the power to give orders (权力机构 *quánli jīgòu*), i.e.: 合法的机关 *héfǎ de jīguān* 'lawful authority' (see: Oxford Collocations Dictionary 2006, 94).

The functional German equivalent of 机关 understood as an authority is 'Behörde'. German *Behörde* (authorities) are groups of officials assigned to handle official business of the state, city, church, etc. (see: Wahrig 1997, 263). They are classified, organisational entities of people or tangible means who are appointed to act to achieve the purposes of the country based on the public authority (see: BVerGE 10, 48).

Authority is every position in the administrative organism of a country or other institution, which is responsible for public administration. The entities of private law may be also authorities if they act under public law (for instance private schools). One should remember that the supporter of the public administration, that is to say state or country or other legal entities are not authorities. They have their authorities. Also the courts are not authorities, but they have units which correspond to authorities. The functional equivalent of 机关 understood as authority is in Polish the term ‘*władze*’, which means institutions, governing organs or governing people, i.e. *władze lokalne* (local authority).

机关 as authority occurs in article 91 of ChCL. The statute contains descriptions of the different types of authority, such as:

- i. ‘competent authority’ 主管机关 *zhǔguǎn jīguān* (see: art. 41, 47 and art. 50 of ChCL, art. 152 of ChCL),
- ii. ‘registration authority’ 登记机关 *dēngjì jīguān* (see: art. 44, 45 and 46, 49 of ChCL),
- iii. ‘tax authorities’ 税务机关 *shuìwù jīguān* (see: art. 49 of ChCL),
- iv. ‘higher authority’ 上级机关 *shàngjí jīguān* (see: art. 116 of ChCL).

Tab. 3. 机关 *jīguān* as an authority.

Chinese term in ChCPL and/or ChCL	equivalent in English proposed by Centre of Law and Regulations in Law Press (法律出版社法规中心)	equivalent in German	equivalent in Polish
机关 <i>jīguān</i>	authority	Behörde	<i>władze</i>
主管机关 <i>zhǔguǎn jīguān</i>	competent authority	zuständige Behörde	odpowiednie organy
登记机关 <i>dēngjì jīguān</i>	registration authority	Registrierungsstelle	organ rejestrujący
税务机关 <i>shuìwù jīguān</i>	tax authorities	Steuerbehörde	organy podatkowe
上级机关 <i>shàngjí jīguān</i>	higher authority	vorgesetzte Behörde	organ nadrzędny

It is interesting that the Polish functional equivalent of the term 机关 *jīguān* translated into English as ‘authority’ is in Polish the term *organy* (organs). The German functional equivalent, that is to say ‘*Behörde*’ is not the only one equivalent of 机关 used as

‘authority’, because the equivalent of 财政机关 *cáizhèng jīguān* (financial organisation) is ‘Finanzbehörde’ (Fiskus).

机关 *jīguān* as an organisation

Organisation is defined as a body of persons (such as a union or corporation) formed for a common purpose (see: Black’s Law Dictionary 2004, 1133). Actually it is rare that the term 机关 is translated into ‘organisation’, for instance: 政府机关 *zhèngfǔ jīguān* is sometimes translated as ‘government organisation’, but also as ‘government office’ or ‘body of government’, ‘government body’.

One finds the syntagma 财政机关 *cáizhèng jīguān* translated into ‘financial organisation’, 党政机关 *dǎngzhèng jīguān* as ‘the party and government organisation’ and 行政机关 *xíngzhèng jīguān* as ‘administrative organisation’. Sometimes the term 公安机关 *gōngān jīguān* is surprisingly translated as ‘public security organisation’.

The Civil Procedure of People’s Republic of China contains only one term 机关 conveying the meaning of an organisation, that is 任何外国机关 *rèn hé wàiguó jīguān* in article 263, translated into every foreign organisation.

Tab. 4. 机关 *jīguān* as an organization.

Chinese term in ChCPL and/or ChCL	equivalent in English proposed by Centre of Law and Regulations in Law Press (法律出版社法规中心)	equivalent in German	equivalent in Polish
任何外国机关 <i>rèn hé wàiguó jīguān</i>	every foreign organization	jede ausländische Organization	każda zagraniczna organizacja

机关 *jīguān* as an agency

The last equivalent for 机关 found in the selected statutes is ‘agency’. An agency is inter alia a governmental body with the authority to implement and administer particular legislation, i.e. ‘government agency’, ‘administrative agency’, ‘public agency’, ‘regulatory agency’ (see: Black’s Law 2004, 67). There are two types of agencies named 机关 in ChCL: administrative agency for industry and commerce, 工商行政管理机关 *gōngshāng xíngzhèng guǎnlǐ jīguān* in article 41 and article 152 of ChCL and arbitration agency, 仲裁机关 *zhòngcái jīguān* in art. 59 of ChCL. The functional German and Polish functional equivalents of them correspond with the English term an agency. They refer to an institution, see the table number 5.

Tab. 5. 机关 jīguān as an agency.

Chinese term in ChCPL and/or ChCL	equivalent in English proposed by Centre of Law and Regulations in Law Press (法律出版社 法规中心)	equivalent in German	equivalent in Polish
工商行政管理机关 <i>gōngshāng xíngzhèng guǎnlǐ jīguān</i>	administrative agency for industry and commerce	Verwaltungsstelle für Industrie und Handel	organ administracyjny w zakresie przemysłu i handlu
仲裁机关 <i>zhòngcái jīguān</i>	arbitration agency	Schiedsinstitution	instytucja arbitrażowa

The German and English equivalents of the term 仲裁机关 *zhòngcái jīguān*, proposed in bilingual dictionaries, that is to say ‘Schiedsinstitution’ in German and ‘arbitration agency’ in English, can be misleading when used as intermediary terms in Polish-Chinese translation. The functional equivalent of 仲裁机关 is in Polish ‘*instytucja arbitrażowa*’ (arbitration institution).

Conclusions

There are equivalents of the term 机关, which were not mentioned in this article, but can be used in the legal and administrative context. For instance the equivalents of 地区医疗保险机关 *dìqū yīliáo bǎoxiǎn jīguān* are: ‘*Ortskrankenkasse*’ in German and ‘*miejskowa kasa chorych*’ in Polish, the English equivalent of which is healthcare fund. Another interesting Chinese syntagm is 行刑机关 *xíngxíng jīguān*, which may be translated into German as ‘*die Strafvollzugsanstalt*’ and into Polish as ‘*zakład karny*’. Other example can be 建筑主管机关 *jiànzhù zhǔguǎn jīguān* with the German equivalent ‘*Bauamt*’ and Polish equivalent ‘*urząd budowlany*’. The equivalents of the term 机关 in the mentioned syntagms are ‘*Kasse*’ in German and ‘*kasa*’ in Polish, ‘*Anstalt*’ in German and ‘*zakład*’ in Polish, ‘*Amt*’ in German and ‘*urząd*’ in Polish.

The polysemy of Chinese legal terms constitutes a difficulty in determining the degree of equivalence of legal texts, especially for those translators who use English as the intermediary language. Although foreign libraries are offering more and more bilingual Chinese-English, English-Chinese and Chinese-German and German-Chinese dictionaries containing legal terminology, using them does not always lead to finding

a proper equivalent. The application of intermediary language, e.g. English in the Polish-Chinese translation often makes the situation more complex by introducing terminology existing in different law systems. One should remember that the functional equivalents, should be selected only by determining the context.

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