

# **ANALYSIS OF VERB-BASED NOMINALS IN TRANSLATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION IN FORCE**

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The present paper examines verb-based nominals in translation of the European Union legislation in force. The data for the analysis were collected from the European Union website ([www.eur-lex.europa.eu](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu)), using bilingual search of legislation in force. Quantitative analysis of English verb-based suffixes was done employing a linguistic search tool (<http://poliglote.lt/search/searchasas1.php>) created by Stravinskaitė and Balnionis (2011). Within the sample, 200 examples of English verb-based nominals with suffix -ion and -ment were chosen for the qualitative analysis. The aims of this investigation were: to show the frequency of the English verb-based nominals with the suffixes -al, -ance/-ence, -ion (and its allomorphs), -ment, -ure, and -th, and to analyse the Lithuanian equivalents, taking into consideration verb-based nominals with the suffix -imas/-ymas. The analysis was carried out taking into concern frequent usage of verb-based nominals in legal language and their impact on the coherence of the legal text, information flow and dynamics. It was concluded that verb-based nominals play an important role in the cohesion of the legal text. In addition to this, verb-based nominals are used for conciseness. Although too many verb-based nominals lead to the abstraction, nominalization is an inevitable phenomenon in the legal text. Finally, competition between nominals and other structures in legal texts should be taken into consideration.