

A Comparative Analysis of Vocabulary in Multilingual Translations of the Constitution of Mongolia: A Case Study of English, Mongolian, and Chinese

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Issue Details

Issue Title: 4(1)

Received: January 31, 2026

Accepted: March 12, 2026

Published: April 3, 2026

Pages: 32 – 45

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Abstract

This paper examines the multilingual versions of the Constitution of Mongolia, analyzing the translations into English, Mongolian, and Chinese to identify their characteristics in terms of vocabulary usage, translation methods, and cultural differences. The study employs comprehensive metrics to compare vocabulary, combining empirical data with scientific analysis to evaluate the translations across the three languages, and provides a detailed comparison of the differences between the English-Chinese, Chinese-Mongolian, and English-Mongolian translations. By analyzing the relationship between lexical choice and culture, the impact of linguistic structure on translation, and the standards and strategies for translation across different linguistic contexts, this study reveals the similarities and differences in multilingual translation regarding logical coherence, accuracy, and cultural adaptability. This research not only provides examples for the comparison of multilingual texts but also offers theoretical guidance for optimizing the translation of the Mongolian Constitution and for research on cross-linguistic translation.

Keywords

multilingual translations; Constitution of Mongolia; lexical comparison; translation strategies;

I. Current State of Research

In recent years, with the increasing trends of globalization and cross-cultural exchange, research comparing legal texts across multiple languages has become increasingly important. In particular, the Constitution of Mongolia, which exists in multiple versions including Mongolian, Chinese, and English, has attracted significant attention from the academic community. Foreign scholars have long studied this issue from the perspectives of legal linguistics and translation theory. Peter Newmark (Newmark 2012) states in **A Textbook of Translation** that translating legal texts must balance “equivalence of

meaning” with “communicative equivalence,” providing a theoretical foundation for the comparison of legal texts across multiple languages. Later, Eugene Nida proposed the “theory of functional equivalence,” emphasizing that the legal effect of the target text must be equivalent to that of the source text; this theory is widely applied in legal translation research. In **Analyzing the Source Text: A First Step for a Successful Translation**, Claudia E. Stoian argues that translating practical texts requires numerous skills, one of which is analyzing the source text to be translated. This article suggests that functional analysis serves as a useful method for training students in translation and interpretation. It focuses on analyzing the discourse, paying attention to domain, mode, and style, and proposes several activities aimed at enhancing students’ ability to understand texts—a crucial first step toward successful translation. In “Pre-translation Analysis: Where Every Great Translation Begins,” Mirela points out that pre-translation analysis typically involves three main activities: first, examining factors beyond the text itself; second, identifying its style and genre; and third, determining the type of message it aims to convey.

In China, scholars have also begun to shift from monolingual studies to comparative multilingual research. Scholars such as Wang Dongfeng argue that legal language is highly standardized and closely tied to culture; consequently, problems often arise during translation between languages, necessitating the establishment of a system for standardizing terminology. Zhang Falian analyzed the differences between English and Chinese legal texts from a legal linguistics perspective, emphasizing the importance of the logical structure of legal texts for translation. In Mongolia, scholars place greater emphasis on the central role of the Mongolian language in legal texts. Scholars such as Luvsannorov Erdenebat have found that when Mongolian legal terminology is translated into English or Chinese, explanatory methods are necessary to ensure the integrity of legal concepts. Bira Shagdarsuren argues that multilingual legal texts involve not only language conversion but also differences in legal culture and institutional frameworks.

In recent years, a number of studies have focused on the “Mongolian–Chinese–English” language trio. For example, some scholars have used the Constitution of Mongolia as a case study to conduct comparative analyses across three dimensions—lexical, syntactic, and semantic—and found systematic differences among the three languages regarding core legal concepts such as “rights,” “obligations,” and “state.” These studies typically combine quantitative statistical methods with semantic analysis, providing practical support for multilingual legal translation.

Overall, while some progress has been made, there remain several shortcomings: first, there are few trilingual comparative studies, and existing research lacks systematic depth; second, there is a lack of a unified legal terminology reference system; and third, research into the linguistic characteristics of Mongolian legal language has not been sufficiently in-depth. Therefore, building on existing research, it is necessary to further strengthen systematic comparative studies of legal texts in Chinese, English, and Mongolian to enhance the standardization and accuracy of legal translation.

II. Overview of Multilingual Translations of the Constitution of Mongolia

The Constitution of Mongolia is available in multiple languages, and the English version has several distinctive features. This illustrates that when translating legal documents into another language, it is essential to ensure both accuracy and cultural appropriateness. By comparing the original Mongolian text with the English translation article by article, we can identify key translation approaches and linguistic characteristics. When dealing with long sentences and complex sentence structures, the English translation typically breaks them down into shorter sentences to make them easier to read. This approach makes the legal provisions more accessible and better aligns with the reading habits of English-speaking audiences. The English translation also demonstrates clear cultural adaptation. For legal terms or cultural concepts unique to Mongolia, the translator tends to use explanatory translation rather than direct translation. For example, “Ulaanbaatar” has different interpretations in various legal

contexts; the aim is to help readers better understand its social and political background. Through this analysis, we can see that the English translation possesses unique characteristics in terms of vocabulary selection, sentence structure, cultural adaptation, and formal conventions, all of which collectively ensure the efficiency and accuracy of the legal text translation. These features not only demonstrate the translator's professional competence but also highlight the complexity and challenges of legal translation in cross-cultural communication.

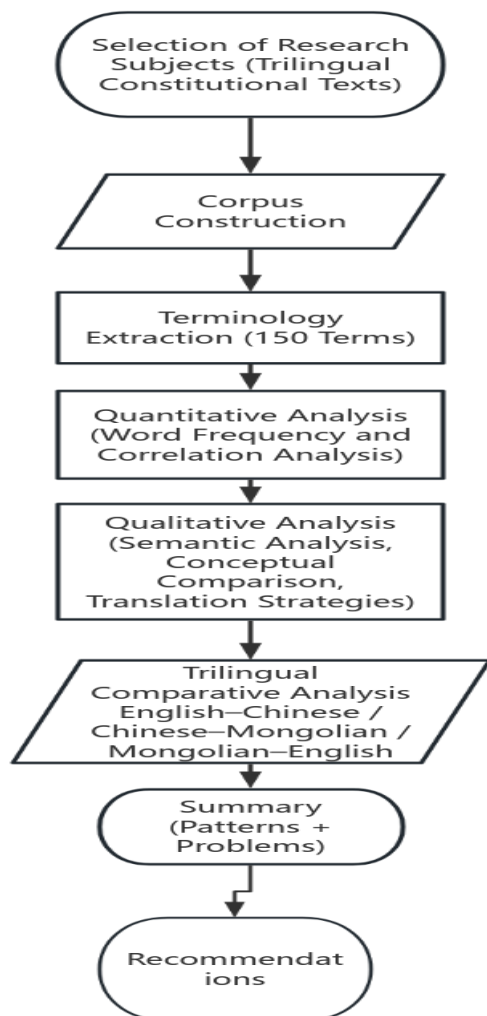
A distinctive feature of Chinese translation is that linguistic structure and cultural context influence the final result. The Chinese version of the Constitution of Mongolia employs a combination of literal and free translation, ensuring both the accuracy of legal terminology and the clarity of meaning. During the translation process, standard legal language was used for key terms to avoid ambiguity. For example, "state" is consistently translated as "state," and "rights" is rendered as "rights," ensuring consistency with the terminology commonly used in Chinese legal texts. Compared to translations in other languages, the Chinese version differs in terms of sentence order and emphasis. Key provisions in the translation are annotated and highlighted in bold to help readers quickly identify them. For instance, provisions regarding the protection of human rights are particularly emphasized in the Chinese text to underscore their importance. This approach helps readers focus more on crucial legal concepts. In handling multilingual legal texts, the Chinese translation demonstrates unique characteristics through measures such as simplifying sentences, redefining legal terminology, emphasizing key provisions, and enhancing cultural adaptability. Through these approaches, the Chinese translation not only ensures the accurate conveyance of legal content but also provides Chinese-speaking users with a clearer and more accessible legal text.

The distinctive features of the Mongolian translation are primarily evident in its linguistic structure, vocabulary selection, semantic expression, and the translation of legal terminology. In terms of linguistic structure, the Mongolian language follows the basic subject-verb-object word order, though subject-object-verb inversion occurs in certain sentence patterns. The use of word roots and derived terms is very common; for example, the term "law" is typically rendered in the translation as derived forms such as "хуулийн байгууллага" (legal institution) or "хуулийн үйл ажиллагаа" (legal act). Mongolian possesses strong compositional capabilities, allowing many words to form new vocabulary through combination. For example, "хамгаалах" (protection) and "бодлого" (policy) combine to form "хамгааллын бодлого" (protection policy), which is common in legal provisions. This composition not only makes the language more concise but also enhances the readability of legal texts. Many legal terms in Mongolian have multiple meanings; for example, "зөвшөөрөл" (permission) and "зөвшөөрөлгүй" (without permission). When translating, context must be taken into account, and specific situations must be analyzed individually, particularly when legal liability and the protection of rights are involved. Rhetorical devices in the Mongolian language may be relatively subtle in legal texts, but they remain influential. The judicious use of rhetorical devices such as metaphors and contrasts in legal provisions can enhance the expressive impact and persuasiveness of legal texts. Analyzing these expressions not only aids in understanding the deeper meaning of legal texts but also makes legal provisions more readable and engaging. Across different legal cultures, Mongolian translations demonstrate unique linguistic charm and diversity in legal expression.

III. Research Methods

This study employs both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods to conduct a comprehensive comparison of the English, Chinese, and Mongolian translations of the Constitution of Mongolia. First, we selected the officially published text of the Constitution of Mongolia as the subject of our study and chose a number of representative legal provisions for analysis, thereby ensuring the authority and reliability of our data. Next, using quantitative research methods, we constructed a legal terminology corpus, identifying 150 commonly used legal terms from the three language versions. Through methods such as word frequency statistics and correspondence analysis, we compared the usage of these

terms across different languages, focusing on their consistency and differences. Next, using qualitative analysis methods and integrating theories from translation studies and jurisprudence, we conducted semantic analyses of key legal terms to explore shifts in their connotations across different linguistic and cultural contexts. This included analyses of lexical semantic differences, legal concept correspondences, and translation strategies (literal translation, free translation, and interpretive translation, among others). Furthermore, R employed a comparative analysis approach to conduct a systematic study across three dimensions: a comparison of English and Chinese vocabulary, a comparison of Chinese and Mongolian vocabulary, and a comparison of English and Mongolian vocabulary. Finally, through inductive summarization, we identified patterns in the translation of multilingual legal texts and proposed strategies to optimize legal translation.



Word Frequency Analysis

1. Statistical Methods

We used word frequency analysis to calculate the frequency of occurrence of each legal term in the trilingual text:

Formula: $F = \frac{n}{N}$

Where:

F: The relative frequency of a term

n: The number of times the term appears

N: The total number of words in the text

2. Analysis

Identify high-frequency legal terms in each language

Compare the concentration of core terms across the three languages

Assess the consistency of term usage

3. Example

Terminology	Frequency in Chinese	Frequency in Mongolian	Frequency in English
Constitution	42	48	45
Rights	55	63	60
State	68	75	70

No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English	No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English
1.	Ундсэн хууль	宪法	Constitution	2.	Хууль	法律	Law
3.	Дүрэм журам	法规	Regulation	4.	Заалт	条款	Clause
5.	Зүйл	条文	Article	6.	Эрх	权利	Right
7.	Үүрэг	义务	Duty	8.	Эрх мэдэл	权力	Power
9.	Улс	国家	State	10.	Засгийн газар	政府	Government
11.	Иргэн	公民	Citizen	12.	Хүний эрх	人权	Human Rights
13.	Ардчилал	民主	Democracy	14.	Эрх чөлөө	自由	Freedom
15.	Тэгш байдал	平等	Equality	16.	Бүрэн эрхт байдал	主权	Sovereignty
17.	Харьяалал	管辖权	Jurisdiction	18.	Шүүх	法院	Court
19.	Шүүгч	法官	Judge	20.	Прокурор	检察官	Prosecutor
21.	Өмгөөлөгч	律师	Lawyer	22.	Шүүх хурал	审判	Trial
23.	Шийдвэр	判决	Judgment	24.	Тогтоол	裁定	Ruling
25.	Давж заалдах	上诉	Appeal	26.	Нэхэмжлэгч	原告	Plaintiff
27.	Нотлох баримт	证据	Evidence	28.	Хэрэг	案件	Case
29.	Гэрч	证人	Witness	30.	Хариуцлага	责任	Responsibility
31.	Хариуцагч	被告	Defendant	32.	Хуулийн хариуцлага	法律责任	Legal Liability
33.	Нэхэмжлэгч	原告	Plaintiff	34.	Эрүүгийн хариуцлага	刑事责任	Criminal Liability

No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English	No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English
35.	Иргэний хариуцлага	民事责任	Civil Liability	36.	Хууль зөрчих	违法	Illegal Act
37.	Захиргааны хариуцлага	行政责任	Administrative Liability	38.	Хууль ёсны	合法	Legal
39.	Шийтгэл	处罚	Penalty	40.	Хууль бус	非法	Illegal
41.	Хориг арга хэмжээ	制裁	Sanction	42.	Шүүх засаглал	司法	Judiciary
43.	Гэмт хэрэг	犯罪	Crime	44.	Хууль хэрэгжилт	执法	Law Enforcement
45.	Хууль тогтоох	立法	Legislation	46.	Гэрээ	合同	Contract
47.	Эрх зүйн тогтолцоо	法律体系	Legal System	48.	Нөхцөл	条件	Condition
49.	Хуулийн хүчин төгөлдөр байдал	法律效力	Legal Effect	50.	Журам	程序	Procedure
51.	Гэрээ	条约	Treaty	52.	Шүүх ажиллагаа	诉讼	Litigation
53.	Хэлэлцээр	协议	Agreement	54.	Иргэний хэрэг шүүхэд хянан шийдвэрлэх ажиллагаа	民事诉讼	Civil Procedure
55.	Эрүүгийн хэрэг хянан шийдвэрлэх ажиллагаа	刑事诉讼	Criminal Procedure	56.	Мөрдөн шалгах	调查	Investigation
57.	Захиргааны хэрэг хянан шийдвэрлэх ажиллагаа	行政诉讼	Administrative Litigation	58.	Хэлэлцэх	审理	Hearing

No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English	No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English
59.	Нэхэмжлэл гаргах	起诉	Prosecution	60.	Хянах	审查	Review
61.	Гүйцэтгэх	执行	Enforcement	62.	Батлан даалт	保释	Bail
63.	Гүйцэтгэх байгууллага	执行机关	Enforcement Agency	64.	Саатуулах	拘留	Detention
65.	Ял оноох	判刑	Sentencing	66.	Баривчлах	逮捕	Arrest
67.	Гэм буруугүй	无罪	Innocent	68.	Хорих	监禁	Imprisonment
69.	Гэм буруутай	有罪	Guilty	70.	Суллах	释放	Release
71.	Тэнсэн харгалзах	缓刑	Probation	72.	Харьяалал	管辖	Jurisdiction
73.	Өршөөл	赦免	Amnesty	74.	Арбитр	仲裁	Arbitration
75.	Шүүхийн тайлбар	司法解释	Judicial Interpretation	76.	Эвлэрүүлэн зуучлах	调解	Mediation
77.	Хуулийн тайлбар	法律解释	Legal Interpretation	78.	Шийдвэр	裁决	Award
79.	Хууль хэрэглэх	法律适用	Application of Law	80.	Нотлох үүрэг	举证责任	Burden of Proof
81.	Таамаглал	推定	Presumption	82.	Байгууллага	组织	Organization
83.	Хуулийн этгээд	法人	Legal Person	84.	Байгууллага	机构	Institution
85.	Иргэн (хувь хүн)	自然人	Natural Person	86.	Эрх хэмжээ	权限	Authority
87.	Албан эрх мэдэл	职权	Official Power	88.	Шүүх байгууллага	司法机关	Judicial Organ
89.	Төрийн эрх мэдэл	公权力	Public Power	90.	Хяналт	监督	Supervision

No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English	No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English
91.	Хувийн эрх	私权利	Private Right	92.	Хариуцлага тооцох	问责	Accountability
93.	Захиргааны байгууллага	行政机关	Administrative Organ	94.	Нийцэл	合规	Compliance
95.	Хууль тогтоох байгууллага	立法机关	Legislative Body	96.	Эрх зүйн эрсдэл	法律风险	Legal Risk
97.	Эрх зүйн хамгаалалт	法律保护	Legal Protection	98.	Гүйцэтгэх чадвар	执行力	Enforceability
99.	Аудит	审计	Audit	100.	Өмчийн эрх	财产权	Property Right
101.	Нотлох баримтын журам	证据规则	Rules of Evidence	102.	Ашиглах эрх	使用权	Right of Use
103.	Харьяаллын маргаан	管辖争议	Jurisdiction Dispute	104.	Өмчлөх эрх	所有权	Ownership
105.	Өв залгамжлах эрх	继承权	Inheritance Right	106.	Үг хэлэх эрх чөлөө	言论自由	Freedom of Speech
107.	Хөдөлмөрлөх эрх	劳动权	Right to Work	108.	Шашин шүтэх эрх чөлөө	宗教自由	Freedom of Religion
109.	Боловсрол эзэмших эрх	教育权	Right to Education	110.	Цуглаан хийх эрх	集会自由	Freedom of Assembly
111.	Сонгох эрх	选举权	Right to Vote	112.	Хувийн нууцын эрх	隐私权	Right to Privacy
113.	Сонгогдох эрх	被选举权	Right to be Elected	114.	Хувийн эрх чөлөө	人身自由	Personal Freedom
115.	Аюулгүй байдлын эрх	安全权	Right to Security	116.	Улсын ашиг сонирхол	国家利益	National Interest

No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English	No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English
117.	Нийгмийн хамгаалал	社会保障	Social Security	118.	Хууль ёсны эрх ашиг	合法权益	Lawful Rights
119.	Эрүүл мэндийн хамгаалал	医疗保障	Health Security	120.	Эрх хамгаалах	权益保护	Protection of Rights
121.	Нийтийн ашиг сонирхол	公共利益	Public Interest	122.	Ялгаварлан гадуурхалт	歧视	Discrimination
123.	Тэгш хамгаалалт	平等保护	Equal Protection	124.	Үндэслэлтэй байдал	合理性	Reasonableness
125.	Хууль дээдлэх ёс	法治	Rule of Law	126.	Хууль ёсны байдал	合法性	Legality
127.	Эрх зүйн зарчим	法律原则	Legal Principle	128.	Хууль ёсны журам	正当程序	Due Process
129.	Шударга ёсны зарчим	公平原则	Principle of Fairness	130.	Эрх зүйн хамгаалалт	法律救济	Legal Remedy
131.	Шударга байдлын зарчим	诚信原则	Principle of Good Faith	132.	Нөхөн олговор	补偿	Compensation
133.	Хохирол төлөх	赔偿	Damages	134.	Гэрээний хариуцлага	违约责任	Liability for Breach
135.	Эрх зөрчих	侵权	Infringement of rights	136.	Хариуцлагаас чөлөөлөх	免责	Exemption
137.	Эрх зүйн хариуцлага	侵权责任	Tort Liability	138.	Давагдашгүй хүчин зүйл	不可抗力	Force Majeure
139.	Гэрээний үүрэг	合同义务	Contractual Obligation	140.	Хугацааны хязгаар	时效	Limitation Period
141.	Гэрээ зөрчих	违约	Breach of Contract	142.	Хүчин төгөлдөр болох	生效	Come into Force

No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English	No.	Mongolian	Chinese	English
143.	Хүчингүй болгох	废止	Repeal	144.	Эрх зүйн баримт	法律事实	Legal Fact
145.	Нэмэлт өөрчлөлт	修改	Amendment	146.	Эрх зүйн үйлдэл	法律行为	Legal Act
147.	Тайлбарлах эрх	解释权	Right of Interpretation	148.	Эрх зүйн үр дагавар	法律后果	Legal Consequence
149.	Эрх зүйн байдал	法律地位	Legal Status	150.	Хуулийн үүрэг	法律义务	Legal Obligation

IV. Results of Multilingual Terminology Comparison

Upon comparing the English and Chinese versions of the Constitution of Mongolia, we found some differences in the use of legal terminology between the two languages. We examined 150 commonly used legal terms, focusing on their meanings, grammatical functions, and frequency of occurrence. Although terms such as “Constitution,” “power,” and “law” have corresponding equivalents in both languages, there are still some differences in their specific meanings. In English, “Constitution” refers not only to the legal document itself but also encompasses the “spirit of the Constitution,” whereas the Chinese translation places greater emphasis on the specific content of the document. Furthermore, while “legal liability” in Chinese and “legal responsibility” in English have similar meanings, Chinese is more flexible in expressing legal concepts and often incorporates social and moral dimensions. For example, the Chinese term “responsibility” refers not only to legal obligations but also to an understanding of and adherence to social norms. Overall, by comparing the vocabulary used in English and Chinese translations, we gain insight into the selection and usage patterns of terms across different legal cultures, providing important data and theoretical support for future multilingual legal translation.

In our comparative analysis of vocabulary between the Chinese and Mongolian versions, we employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to carefully compare legal terminology in Mongolian and Chinese. We primarily analyzed the Chinese and Mongolian versions of the Constitution of Mongolia, selecting 45 articles of legal significance. We also paid particular attention to the cultural adaptability of vocabulary, as specific legal concepts in the two languages are translated differently due to cultural differences. For example, the Mongolian term “social security” is translated as “нийгмийн хамгаалал,” a translation that places greater emphasis on the holistic nature of society, whereas the Chinese version emphasizes individual rights. These differences in philosophical and legal perspectives reflect the inherent logic of the two countries’ legal systems. When examining the consistency of translations for certain legal concepts, we found that the Chinese version maintains a relatively consistent terminology for “Constitution,” whereas the Mongolian version may use different terms across different articles, which could lead to inconsistencies in interpretation. Taking the concepts of “Basic Law” and “Constitution” as an example, the Chinese version clearly distinguishes between the two, whereas in Mongolian, linguistic conventions may cause confusion. Finally, we found that the differences between the Chinese and Mongolian versions in the comparison of legal terminology are not merely linguistic; they also reflect the differences between the two countries in terms of legal systems, cultural backgrounds, and social perceptions. This underscores the need to fully understand the legal context and make appropriate adjustments during the translation process.

When comparing the vocabulary in the English and Mongolian translations, we used the Constitution of Mongolia as a reference and focused on analyzing the correspondences and differences between the English and Mongolian texts. The study selected 200 key provisions and analyzed them under three major categories: legal terminology, political terminology, and social terminology. Regarding legal terminology, the English term “Constitution” is translated into Mongolian as “Монгол Улсын Үндсэн хууль,” a translation that accurately conveys the authority of the legal text. Additionally, the English term “Rights” corresponds to “Эрхий” in Mongolian, emphasizing a specific aspect of human rights. However, there are sometimes subtle differences in translation; for example, the English term “Duties” is translated as “Үүрэг,” which does not convey the strong sense of legal responsibility and may affect the reader’s understanding. In the comparison of political terminology, the English term “Government” is translated as “Засгийн газар”; while the meanings are essentially the same, the Mongolian language more frequently uses specific terms for government institutions. The English term “Election” is rendered as “Сонгууль” in Mongolian; in certain crisis contexts, this translation may lack flexibility and fail to fully capture the key characteristics of the electoral process. The study also delves into context dependency. Within the context of specific legal provisions, translations may deviate from general usage. For example, provisions concerning rights are expressed more directly in English, whereas Mongolian sometimes requires explanatory phrases to convey the full picture, which may result in certain provisions becoming verbose and complex.

Overall, a careful comparative analysis reveals that the English-to-Mongolian translation still has room for improvement in terms of clarity and consistency. This is particularly true when translating legal texts, where selecting precise terminology and employing translation methods that are culturally appropriate is of the utmost importance.

V. Conclusion

In this study, we conducted a lexical comparison of the different language versions of the Constitution of Mongolia, focusing primarily on the differences between the English, Mongolian, and Chinese versions. We employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to extract vocabulary samples from the official Mongolian Constitution texts published on the government website, ensuring the representativeness of the sample. In the English version, key terms such as “human rights,” “democracy,” and “constitution” were consistently translated, demonstrating the professionalism of legal translation. However, the choice of certain terms was influenced by context; for example, the word “state” has multiple synonyms in different contexts, which may lead to ambiguities in interpretation. Based on the research findings, we propose recommendations for the translation of multilingual legal texts. These include establishing standardized terminology databases to maintain consistency and authority in legal translation, conducting in-depth research on legal language across different languages, and promoting the exchange and integration of legal cultures to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of legal translation. Overall, this study not only reveals the lexical usage characteristics of the Mongolian Constitution across different linguistic contexts but also provides an empirical foundation for multicultural understanding in the translation of international legal texts. Finally, we have established an interdisciplinary collaboration mechanism to expand the cross-cultural theoretical framework for multilingual legal translation. By integrating research findings from linguistics, law, and translation studies, we explore new models for legal translation analysis grounded in a sociolinguistic framework. Through a combined quantitative and qualitative research approach, we conduct an in-depth analysis of the acceptance of multilingual translations of the Mongolian Constitution among different social groups and their application in legal practice, thereby promoting research on the diverse interpretation and adaptive translation of legal texts.

VI. Outlook and Recommendations

By comparing the English, Chinese, and Mongolian versions of the Constitution of Mongolia, we can see that there are significant differences among legal texts in different languages in terms of word choice, semantic expression, and cultural adaptation. Based on the research methods and findings presented in this paper, we can further refine and deepen our work in the following areas: First, we need to further improve the standardization system for multilingual legal terminology. Through the analysis of 150 commonly used legal terms, we found that the same legal concept is expressed differently in different languages, and some terms lack consistent equivalents across translation versions. Therefore, we can utilize official legal texts from Mongolia to establish a trilingual (Chinese-English-Mongolian) legal terminology database, standardizing core concepts such as “Constitution,” “rights,” and “obligations” to enhance the consistency and authority of legal text translations. Second, the application of corpus-based methods in multilingual legal research needs to be strengthened. Although this study employed quantitative analysis methods, the sample size was relatively limited. Future research could expand the sources of linguistic data to establish a systematic trilingual Chinese-English-Mongolian legal corpus. By integrating computational linguistics methods to conduct in-depth analyses of word frequency, collocation patterns, and semantic networks, we could more comprehensively reveal the patterns and differences in legal expression across the three languages. Furthermore, regarding translation strategies, greater emphasis should be placed on the comprehensive consideration of contextual and cultural factors. Research indicates that the English translation tends toward structural simplification and logical clarity, the Chinese translation emphasizes normativity and readability, while the Mongolian translation demonstrates strong word-formation capabilities and semantic flexibility. Therefore, in future translation practice, literal, free, and interpretive translation strategies should be flexibly applied according to the characteristics of each language, enhancing the comprehensibility and cultural adaptability of the translation while ensuring legal accuracy. Furthermore, systematic research on the syntactic and discourse levels of legal texts needs to be strengthened. While this paper primarily compares the trilingual translations at the lexical level, the meaning of legal texts is not limited to vocabulary but is also reflected in syntactic structures and overall discourse logic. Future research could further analyze the handling of long sentences, the expression of logical relationships, and differences in article structures to comprehensively improve the translation quality of multilingual legal texts. Finally, efforts should be made to translate research findings into practical applications. Multilingual legal texts serve not only academic research but also directly impact legal dissemination and international exchange. In the future, research findings can be applied to legal translation practice, the drafting of legislative texts, and transnational legal cooperation. Concurrently, attention should be paid to differences in how legal texts are understood by speakers of different languages, continuously optimizing translation strategies to enhance the dissemination effectiveness and practical value of legal texts.

Overall, based on the research presented in this paper, there is still significant room for development in the comparative study of trilingual (Chinese, English, and Mongolian) legal texts. Through continued efforts in areas such as terminology standardization, corpus development, translation strategies, and practical applications, we can further enhance the scientific rigor and standardization of multilingual legal translation, thereby providing a more solid theoretical and practical foundation for cross-linguistic legal communication.

VII. References

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