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RAPE-RELATED TERMINOLOGY IN JAPANESE AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH AND POLISH

Abstract. The aim of this paper is to discuss a selection of Japanese rape-related terminology and their potential equivalents in English and Polish. In this article the author will present an analysis of chosen rape-related terminology which is present in legislation and other legal texts, as well as in the media. Firstly, the definitions of selected terms will be provided; next, potential equivalents from the British, American, and Polish legal systems will be chosen in order to carry out comparative linguistic analysis. Finally, conclusions will be drawn on whether there are near, partial, or no equivalents in the languages under scrutiny.

Keywords: rape, criminal law, Japanese, English, Polish.

Introduction

Criminal law regulates various areas of social life. It also touches upon issues that are relatively sensitive, in some ways difficult for emotional reasons, and which form certain taboos in a given society. This kind of topic is often related to such issues as life, death, sexuality, or health. In literary language this type of problem is often expressed through euphemisms and metaphors. Although legal language, in contrast to literary language, is essentially aimed at pointing out the essence of the matter in a direct and simple way, in some branches of law the terminology used is “smoothed over” using different means: lexical or grammatical. In this article the author will discuss rape-related terminology in Japanese, English, and Polish extracted from the respective criminal codes or materials present in the media. Moreover, it should be stressed that the paper discusses the con-

cept of rape in three legal jurisdictions. Hence they belong to three different legal traditions: civil law, common law, and mixed (civil and customary) law.

Research material

The author has extracted the terms from the main documents regulating sexual crimes in force in Japan, Great Britain, the United States of America, and Poland, that is to say:

1. 刑法 明治四十年四月二十四日法律第四十五号 (Japanese Criminal Code (Act No. 45 of 1907),
 2. Sexual Offences (England & Wales) Act 2003,
 3. Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009,
 4. United States Code: Title 10,920. Art. 120. Rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct | LII / Legal Information Institute,
 5. Polski Kodeks Karny z 1997 r. (Polish Criminal Code of 1997),
- and other documents:
1. Sexual violence chapter 6. World Health Organization 2002,
 2. some American legal cases (precedents),
 3. pertinent literature,
 4. Internet resources.

Research methods

The research methods applied by the author include the following:

1. The analysis of comparable texts (cf. Neubert 1996, Delisle et al. 1999, Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk 2005, Biel 2009, Roald & Whittaker 2010).
2. The method of systemization of the legal linguistic environment (Bańcerowski & Matulewska 2012, Matulewska 2013a).
3. The terminological analysis of the research material (empirical observation).
4. The concept of adjusting the text to the communicative needs and requirements of the target audience (cf. Šarčević, 2000b, Kierzkowska 2002, Matulewska 2013a).
5. The techniques of providing equivalents for non-equivalent or partially equivalent terminology (Newmark 1982, 1988, 1991, Kierzkowska 2002, Matulewska & Nowak 2006, Matulewska 2007).
6. Analysis of relevant literature.

Analysis

Here, the author will present 17 Japanese rape related terms. The definition of rape according to Japanese law (Article 177 of the Criminal Code) is as follows: A person who, using violence or threats, has sexual intercourse with a female person over the age of 13 shall be guilty of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for at least three years. The same shall apply to a person who has sexual intercourse with a female person under the age of 13.

It should be stressed that in the media, because of the euphemisms present in the Japanese language, the way one says something on these matters is made unclear. In weekly magazines and novels the expression 陵辱 *ryōjoku* (insult) or English レイプ *reipu* (rape) is sometimes used instead of 強姦 *gōkan*. Current domestic laws of Japan are restricted to sexual violence accompanied by direct sexual intercourse (vaginal insertion of the penis), using assault or intimidation (presence or absence of ejaculation is not necessary). The victim is established only in the case of a woman, and when a victim is a man, a forced crime etc. is applied (cf. 南野知恵子 Minamino Chieko 2004).

In Japanese Criminal Code, three terms for “rape” are used, namely: *gōkan*, *inko* and *kan'in*.

1. 強姦 *Gōkan*

強姦罪 *Gōkan zai* is a type of crime that involves an act of inserting genitals into female genitalia under certain conditions, such as using assault or extreme force. It is defined in Articles 177 to 180 of the Criminal Code. It is considered the most serious crime among sexual offenses¹. 強姦罪 *Gōkan zai* is a crime of committing adultery (adultery = voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse) (forcing a woman to submit to sexual intercourse against her will), by forcing a woman into a state of difficulty by asking for help with means of assault or intimidation (Article 177). However, in the case of women under the age of 13, even with the other party's consent, and even if it is committed without violence, it is considered a crime (latter part of Article 177). In Japan, the object of *gōkan* is limited to women. So even if a woman infringes a male's sexual rights, *gōkan zai* does not apply to such cases. In any case they are considered as compulsive indecent crimes (強制わいせつ罪 *kyōsei waisetsu zai*).

2. 淫行 *Inkō*

淫行 *Inkō* – sexual acts performed by unscrupulous means such as tempting, arousing, deceiving or confusing young people, treating young people as objects with which to satisfy their own sexual desires.

3. 姦淫 *Kan'in*

姦淫 (*kan'in*: adultery) refers to sexual intercourse, partial insertion of a penis into female genitalia, so as to inhibit the possibility of pregnancy, because sexual intercourse may not finish with ejaculation. According to this definition, 姦淫 *kan'in* does not mean for example rape by women, or rape of men, even if severe damage of the genitals occurs.

Below there is an analysis of selected terminology related to rape.

1. 顔見知りによる性的暴行 *kaomishiri ni yoru seiteki bōkō* (En. acquaintance rape (Ward et al. 1991); American reality, Pl. zgwałcenie² przez osobę znaną ofierze) is a rape that is perpetrated by a person who is known to the victim. Examples of acquaintances include someone the victim is dating, a classmate, co-worker, employer, family member, spouse, counsellor, therapist, religious official or medical doctor, etc. This term appears in Japanese media and has its equivalent in English, but in Polish it is necessary to create a new equivalent by giving a definition (a descriptive equivalent).

2. デートレイプ *dētoreipu* (En. date rape (Ward et al. 1991); American reality, Pl. zgwałcenie na randce) is used to refer to several types of rape, mainly: acquaintance rape, drug facilitated sexual assault (when the rapist intentionally drugs the victim with a date rape drug so that the victim is incapacitated and unable to give consent – incapacitated rape). In Japan it is difficult to determine that it is legally called rape because rape (*gokan*) means forcing a woman to submit to sexual intercourse against her will (physical or psychological compulsion must be involved). This term also appears both in Japanese and English media as well as in Polish. It should be stressed that this term is borrowed from the English language and it is written in katakana, the script for foreign words. The Polish and English terms are convergent with the Japanese term in respect to their referential meaning.

3. 配偶者間の強姦 *haigūshakan no gōkan* (En. marital rape, e.g. Ohio Laws and Rules, American reality, Pl. zgwałcenie małżeńskie (Michalska-Warias 2016)) is the act of sexual intercourse with one's spouse without her consent. It is a form of domestic violence and sexual abuse. However, in many countries, even if one rapes one's own wife or husband, it is not considered rape. The same situation takes place in Japan, though in the media it is possible to hear about marital rape. In English and Polish there are statutory terms for 配偶者間の強姦 *haigūshakan no gōkan*. The Polish and English terms differ in pragmatic meanings, according to the lect, as the Polish and English terms belong to the legal lect and the Japanese term belongs to the media lect.

4. 法定強姦 *hōteigōkan* (En. statutory rape, American reality, Pl. gwałt na osobie nieletniej/zgwałcenie nieletniej) is a sexual activity in which one of the individuals is below the age required to legally consent to the behaviour in some common law jurisdictions. In Japan, sexual activity with girls aged under 13 is considered rape (even if it is consensual). Moreover, in Japan sexual intercourse with children under the age of 13 is uniformly prohibited by Article 177 of the Criminal Code. There is an equivalent term in the English language but when translating into Polish, one should be created (by giving a definition – a descriptive equivalent). The Polish term differs in pragmatic meaning according to the lect, as the Polish term may belong to the media lect (it was created for the purpose of this analysis), and the Japanese term belongs to the legal lect as well as the English term.

5. 刑務所内強姦 *keimusho-nai gōkan* (En. prison rape or jail rape, American reality, Pl. zgwałcenie więzienne) is rape occurring in prisons. It has come into common usage to refer to rapes of inmates by other inmates (mostly). In Poland, prison rape (one of the forms of “przecwelenie”) serves not only to satisfy sexual needs, but also ritualistic practice. In criminology this rape is classified according to circumstances; here, where rape had its place and the victim and perpetrator are identified (sec. 197, para. 3 of Polish Criminal Code), the purpose of prison rape may be the desire to dominate a fellow prisoner, the desire to degrade him, to punish him (e.g. for reporting) or the desire to unleash aggression. Prison rape usually has a collective character. The Japanese term occurs in the media, but both English and Polish equivalents may be found in their respective criminal codes. In America, there is special documentation on *Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates by US Department of Justice* which presents data concerning prison rape. The Polish and English terms differ in pragmatic meaning according to the lect, as the Polish and English terms belong to the legal lect and the Japanese term belongs to the media.

6. 輪姦 *rinkan* or 集団強姦 *shūdan gōkan* (En. gang rape, American and British reality, Pl. gwałt zbiorowy) occurs when a group of people participate in the rape of a single victim. The rape involves at least two or more violators. In scholarly literature, gang rape is sometimes referred to as group rape, party rape, or multiple perpetrator rape. The term comes from Japan where gang rape is a crime by “two or more people jointly committed in the scene” (Criminal Code Article 180 sec. 2). The term 集団強姦 *shūdan gōkan* “collective rape” is used in the Criminal Code. Another name is 念仏講 *nenbutsu-kō* “Nembutsu lecture” and this term is in the lexicon (隠語 *ingo*). The term 輪姦 *rinkan* is a colloquial term. In the lexicon it is called 念仏講 *nenbutsukou*. And 集団強姦 *shūdan gōkan* is a legal term. The Polish equivalent

lent is present in media. The Polish term is convergent in respect to the referential meaning with the Japanese term. Moreover, in Polish legal writing there is another term for gang rape apart from “gwałt zbiorowy”, namely: “zgwałcenie wspólne” (Warylewski 2016: 676). Furthermore, the Polish judiciary also employs the term “zgwałcenie zbiorowe”, e.g. Wyrok Sądu Najwyższego – Izba Karna of 5 Feb. 2013, II KK 139/12, Postanowienie Sądu Najwyższego – Izba Karna of 6 December 2016, III KK 290/16. However, it must be noted that the term “gwałt zbiorowy” is also used by Polish academia.

7. 連続強姦 *renzoku gōkan* (En. serial rape, Pl. seryjny gwałt) is rape committed by a person over a relatively long period of time and/or committed on a number of victims. Mostly the perpetrator is unknown to the victims. A study has shown the occurrence of serial rape in the media (cf. Wright, Vander Ven & Fesmire 2016). The Japanese term is present in the media and has its equivalents in English and Polish. The Polish term is convergent with the Japanese term in respect to its referential meaning.

8. 大学構内強姦 *daigaku kōnai gōkan* (En. campus rape, Pl. gwałt w szkole) is defined as the sexual assault of a student attending an institution of higher learning, such as a college or university. It is a common occurrence because students are living away from their families for the first time. In the USA there are special statistics which compare the characteristics of rape against females aged 18 to 24 who are enrolled in college (cf. Sinozich & Langton 2014). The term appears in the Japanese media as well as the Polish and English media. The Polish term is convergent with the Japanese term in respect to its referential meaning.

9. 近親相姦 *konshinsōkan* or 近親姦 *kinshin kan* (En. incestual rape, Pl. zgwałcenie kazirodzce) is a sexual act between family members or close relatives without consent, where the sexual rights of a victim are often abused. In Japan, there are two terms for incestual rape, mainly: 近親相姦 *konshinsōkan* and 近親姦 *kinshin kan*. The latter term is used in the field of clinical psychology for children. It should be stressed that currently in Japan there are no punitive provisions on sexual relations where there has been willingness on both sides between adult relatives (it is NOT rape). Incest has two forms: with the consent of both parties or without the consent of a one party. In the first case both are punished; in the second one – only the perpetrator. In England and Wales according to sections 64 and 65 of the Act from 2003 incest is called “sex with an adult relative” (Pl. stosunek płciowy z dorosłym krewnym). However, in Scotland, the term *incest* is used. There, incest is sexual intercourse between a woman and: a father, son, grandfather, grandson, brother, uncle, nephew, grand-grandfather, grand-

grandson, adoptive father, or former adoptive father. In American law, for incest, potential perpetrators can be parents, siblings, relatives and even a person that a child perceives as family, has trust, and (or) has authority (e.g. step-father, step-mother, relative by marriage, parent's partner, care-taker) (cf. Myrczek-Kadłubicka 2013: 38). In the Polish Criminal Code Article 201 states that: whoever has sexual intercourse with an ascendant, descendant, or a person being adopted, adoptive relation, or brother or sister shall be subject to the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term of between 3 months and 5 years. The Polish term "kazirodustwo" comes from old Polish, and is used not just in ordinary but also legal language (apart from legal acts). The synonymous term for "kazirodustwo" is *incest* (Latin word: *incestum* – unclean, impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, unrighteous, criminal, unchaste, lewd, incestuous, lustful). In the past in Poland, such criminal activity was punished with death, flogging or severe atonement. The Polish and English term is convergent with the Japanese lect in respect to the pragmatic meaning as both terms belong to the legal lect.

10. 児童 (への) 性的虐待 *jidō (e no) seiteki gyakutai* (En. child sexual abuse (rape of children), Pl. wykorzystywanie seksualne dzieci) is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. There is another term: sexual intercourse with a minor. Polish Criminal Law says that an adult who forces any child under the age of 15 into any sexual act will be penalized. In England the age of consent for children on whom sexual activity is performed is 16. For example, in Scotland there is a crime called *lewd and libidinous behaviour* (Pl. lit. zachowanie lubieżne) which includes the taking of indecent photographs of the victim, indecent exposure to the victim, showing indecent videos, showing indecent photographs to the victim or having *lewd conversation* with the victim (Pl. "nieprzystojna rozmowa"). The essence of such offence is "corrupting" the purity/innocence of the victim. In American law, indecent solicitation of minors or indecent liberties with a child is a crime. Such crime involves: *any lewd fondling or touching* (Pl. lubieżne dotykание) with intent to arouse or satisfy the sexual desires of a perpetrator, victim or third party. Such behaviour differs from sexual intercourse with a minor, which is called a statutory rape and falls into the category of 'rapes'. The Polish and English terms are convergent with the Japanese lect in respect to the pragmatic meaning as both terms belong to the legal lect.

11. 戦時の強姦 *senji no gōkan* (En. war rape, Pl. zgwałcenie wojenne) is rape committed by soldiers, other combatants, or civilians during armed conflict or war, or during military occupation. During war, rape is often used as a way to hurt morale by humiliating enemies. Rape in war is often

organized, and military leaders may actually encourage soldiers to assault civilians. It also covers situations where girls and women are forced into prostitution or sexual slavery by an occupying power. Also, it is said that during wartime women are the most frequent victims of rape (cf. Thomas & Regan 1994). All three terms are equivalent. The Polish and English terms differ in pragmatic meaning according to the lect, as the Polish and English terms belong to the legal lect, and the Japanese term belongs to the media lect.

12. 集団強姦 *shūdan gōkan* (En. group rape, Pl. zgwałcenie zbiorowe) is when many people participate in the rape of the victim. In Japanese criminal law the term gang rape is used. Sometimes group rape is connected with sexual violence against people of different sexual orientation (cf. Franklin 2004). In Poland when there are more than two people in a crime of group rape the penalty is more severe. According to the Polish Criminal Code, even if a person is not directly involved in an act of rape, such person is charged and prosecuted as a person who participated in such a crime (Wyrok Sądu Najwyższego of 31 January 1973, sygn. IV KR 297/72). The Polish term is convergent with the Japanese lect in respect to the pragmatic meaning as both terms belong to the legal lect.

13. 映像作品における強姦 *eizō sakuhin ni okeru gōkan* (En. rape in video work, Pl. gwałt w pracy aktorki porno) is when a woman works in the pornography industry (in Japan it is called “adult video”) and the AV actress is pretending to have sex. In order to record real images, the producer acts aggressively without the AV actress’s consent, who is forced to have sexual intercourse with a large number of AV actors. In Poland, according to Criminal Code Article 202. § 1. whoever publicly presents pornographic material in such a manner that it is imposed upon a person who may not wish so, shall be subject to a fine, the penalty of restriction of liberty or the penalty of deprivation of liberty for up to one year. 映像作品における強姦 *eizō sakuhin ni okeru gōkan* is usually considered not to be rape, because when appearing in an adult video, the AV (adult video) actress is treated as having acquiesced to sexual intercourse with an AV actor. The Polish and English terms were created as a definition of the Japanese one (calque).

14. メイル・レイプ *meiru reipu* or 男性による男性の強姦 *dansei ni yoru dansei no gōkan* or 女性による男性の強姦 *josei ni yoru dansei no gōkan* (En. rape of males (rape against man), Pl. zgwałcenie mężczyzny); generally in Western countries women’s male rape is illegal and severely penalized, but in current Japanese criminal law rape charges are only applied to men aggressing women. When men are victims and a woman is an assailant we have a state where the case is neglected and not treated seriously³. Rape of males

is still taboo, and has a negative connotation among both heterosexual and homosexual men (cf. Condon 2014). It should be stressed that until 2012, the US Federal Bureau of Investigation still considered rape a crime solely committed by men against women. In 2012, they changed their definition from “The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will” to “The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim”. According to Article 177 of the Japanese Criminal Code, rape means a crime committed by a man (with a woman as victim), so the term メイル・レイプ *meiru reipu* is not a legal term. However, 男性による男性の強姦 *dansei ni yoru dansei no gōkan* means when a man rapes another man, and the term 女性による男性の強姦 *josei ni yoru dansei no gōkan* means when a woman rapes a man. The Polish term differs in pragmatic meaning according to the lect as the Polish term belongs to the media lect and the Japanese term belongs to the legal lect.

15. 見返り強姦 *mikaeri gōkan* or 性的な見返りを強要する *seitekina mikaeri o kyōyō suru* (En. payback rape, Pl. zgwalcenie z zemsty) is also called “punishment rape” or “revenge rape”. This is a form of rape specific to certain cultures (mostly in the Pacific Islands). It consists of the rape of a female, usually by a group of males, as revenge for acts committed by members of her family, such as her father or brothers. The rape is meant to humiliate the father or brothers, as punishment for their prior behaviour towards the perpetrators (cf. UN Women 2012). The term 性的な見返りを強要する *seitekina mikaeri o kyōyō suru* appears in media and the term 見返り強姦 *mikaeri gōkan* has been made in accordance with the English term *payback rape*. The Polish term is convergent with the Japanese lect in respect to the pragmatic meaning as both terms belong to the media lect.

16. 矯正レイプ *kyōsei reipu* or 矯正強姦 *kyōsei gōkan* (En. corrective rape (curative rape), Pl. zgwalcenie korygujące) is a rape on non-heterosexuals (cf. Martin et al. 2009). It is a punishment for violating gender roles in society and a hate crime against, e.g. LGBT individuals. It is often stated that the rape is meant to turn the person heterosexual, to “correct” his/her sexual preference or gender. The Japanese terms 矯正レイプ *kyōsei reipu* and 矯正強姦 *kyōsei gōkan* are not legal terms. They are used widely in the Internet. The Polish and English term also appears in the media but it is not present in the relevant Criminal Codes. The Polish and English term is convergent with the Japanese lect, in respect to their pragmatic meaning, as both terms belong to the media lect.

17. 監護者性交 *kango-sha seikō* (刑法の一部を改正する法律案) *keihō no ichibu o kaisei suru hōritsu-an* (En. custodial rape; American reality;

Pl. gwałt dokonany przez osobę sprawującą opiekę nad nieletnim/nieletnią (translation provided by ProZ.com; however it is not totally accurate because custodial rape is also rape perpetrated by a person employed in a supervisory or custodial position, such as a police officer, public servant, jail or hospital employee)). The Pl. “zgwałcenie przez sprawcę wykorzystującego stosunek zależności” appears to be more accurate. It includes the rape of children in institutional care such as orphanages. Here, in Japanese there is one term that appears in the Criminal Code, mainly: 監護者性交 *kango-sha seikō*. It means that rape was performed in jail, or custody. This term appears in the legislative bill to revise a part of criminal law (刑法の一部を改正する法律案) *keihō no ichibu o kaisei suru hōritsu-an*: A person who guards a person under the age of 18 conducts sexual intercourse etc. (commits rape on the subject) with those under the age of 18...⁴. The Polish and English (cf. Smith 2001) terms differ in pragmatic meaning according to the lect, as the Polish term belongs to the media lect and the Japanese term belongs to the legal lect.

Table 1

Types of rape

Japanese	English	Polish
*顔見知りによる性的暴行 <i>kaomishiri ni yoru seiteki bōkō</i>	acquaintance rape	**zgwałcenie przez osobę znaną oferze
*デートレイプ <i>dētoreibu</i>	date rape	*zgwałcenie na randce
*配偶者間の強姦 <i>haigūshakan no gōkan</i>	marital rape (spousal rape)	zgwałcenie małżeńskie
法定強姦 <i>hōteigōkan</i>	statutory rape	**gwałt na osobie nieletniej / zgwałcenie nieletniej
*刑務所内強姦 <i>keimusho-nai gōkan</i>	prison rape	zgwałcenie więzienne
*輪姦 <i>rinkan</i> 集団強姦 <i>shūdan gōkan</i>	gang rape	*gwałt zbiorowy
*連続強姦 <i>renzoku gōkan</i>	serial rape	*seryjny gwałt
*大学構内強姦 <i>daigaku kōnai gōkan</i>	campus rape	*gwałt w szkole
近親相姦 <i>konshinsōkan</i> 近親姦 <i>kinshin kan</i>	incestual rape	zgwałcenie kazirodzce
児童 (への) 性的虐待 <i>jidō (e no) seiteki gyakutai</i>	child sexual abuse (rape of children)	wykorzystywanie seksualne dzieci
*戦時の強姦 <i>senji no gōkan</i>	war rape	zgwałcenie wojenne
集団強姦 <i>shūdan gōkan</i>	*group rape	zgwałcenie zbiorowe

Japanese	English	Polish
*映像作品における強姦 <i>eizō sakuhin ni okeru gōkan</i>	*rape in video work	**gwałt w pracy aktorki porno
**メイル・レイプ <i>meiru reipu</i> 男性による男性の強姦 <i>dansei ni yoru dansei no gōkan</i> 女性による男性の強姦 <i>josei ni yoru dansei no gōkan</i>	rape of males *rape against man	*zgwałcenie mężczyzny
**見返り強姦 <i>mikaeri gōkan</i> *性的な見返りを強要する <i>seitekina mikaeri o kyōyō suru</i>	payback rape	*zgwałcenie z zemsty
*矯正レイプ <i>kyōsei reipu</i> *矯正強姦 <i>kyōsei gōkan</i>	corrective rape (curative rape)	*zgwałcenie korygujące
監護者性交 <i>kango-sha seikō</i> 刑法の一部を改正する法律案 <i>keihō no ichibu o kaisei suru hōritsu-an</i>	custodial rape	*gwałt dokonany przez osobę sprawującą opiekę nad nieletnim/nieletnią (translation provided by ProZ.com; however it is not absolutely true because custodial rape is also a rape perpetrated by a person employed by the state in a supervisory or custodial position, such as a police officer, public servant or jail or hospital employee.) *zgwałcenie przez sprawcę wykonywanego stosunek zależności

Legend:

When it comes to the Japanese language:

without (*) means that it is a legal term

(*) means that the term does not appear in legal writing, but one can find such term in ordinary language, (it is very often used, e.g. on the Internet)

(**) means creating a new equivalent based on Japanese-English dictionary

As mentioned above, the list is not exhaustive in scope, and some terms may be combined because different scholars or some institutions may use more than one name or definition of rape (e.g. a prison rape is also a punitive rape, war rape that is also theft rape, etc.).

Conclusions

The aim of the study was to analyze Japanese, English, and Polish rape-related terminology listed in the respective criminal codes, acts, or in media.

Such analysis is useful for a translator's work because it contains precise use of certain terminologies in those languages. The terms were extracted from comparable texts and the main task was to find common equivalents as this is the most reliable source of terminological accuracy for translation purposes. Sometimes, if there are no equivalents in comparable texts, then we have to provide such terms.

The following conclusions may be drawn:

1. In every language, equivalents could be provided. Generally, terms which appear in media and in codes have equivalents.
2. 17 terms related to rape were discussed. More than half have near or partial equivalents. Only for three terms was there zero equivalence with the Polish language, and new ones were created according to techniques of providing equivalence for non-equivalent terms.
3. Incest rape in Japan is not a crime.
4. In Japan, if the victim does not report rape, then there is no rape (it is not a crime prosecuted *ex officio*).
5. Apart from different terms denoting rapes from different Criminal Codes, there are many others present on the Internet or in criminal cases used by judges and other officials.
6. The list of rapes is not exhaustive, because sometimes even the same type of rape may have two different names (it may be the cause for different pending cases simultaneously).
7. In Japan, the topic of sex is still a great taboo.
8. The numbers of rape victims in Japan is low because reporting is shameful, and such cases are not taken seriously (in such places as Police Stations, Prosecutor's Offices, and Courts only men are working, and no special help is provided for rape victims).
9. In all the studied languages, there are articles in the respective Criminal Codes concerning rape (mainly Japanese and Polish, as those concerning the Common law system remain uncoded). Moreover, it should be said that the meaning of the concept of code in the common law tradition differs from that ascribed to it by civilian jurists.

NOTES

¹ 強姦罪 (ごうかんざい) とは、暴行又は強迫を用いるなど、一定の要件のもとで女性の性器に男性が性器を挿入する行為を内容とする犯罪類型。刑法 177 条から 180 条に定められる。性犯罪の中で最も重い犯罪とされている。

² zgwałcenie vs. gwałt: In Poland, in medieval times crimes against sexual rights were called "usilstwo" which comprises of "gwałt" and "stuprum" (cf. Myrczek-Kadłubicka 2013: 33–34). Nowadays, in Poland the term "zgwałcenie" is a legal term whereas "gwałt"

is common when speaking of any acts concerning crimes against sexual rights in ordinary situations.

³ It is considered as a Crime of Compulsion Indecent Assault (Article 176)... A crime of making indecent acts with assault or intimidation against men and women aged 13 or over. (Penalized for not less than 6 months but not more than 10 years).

⁴ 現に18歳未満の者を監護する者が、その影響力を行使して、当該18歳未満の者と性交等（強姦罪の対象となる行為）をする *Gen'ni 18-sai-miman no mono o kango suru mono ga, sono eikyō-ryoku o kōshi shite, tōgai 18-sai-miman no mono to seikō-tō (gōkan-zai no taishō to naru kōi) o suru.*

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