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THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE STUDY OF LEGAL TERMS IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE ARTISTIC DISCOURSE

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The study of legal terminology in English-language artistic discourse is of particular interest at the present stage of the development of linguistic science, when the problem of correlation and interaction of semantics and pragmatics has become central. The problem of the use of legal terminology in artistic discourse is of interest in different languages. The relevance of the topic is due to the relevance of the scientific search, the pragmatics of today's problems and the tendency to study lexical units in English, including legal terms.

*The **purpose** is to trace the genesis, derivative processes and semantics of legal terms in English-language artistic discourse, as well as their specific pragmatic functionality. The realization of this goal involves the following tasks:*

- define the concept of legal term;*
- to identify the semantic structures of legal terms in English-language artistic discourse;*
- to distinguish structural models of legal terms in English-language artistic discourse;*
- to distinguish features of linguistic structure and to analyze the process of semantization of legal terms;*
- to explore the structural and semantic features of the legal term in English-language artistic discourse.*

*The following article **methods** are applied in the work: empirical, generalization and systematization, functional analysis of grammatical elements.*

*The **results** are of applied value in the context of philological activity, and the work can be used by scholars to further explore legal terminology in English-language artistic discourse.*

It has been found that legal terms are divided into general, special and special technical terms. Also, functioning legal terminology has certain features, namely: a large percentage of legal terms is internationalism; the legal term system has words of particular legal significance and is rarely used in English-language artistic discourse; legal terms are also different in structure and can be single-component, two-component, multi-component and common. The analysis of the semantic load of legal terms in the structure of artistic discourse showed that it is expedient to differentiate legal terminology by the origin of the basics into their own language, words with Latin and French bases. In turn, multicomponent terms are broken down by communication method. The words are divided into nouns and verbs.

Many terms retain their original semantics. Almost all terms correspond to semantics in the field of legal texts, and only a small number can realize the meaning of legal term. Legal terms of English-language artistic discourse are formed in different ways, namely: suffix, prefix, syntactic-morphological and a combination of two bases. Therefore, the most common is the suffix method of creation, and the least common is the prefix one.

Key words: *term, discourse, semantics, structure, lexical.*

ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ВИВЧЕННЯ ЮРИДИЧНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ В АНГЛОМОВНОМУ ХУДОЖНЬОМУ ДИСКУРСІ

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Дослідження юридичної термінології в англomовному художньому дискурсі становить особливий інтерес на сучасному етапі розвитку лінгвістичної науки, коли проблема співвідношення і взаємодії семантики та прагматики стала однією з центральних. Проблема використання юридичної термінології в художньому дискурсі становить інтерес у різних мовах. Актуальність теми зумовлена відповідністю наукового пошуку, прагматикою сьогоденних проблем та тенденцією до вивчення лексичних одиниць в англійській мові, зокрема юридичних термінів.

Мета – з'ясувати структурно-семантичні характеристики, простежити генезис, дериваційні процеси та семантику юридичних термінів в англomовному художньому дискурсі, а також їх конкретну прагматичну функціональність. Реалізація поставленої мети передбачає роз'язання таких завдань:

- визначити поняття юридичного терміна;
- виявити семантичні структури юридичних термінів в англomовному художньому дискурсі;
- виокремити структурні моделі юридичних термінів в англomовному художньому дискурсі;
- виокремити особливості лінгвістичної структури і проаналізувати процес семантизації юридичних термінів;
- дослідити структурні та семантичні особливості юридичного терміна в англomовному художньому дискурсі.

У статті застосовано такі **методи** дослідження: емпіричний, узагальнення та систематизації, функціонального аналізу граматичних елементів.

Отримані **результати** мають прикладне значення в контексті філологічної діяльності, а також робота може бути використана науковцями для подальшого дослідження юридичної термінології в англomовному художньому дискурсі.

Було виявлено, що юридичні терміни поділяються на загальнозначущі, спеціальні та спеціально-технічні. Також функціонуюча юридична термінологія має певні особливості, а саме: великий відсоток юридичних термінів – інтернаціоналізми; юридична терміносистема має слова з особливим юридичним значенням і рідко вживається в англomовному художньому дискурсі; юридичні терміни також різні за структурою і можуть бути однокомпонентними, двокомпонентними, багатоконпонентними та загальноновживаними. Аналіз семантичного навантаження юридичних термінів у структурі художнього дискурсу показав, що юридичну термінологію доцільно диференціювати за походженням основ на власномовні, слова з латинською та французькою основами. Своєю чергою, багатоконпонентні терміни вирізняються способом зв'язку. Словосполучення ж поділяються на іменні та дієслівні.

Велика кількість термінів зберігає свою первісну семантику. Майже всі терміни відповідають семантиці у сфері юридичних текстів, а частково можуть реалізувати значення юридичного терміна лише мізерна кількість. Юридичні терміни англomовного художнього дискурсу утворюються різними способами: суфіксальним, префіксальним, синтактико-морфологічним та поєднанням двох основ. Отже, найбільш поширеним є суфіксальний спосіб творення, а найменш уживаним – префіксальний.

Ключові слова: термін, дискурс, семантика, структура, лексичний.

Introduction

The study of legal terminology in English-language artistic discourse is of particular interest at the present stage of the development of linguistic science, when the problem of correlation and interaction of semantics and pragmatics has become central. The problem of the use of legal terminology in artistic discourse is of interest in different languages. The relevance of the topic is due to the relevance of the scientific search, the pragmatics of today's problems and the tendency to study lexical units in English, including legal terms.

The *purpose* is to trace the genesis, derivative processes and semantics of legal terms in English-language artistic discourse, as well as their specific pragmatic functionality.

1. Features of the legal English speech system

Legal terminology is one of the oldest terminology systems that dates back to pre-written times when law existed in the form of customs and traditions.

The genesis and development of legal terminology in English-language artistic discourse is closely linked to the origins and history of national law, statehood and law, the history of language and science. The formation and formation of legal terminology took place under extremely difficult and unfavorable historical and political conditions. Even in the conditions of statelessness, the legal terminological system was replenished with foreign legal terms and international term elements, which facilitated the integration of legal science and culture (Карабан, 2004: 13).

Terminology is a source of terminology. Terminology is formed regardless of the formation of a particular science. Sometimes it takes only a generalized idea to clearly formulate the industry. The specificity of the terms is determined by the sphere of functioning of terminological units, as well as by the fact that the terms are nominative units of the language of science and technology, and not units of the natural language in general. It is in the scientific field of language that terms perform their basic functions: nominative – the name of a class of special objects or their features; signifying – designation of a general concept that belongs to the system of special concepts of this field of knowledge; communicative – transfer of time and space of special knowledge, etc. (Руколяньська, 2006: 38–39).

2. The structure of the legal term system in English-language artistic discourse

The term legal terminology refers to a layer of vocabulary that serves the jurisprudence associated with jurisprudence as a science, as a profession, as a profession. The peculiarity of legal terminology in comparison with other terminological systems is manifested in the peculiarities of word-forming models, in the characteristic ratio of foreign-language and national elements, in the specifics of its formation and development. To legal terminology we refer to the names of objects, actions, phenomena, persons, etc., which are directly related to the jurisprudence and sphere of its functioning in society (Mellinkoff, 1963: 195–197).

The subject of legal linguistics is the language that functions in the fields of law and justice, legal science and education. The main characteristics of Ukrainian and English legal languages are accuracy, formality, logical consistency, high standardization and so on (Balzer, 125–131).

Legal terms are divided into three varieties on the basis of “understandability”:

1. General terms are characterized by the fact that they are used in everyday life and understandable to all, to this group of terms include, for example: eng. – *accomplice, accreditation*.

2. Special legal terms have a specific legal meaning (and, apparently, are not understood by all, but only by experts in the field of law), for example: eng. – *coerced acquiescence, to retaliate accusation*.

3. Special technical terms reflect the area of specialized knowledge – technology, economics, medicine, etc. (apparently these terms should be understood by a lawyer who is also a specialist in another field), for example:

eng. – *non-patentable, nuclear-free* (Гумовська, 2000: 21–23).

The legal terminology that functions in contemporary English-language artistic discourse has the following features:

1. The vast majority of legal terms are borrowed words, that is, internationalisms used in many languages of the world and having one source of origin. For example, from Latin, which has long since begun to penetrate into our language, terms such as: eng. – *alibi, archive, agent, advocate, referendum, jurisprudence*; from Greek: eng. – *amnesty*; from the French language borrowed such terms as: eng. – *inventory, arbitration, passport*, etc. Lots of borrowing from English, German.

2. Legal terminology is saturated with words that are of particular legal importance and are not so commonly used in English-language artistic discourse, for example: eng. – *rowdiness, rummage, witness, lawyer, barber, gambler, offender, court, judge*, etc.

3. Legal terms are different in structure and can be:

1. One-component, for example: eng. – *state, appeal, law*;

2. Two-component models:
– *Adj + N*, for example: eng. – *unspecified sentence, criminal lawsuit, juvenile offender*;
– *N + N*, for example: eng. – *juvenile delinquency, robbery records*, etc.;

3. Multicomponent, consisting of three or more words, for example: eng. – *continuity of trial, attestation of workplaces, compensation for unused vacation, Family and Marriage Code*.

4. Common legal terms in the English-language artistic discourse include the common ones; general users, which have a narrower, special meaning in the normative act; purely legal; technical (Mellinkoff, 1963: 7–18).

3. Analysis of legal terminology in English-language artistic discourse

An analysis of the literature of English-language artistic discourse has shown that the transformation and transposition of legal terms in different genre texts is a natural phenomenon, a consequence of the inheritance of the vocabulary of some generations following. At the same time, there is a combination of ancient and actualization of new vocabulary by scientists, lawyers, economists and other segments of the population, who directly deal with legal activity (The Devil’s Advocate, 1997).

1. It is advisable to differentiate legal terminology in English-language artistic discourse by origin into three groups:



2. Speaking words, for example: eng. – *deed, sale, settlor, share, strike*, etc.

3. Words having a Latin base, for example: eng. – *acceleration, alienation, contract, license, premium* and others.

Words having a French basis, for example: eng. – *abandon, abatement, allotment, sabotage*, etc.

At the same time, double borrowing of the majority of terms with a Latin base, which came into English through Old French, was recorded (Mellinkoff, 1963: 72–86, 92–94).

In modern linguistics different principles of classification of multicomponent terms have been proposed. By communication method, they are divided into:

1) word combinations in which a significant relationship between components is expressed by adjacency, for example: eng. – *justice system*, ukr. – *система правосуддя*;

2) word combinations, the components of which are designed grammatically by means of a preposition or the presence of endings, for example: eng. – *powers of arrest*, ukr. – *правонаарешт*.

Legal terms are formed in different ways, in particular: by the formation of derivative words, abbreviations, phrases; by topping up with tokens, morphological affixation, borrowing and absorption of derivatives from other languages (Grisham).

Terminological phrases are diverse and heterogeneous. Some of them tend to belong to a group of free phrases, while others are similar to phraseological units and therefore have semantic integrity, for example: eng. – *Caesar is wife*, ukr. – *людина поза підозрою*, eng. – *the unwritten law*, ukr. – *неписаний закон*, eng. – *the Home Office*, uk. – *Міністерство внутрішніх справ*, eng. – *common law damages*, ukr. – *порушення загального права*, eng. – *old offender*, ukr. – *а рецидивіст*.

It should be noted that the semantic integrity of terminological conjunctions is due not only to their complexity, but also to syntactic communication. It is known that between the components of phrases there is a court and contract relationship, which dominates (Bryan A. Garner, 2001: 17). In the structure of the phrase distinguish between the main and the dependent word. Depending on the morphological features of the main word it is customary to distinguish:

– nouns (substantive) and adjective phrases, for example: eng. – *absentee owner*, ukr. *власник без права керування*, eng. – *actual possession*, ukr. – *фактичне володіння*, eng. – *strike warning*, ukr. – *попередження про страйк*, eng. – *sudden*

policy change, ukr. – *раптова зміна політики*, eng. – *combined operation headquarters*, ukr. *штаб спільних дій*;

– verb phrases, for example: eng. – *to uphold the decision*, ukr. – *залишити рішення в силі*, eng. – *to allow the appeal*, ukr. – *задовольнити апеляцію*, eng. – *to upset the discretion of*, ukr. – *ставити під сумнів / оскаржувати правочинність*, eng. – *to recover treble damages*, ukr. – *відшкодувати збитки в потрійному розмірі*.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the peculiarity of legal terminology in comparison with other terminological systems is manifested in the peculiarities of word-forming models, in the characteristic correlation between foreign and national elements, in the specifics of its formation and development.

There are relatively few terms in common vocabulary in modern language. In this function, they always act in scientific, journalistic, professional, production and business styles. However, terminological words are often used in the language of contemporary fiction, in which they acquire additional meanings, as well as expressive or emotional colors. In the language of fiction, terms may lose “their stylistic seclusion”, and the use of terminological words causes partial or complete semantic determinization. Their advantage is that with maximum brevity, they most accurately define the desired concept (Podlech, 1976: 84–87).

The uniqueness of English legal terminology lies in its active use in non-specialized language. Transformation and transposition of legal terms in different genre texts is a natural phenomenon through the inheritance of vocabulary by generations. There is also a combination of ancient and actualization of new vocabulary by segments of the population who deal with legal activity.

Also, it should be noted that the issue of structural-semantic features of legal terms in English-language artistic discourse is not well researched, so our task is to study them in the future.

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