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**LINGUISTIC AND STYLYSTIC ANALYSIS OF LEGAL TEXT IN
SPECIAL DISCOURSE**

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The article investigates some aspects of linguistic and stylistic analysis of a legal text. The authors of the article consider the legal text through the prism of legal discourse, reflecting its specifics and basic properties. In addition, emphasis is placed on the need to identify certain functions of legal discourse, which are interconnected and interdependent, finding their implementation in the actions of discourse participants and the meaning of communication. A thorough analysis of contemporary research and publications conducted by the authors of the article shows that the issue of law text linguistic and stylistic analysis is still being explored by foreign and domestic scientists, which indicates the relevance of the chosen topic.

Key words: legal discourse, concept, legal text, linguistic style, interpretation, integrated approach.

Давидова Н. В., Декусар Г. Г. Лінгвостилістичний аналіз юридичного тексту у спеціальному дискурсі / Дніпропетровський державний університет внутрішніх справ, Дніпро, Україна

У статті досліджено деякі аспекти лінгвостилістичного аналізу юридичного тексту. Автори статті розглядають

юридичний текст крізь призму юридичного дискурсу, відображаючи його специфіку та основні властивості. Крім цього, робиться акцент на необхідності виділення певних функцій юридичного дискурсу, які є взаємопов'язаними та взаємозумовленими, реалізуючись в діях учасників дискурсу та сенсах спілкування. Проведений авторами статті ретельний аналіз сучасних досліджень і публікацій свідчить, що питання лінгвостилістичного аналізу юридичних текстів й надалі досліджується закордонними та вітчизняними вченими, що вказує на актуальність обраної тематики.

Ключові слова: юридичний дискурс, концепт, правовий текст, лінгвостилістика, інтерпретація, комплексний підхід.

Formulation of the problem. The texts of different functional styles have their own specifics and features. The "legal text" definition (the synonym is "law text"), suggests that the legal text is often equated to a legal document. But conclusive legal text characteristics cannot be limited only by them and have to include a wider range of texts. We consider the legal text as a part of legal discourse, its specifics and basic properties reflection. Briefly analyzing the linguistic stylistic research methods of different legal text typologies, the authors try to observe the legal text as an aspect for linguistic and stylistic research, refuting the low emotional component idea due to the scope and minimal expression specific means use. The authors used original legal texts in English and authentic materials.

Legal discourse reflects the complex relationship between man and society and is considered to be one of the most relevant and popular modern discourses. The legal discourse study is based on the different disciplines intersection and involves the form analysis, objectives and

discourse content, which is used in specific situations. I.B. Palashevskaya defines legal discourse as "status-oriented interaction of its participants in accordance with the role prescriptions and norms of behavior system in certain legal institutional communication situations" [9]. O.B. Kosonogova notes that legal discourse is a heterogeneous phenomenon. It is the different communicative situations set, the participants of which in similar conditions generate similar statements using a single special language – legal one [6]. Summarizing these two definitions, we can say that legal discourse is a consistent statement sequence of legal issues, that are determined contextually (the situation context and the culture context).

Some researchers (L.E Popova, M.V Torgasheva) consider the legal document texts to be the center of law discourse. Such texts, which include, first of all, the constitutions, codes and laws, are the main legal discourse components. We can say that this is the theoretical level of legal discourse, in which such properties as clichés and rigidity are the most manifested. Outside the legal discourse essence, several options are possible, as legal texts do not exist themselves, they come to life and interact with different social spheres. Legal texts can be commented on, discussed and criticized by experts, they can be an occasion for everyday conversations, as well as appear in works of art.

The legal discourse functions are determined by the law peculiarities as a regulatory phenomenon. O.A. Krapivkina and L.A. Nepomilov include prescriptive, informative, argumentative and declarative functions to the main ones of legal discourse. The prescriptive function is represented in legal statements directly or indirectly for the recipient to take any action or refrain from doing so. The informative function is contained in statements that report any recent fact or decision. The argumentative function is inherent in the judicial discourse genres. The declarative function is manifested in the certain social proclamation and legal values and ideas.

For example: "Article 1, Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected every second Year by the People of several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen" [19].

I.B. Palashevskaya identifies eight functions of legal discourse, namely regulatory, performative, informative, presentation, interpretive, cumulative, strategic and code. The regulatory function is to establish and maintain norms and values that ensure the interaction between the institution and society. The performative function is expressed in communicative practices and organizes the world of law. The informative function generates and translates the meanings that define the essence of an institution. Interpretive function is to interpret the meanings of discourse participants communicative actions and relevant legal texts. The cumulative function is to form an "institutional memory", a kind of knowledge base that defines a particular business area. The presentation function is characterized by the creation of an image, i.e., society attractiveness, the institution and its agents. The strategic function implies the choice of normatively determined communication strategies and tactics of interaction in achieving communicative goals. Within the code function, a special language is created that is effective for fulfilling the institutional activities goals and objectives. The researcher notes that such list is not final and can be extended. The selected functions of legal discourse are interconnected and interdependent, they are manifested in the actions of participants in the discourse and realized in meanings of communication.

S.Y. Yermolenko noted that "Linguistic stylistics began with the development of methods for analyzing a literary text. If we can consider the detective genre as an artistic and legal text mixture, we can consider the imagery and form unity, content principle. The linguistic and stylistic analysis spread on the expression of language means in different communication areas, in different language situations has led to the different goals of stylistic research definition and methodological stylistic areas, aspects of research" [8]. The provision of "imagery, unity of form and content, the implementation of the language aesthetic function in this communication area" [14] principle is the basis of such studies. This fact determines the main analysis method choice as a particular text in terms of clarifying the concrete and figurative text content, the "image of the author" implementation, language knowledge in a single text (several texts, one literary or scientific-professional direction texts), individual language and text units (stylistic devices, composition). Therefore, in domestic linguistics, attention was paid to the linguistic and stylistic literary text research, as the most emotionally rich.

The most commonly used text analysis methods include: the method of "explication du text" (author – L.V. Shcherba), used mainly for text analysis, the essence of which is to determine the interaction of linguistic organization (word building features, specific syntactic structures, techniques and the principles of arrangement, intonation forms and types the observation, etc.) with the ideological, artistic and emotional text content" [14]. Such interaction is considered as a constructive action, due to which the aesthetic "author of the work" concept is verbalized. the stylistic experiment method, which is proposed and substantiated by O.M. Peshkovsky, consists of the synonyms substitution for a word in the text (or in removing some words from it) and the author's word / expression

aesthetic significance determining, its conceptual, figurative and semantic load in comparison with experimental texts [10].

It was O.M. Peshkovsky who introduced the "general imagery" concept, which is that all "linguistic units of the text are aimed at expressing a particular image and therefore strictly aesthetically and stylistically motivated, i.e., the only possible expression of this aesthetic thought" [10]. Let's try to experiment, remembering the beginning of the text of Agatha Christie in the novel "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd": "Mrs. Ferros, though in her first youth, was very attractive women, and her clothes, though simple, always seemed to fit her very well, but all the same, lots of women buy their clothes in Paris, and have not on that account, necessarily poisoned their husbands" [17]. If you change the adjectives and adverbs in this description of personality, there will be a completely different person. Let's compare it with the purely professional vocabulary of a person's search announcement: "George Collins is wanted for armed robbery. His age is 35. His height is 180 cm. He is not overweight. George is well-build. His complexion is pale. The robber has a distinctive mark. He has got a spider tattoo. Collin was dressed in a suit. He didn't have facial hair. But he may have grown a mustache till now. If you saw the suspect and can describe him, please, contact the police department". The image generality is presented, there may be no psychological tone, as in the first case.

Such experiments are especially relevant in research, the source base of which also allows to use the legal texts, variants, documents first editions to determine the author's motivation in choosing a character. No less common is the "meaning combinatorial increment" [1] approach, which consists in revealing a single word with other words relationship in the text in terms of expressing, so-called, text or image cross-thought-idea (or leitmotif). This feature can be explored on the basis of a specific legal

text, for example, the semantic and stylistic load of content, in the text of the US Constitution (US Constitution): "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice , insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, to ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America" [19], which provides for the study of all micro contexts of these content use, the specifics of their semantic structure, depending on the ability to combine with different signs and comprehends the overall image analysis as the dominants of document language formation reflection.

These text analysis methods and techniques, in our case legal, linguistic stylists propose to combine in a more general and commonly used "word and image" method, focused on the linguistic means system manifestation in the text of the image-aesthetic particular style function [2]. The main tasks of this method are focused on: achieving the author's text adequate reading; finding out through the word unity and style image dominants of the corresponding functional direction; various problems interpretation of the legal text semantic and stylistic organization in addition, to commonly used methods in the different texts study functional styles, it is also possible to use the individual methods for certain functional ones. The associative-conceptual analysis clarifies the dominant legal texts meanings is the most common in this area of stylistic research. This analysis combines specific research activities: 1) component analysis; 2) contextual analysis; 3) aesthetic and stylistic analysis; 4) culturological analysis. We observe how the method becomes the subject of research, vice versa, the subject of research appears the method that becomes part of the theory. Effectiveness, legal text interpretation efficiency is also achieved by using the functional-semantic field methods of modeling, associative-semantic field, structuring the

semantic field, which distinguishes macro and micro fields. To reveal these phenomena essence, the method of lexical-semantic compatibility is used [7]. The method is based on the realization that "the word aesthetic function is manifested only in the combination with other words and in the thematic context, when each sema of the word has, or rather, finds and reveals an associative-like clear connection with the other words sema [8]. This method (technique) is the main research in the epithet as a language tool [6]. Thematic-classification, semantic, formal-cognitive types of analysis are aimed at studying the structural and semantic features of a certain law concept in the texts of different countries constitutions, concept of "punishment" in the texts of criminal codes. Conceptual analysis is designed to identify the idea of concepts as normative and value facts in the legal text (modern legal discourse conceptualization). Structural-fragmentary description, based on the modern systematic legal text concept discourse and provides for the individual fragments selection in order to compare different analysis types, which allow to compare the original (draft) text with its final version (functions and semantics of remarks). Linguistic and stylistic interpretation method, which involves the legal text interpretation content is based on the language unit's system-semantic relations of different levels disclosure, complex analysis, which combines different types of not only linguistic but also literary analysis. The set of these legal texts studying methods indicates, above all, the multi-vector and multidimensionality of such studies, which allows their completeness and effectiveness. At the same time, it should be emphasized, that the most of these methods can be used when studying journalistic, artistic, epistolary, confessional texts, etc.

Communicative stylistics of the text has appeared in recent years as modern special text research direction. This new direction of modern functional stylistics was formed on the border with other sciences. It

comprehensively studies the whole text as a form of communication. For example, by exploring associative fields as a individual language creation manifestation is possible to clarify the author of the text aesthetic concepts expressed throughout the text. For example, Trump's interview with the New York Times: Trump: "O.K. Well, I just appreciate the meeting and I have great respect for The New York Times. Tremendous respect. It is very special. Always has been very special. I think I've been treated very rough. It's well out there that I've been treated extremely unfairly in a sense, in a true sense. I wouldn't just complain about The Times. I would say The Times was about the roughest of all. You could make the case The Washington Post was bad, but every once in a while, I'd actually get a good article. Not often, Dean, but every once in a while. Look, I have great respect for The Times, and I'd like to turn it around. I think it would make the job I am doing much easier. We're working very hard. We have great people coming in. I think you'll be very impressed with the names. We'll be announcing some very shortly" [18].

Conclusions. It is obvious that a specific stylistic analysis always involves the use of general scientific methods (method of direct observation, descriptive, using the methods of comparison, classification, experiment, reconstruction, generalization, interpretation), philological (methods of interpretation and comparative analysis of language material), general linguistic methods. construction of linguistic paradigms, structural-semantic analysis, method of field structuring). The actual stylistic methods include discourse analysis, distributive, component analysis, contextual, pragmatic, origin and so on. It lists not only the actual stylistic methods: the latter are based on the use of general linguistic methods to the stylistic analysis objects [4].

If we take into account, that each theory creates its own subject of study, the distributive, component and overall analysis in stylistics can be

filled with a different heuristic content compared to the actual linguistic and stylistics language analysis. They help to identify the specifics of stylistic varieties of legal text, the peculiarities of the author's language code variation. Thus, the legal text modern range of possible linguistic and stylistic analysis methods combines not only special, but also general linguistic and general scientific study methods. These methods synthesis applying predicts the scientific research effectiveness and enables its completeness.

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