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## MAIN FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE OF LAW

**Ryzhchenko O.**

Associate professor at Department of Language Training  
*National university of civil defence of Ukraine*

The modern Ukrainian literary language is filled with varieties common in a certain sphere of society: the language of politics, the language of the press, theater, etc. The prominent place in its system is occupied by the language of law.

The language of law is a type of literary language aimed at conveying legal information.

The language of law is studied by legal linguistics - an interdisciplinary field of knowledge about the relationship between language and law, linguistic means of expressing legal concepts and categories, linguistic stylistic resources in the field of legal communication.

The language of law has specific features that distinguish it from other professional varieties of literary language:

- the legal sphere of functioning, the presence of a structure;
- the performance of specific functions in society;
- two verbal forms of expressing legal information;
- availability of legal terminology;
- stylistic branching.

The question of detection, analysis and description, and ultimately the construction of legal language as a self-sufficient semantic system is becoming more and more important for modern jurisprudence, because it is the language that acts as a means of formulating legally significant provisions, which, thanks to formalization, turn into an effective mechanism for regulating human behavior [1, 36].

As the researchers point out, the language of law in general is characterized by the following features:

- formality;
- completeness;
- rational brevity;
- systematicity;
- logic;
- objectivity;
- motivation;
- unambiguity;
- reliability;
- binding and informative character;
- clarity,
- accuracy and certainty;
- neutrality;
- standardization;
- sustainability;
- normativity of linguistic means [2, 22].

The culture of law-making necessarily presupposes clear adherence to the professional style and language of the law, but at the same time ensures its simplicity, comprehensibility, and accessibility for broad sections of the population.

As rightly stated in the work of N.V. Artikutsa, being a complex polyfunctional subsystem of the literary language, the language of law performs a number of functions, among which there are basic (universal) and specific functions:

- 1) nominative (naming legal realities and concepts);
- 2) epistemological (tools and methods of legal knowledge, mastery of socio-legal experience);
- 3) axiological (legal and moral-ethical assessment);
- 4) communicative (communication);
- 5) regulatory-voluntary (legal regulation of human behavior and social relations through the will of the subject of law and influence on legal consciousness);
- 6) cultural (preservation and transmission of legal knowledge and legal culture);
- 7) aesthetic (linguistic perfection of the text of the law as a standard for all legal documents).

Actualization of a certain set of basic and specific functions at the speech level depends on the purpose and aim, content and form, genre and style of the legal text [3, 155].

Language is a treasury of the nation's spiritual heritage and experience coexistence, work and creativity of many generations. Along with that language is also a kind of talisman of customs and traditions, a guarantee intellectual growth, development and progress of the people in global life. It is characterized by unity, interconnection and interdependence of all its constituent units. Belonging to the so-called secondary systems, language does not exist by itself, but in the human society from which it is derived [4].

Knowledge and skills of linguistic features of the language rules will help the legislator in a qualified, scientific way to solve many existing in modern legislation linguistic and terminological problems.

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