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Renewing the Speech of Lawyers in the Postmodern Society

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Abstract: The article considers the issue of legal discourse evolution in the context of today's civilization informatization in the postmodern era and intercultural dialogue which determines the understanding of fundamental judicial notions relative to the consciousness of an individual as a subject of legal and economic operations, as well as an implementer of social-economic and cultural rights. Given that the Internet environment in the 21st century is characterized by hypertextual discourse, this raises the matter of differentiation between objective and axiological scientific knowledge contributing to a deeper understanding of the universe. The principles of further research in different scientific fields (humanitarian, natural, social, technical, physical and mathematical sciences) in the context of their social and socialization role in the information society are perceived as the coevolutionary basis of the informational civilization. Also noteworthy is the functional structural analysis of terms' extraction from the symbolization of the language system, the prospective analysis of legal terms' functioning, the study of their formal and semantic structure, the classification of legal sublanguage terms and the adjustment, unification and standardization of the term-based system.

Keywords: *System correlations of legal terms, prospective lawyers, professional training of prospective lawyers, specific linguistic competence of prospective lawyers, juridic lexicography.*

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Introduction

The establishment of new social and political relations in the postmodern era requires radical changes in the system of current legislation and legal relations. The development of political, cultural, scientific, economic and other connections causes corresponding maintenance of public life spheres which should be regulated by the law, as well as a relevant legal language.

In this regard, in the 21st century it is essential to classify, standardize and, if necessary, restructure both the national and international legal term system. It is, first of all, about the conceptual inconsistency of terms within the international legal discourse in the postmodern era that can result in communicative inaccuracy.

Therefore, the relevance of the article is defined by:

– a conscious need of Ukrainian society for linguistic consolidation of term-creation processes, free development of legal language and its harmonization with law-related dynamics;

– further linguistic processing of legal terms as the system of concepts of a special industry of scientific knowledge.

The issue of improving the law conceptual framework, as well as other issues related to legal language at the present stage (a synchronous aspect) of the legal sphere development in the postmodern society are solved by linguists and lawyers: diachronic aspect of forming and clarifying functions of the legal sublanguage (Dashkovska, 2016); theoretical issues related to systematic consideration within the field structure of legal linguistics (Artykutsa, 2004); features of the functioning of legal terminology in oral and written legal texts (Demchenko, 2020).

Although professional legal language covers various types of legal terms, in particular, general scientific and special, professionalisms, the term "professional legal language" under the international agreement is treated as "special language" at the level of a foreign language equivalent.

In her research work, D. Merrill (2020) projectionally describes the professional training of future lawyers, actualizes the issue of lexicographic processing of legal terms based on their linguistic-cognitive relationship with legal concepts in the postmodern era. J. Scott (2017) develops a mono-, bi- and multilingual model, as the international legal context determines the relevant legal constants required for the contemporary information intercultural civilization. According to V. Ivantsov (2020), the systematic nature of the legal sublanguage is a marker of the formation of the scientific legal picture of the world of the society in general, and lawyers - in particular.

Legal discourse modelling is determined by the need for linguistic consolidation of term-creation processes, free development of legal language and its harmonization with law-related dynamics; further linguistic processing of legal terms as the system of concepts of a special industry of scientific knowledge; effective justification of linguistic principles of two- and poly-language industry dictionary of legal terms which corresponds to today's requirements, given that it considers linguo-cognitive, grammatical, orthoepic and stylistic marks allowing one to characterize term units and also help lawyers adapt to difficult cases of terms usage and their linguistic characteristics.

The research on the history of legal consciousness verbalization in the 21st century in the whole set of extra and intralingual motivations allows justifying the scientific concept of patterns in the intellectualization of national legal language represented by the legal term system. It enables one to define the correlation of legal discourse of a certain society with the international trend of understanding the meaning of basic legal concepts.

Respectively, further clarification of such special concepts as "legal term", "law terminology", "systematicity of legal language" can harmonize the linguistic device of research on legal linguistic that will promote further modernization of professional legal training (Brandes, 1988, pp. 89–90; Latyshev, & Semenov, 2008; Nerubasska et al., 2020; Onishchuk et al., 2020).

One can reach an exact and unambiguous definition of legal terms at definitively sufficient, most accurate and laconic definition in regulations. In this case, the conceptualization logic defines the language form of legal category. It should be noted that both unification and standardization of legal language are also the way of polysemantic prevention. Importantly, deeper understanding, study and practical application of intra- and extralinguistic creation factors and legal terms helps one to unify legal language. It implies achieving the unity of legal language that excludes the undesirable pleonastic synonymy, contradictions and discrepancies in meaning and spelling of legal terms.

Renewing the speech of lawyers in the postmodern society

Influence through speech in the legal sphere of the 21st century is of different types: a person-to-person, a person-to-group of people, a person-to-audience, etc. The language activity of a legal worker mainly includes the influence of a person-to-person and a person-to-group type.

A lawyer's speech activity can be classified as oral and written, internal and external, dialogical and monological, ordinary and professional, prepared and unprepared.

Oral speech is the main tool of communication. With the help of it communicative and managerial activities are carried out directly. For oral communication it is important for interlocutors to hear and see each other. Studies show that a person who listens to the interlocutor without seeing him / her, perception decreases sharply.

Written speech is characterized by the absence of the interlocutor and depends on the real situation. A legal worker, starting to compile various documents (certificates, reports, protocols, etc.) seeks and finds language tools to express the results of one's thinking. Written language must be grammatically correct. For business papers, written language should be based on concise phrases, precise concepts and the appropriate terminology. A lawyer must be well versed in different language styles.

The internal language is used to reproduce in the minds of people different images that are reflected in human behavior (facial expressions, gait, etc.). The uncontrolled appearance of images in one of the interlocutors gives the other (and even more so the attentive observer) objective data for certain reasons. A legal worker must learn to manage one's internal language.

The concept of standardization of legal terminology

One should view legal language standardization in the postmodern era as authorization under the established procedure of the thesaurus or other complex of the unified terms which can be used in standard or other legal acts. Thus, standardization can be considered as one of the types of terms standardization.

The issues in question also appeal to the educational process since legal education acts as one of the factors influencing the course of civilization process, not least because of nurturing social intelligence in future lawyers. The identification of factors in legal education and culture, which influence the basic changes in the educational system, promotes the revision of habitual characteristics and norms of educational activity of future legal experts.

The principles of legal education development in the 21st century are studied in a multi-disciplinary manner by means of general theoretical (philosophical and culturological) and special (pedagogical, sociological, empirical) analysis. It allows applying the heuristic potential of various culturological approaches (axiological, cultural and anthropological) to reveal

the axiological orientations and standards of culture defining innovations in legal education (Bylia, 2000).

Functioning in legal texts of legal vocabulary, improvement of their terminological systems in the postmodern era

The functioning of legal lexicon in judicial texts shows that its linguistic status varies, and its extent in jurisprudence or any specific sublanguage might change. It may differ in semantic meaning; it may be used as a generic term to model other sematic realization and development of systemic correlations in the legal sublanguage.

The current development of humanities and natural sciences indicates the need to improve their terminology systems. Therefore, such aspects as formation, linguistic characteristics, semantics, derivative processes and functional stylistic features of the legal terminology are currently relevant.

In this regard, in the postmodern era one should pay particular attention to using the legal terminology along with the jurisprudential terminology, in particular, in legal acts, agreements and other documents containing juridical recommendations, requirements and regulations under the greater integration between countries and the establishment of international connections (Hochul, 2020).

It must be noted that the international integration and evolution in terms of further reconsideration of basic legal notions (first of all, the notions concerning rights, freedoms and responsibilities of people; legal relationships at the level of the state/citizenship) highlights the social-linguistic factor in this context (Fergyuson, 2000; Fage, 2000). Indeed, human and civil rights define one's status in society. At the same time, they contribute to carrying out activities by a person in different social areas and satisfying citizens' needs and interests. Social determination denominates the state's role and significance in protection and realization of constitutional human rights and freedoms.

The correlation between the state's status and the realization of human rights and freedoms is defined by the level of freedom and democracy in the society. The state's political discourse in the human rights area is an argument of safeguarding / not safeguarding interests.

Given the above, it becomes possible :

- to acknowledge the correlation between clearness and semantics of the legal language depending on the legal picture of the world and the context of available social-political experience in today's developed democracies;

- to represent a contrastive analysis of the notion, essence and structure of human/citizen's rights and freedoms in the context of the latest politological and legal approaches;
- to consider the main concept of the democratic theory which views human/citizen's rights as a basic factor of democracy generation and development both at national and international levels, which will make it possible to formulate the unified international legal discourse;
- to analyze the lingua-cognitive paradigm of the legal sublanguage in correlation with the concept of political, social-economic and cultural rights as a special group of human rights; the concept of the citizen;
- to conduct a comparative analysis of the correlation between the juridical interpretation of basic legal notions and the understanding of today's democratic law-governed social states in the jurisprudence (Oleszko, A., Pastuszko, 2014).

The evolution of the legal sublanguage is determined by the results of certain approaches. A systemic approach enables one to consider the notions of a human being, human/citizen rights in contemporary democracies as a linguistic and extra-linguistic continuity in the law discourse. An institutional approach aims to identify and study the institutes contributed to define the notions of a human being / legal entity / citizen. An anthropological approach allows one to design a semantic model of basic legal notions, applying a diachronic analysis of incipient formation and evolvement of human rights system to meet individual needs determined by nature.

Given the level of lexicographical processing of legal sublanguage notions, the current legal thought should consider the specifications of cognitive and ideological understanding, as well as relevant verbalization within the implementation of democracy. In particular, professional training of prospective lawyers which seeks to filiate and semantize legal terms should rely on the results from studies on freedom and democracy based on the estimation of political rights and civil liberties. The structural-semantic analysis of basic legal terms associated with the human/citizen rights framework allows concluding that the standards of freedom and democracy from the perspective of legal context is not identical. Thus, the rights framework under consideration must take into account the features of legal hermeneutics in socio-legal context of the so-called free, partially free and not-free countries (Bihun, 2002).

The legal term is a word or word collocation conducive to detachment of some legalistic analysis object, its individualization and identification among others. In the meantime, it is socio-cultural and

political code, which creates and extents visions of national, mental and social features typical for the legal sublanguage (Honcharenko, 2010).

This article views the lexicographical processing of the legal sublanguage as linguo-cognitive correlation of a juridical term and its further verbalization via related systemic interrelation of the legal terms. This approach to considering the legal verbalized field indicates an innovative model of bi- and multilingual translation legal dictionary that might shift the format of professional training for prospective lawyers / economists as polyglots in a context of intercultural legal discourse.

Another view on professional training of prospective lawyers / economists and their legal competence in the postmodern era is based on the criterion for the juridical information pragmatic appropriateness / inappropriateness, especially in light of the health-promoting aspect of a prospective legislator's personality.

As part of linguistic consideration of the legal sublanguage's systematicity, it is essential to specify the peculiarities of establishment and evolution of the national and international legal terminologies, to reveal productive lexico-semantic processes in the contemporary term formation of the law language, to analyze typical models of term formation and motivation of term elements' semantic in the legal sublanguage and to justify the correlation between extra- and intralingual factors in forming the peculiarities of national languages' terminological systems peculiarities in the context of the establishment of the legal sublanguage within the compared societies (Davyidova, 2007).

The study on the establishment of verbalized legal consciousness within extra- and intralingual motivation allows one to substantiate the scientific concept on the patterns in the intellectualization of the national standard language represented by the legal terminological system, as well as the development of the current international legal sublanguage.

Differentiation and classification of legal sublanguage units for postmodern understanding of legal discourse

The systematicity of language is primarily seen in the available lexical and semantic groups and the ways of realizing systemic (synonymic / antonymous / hyponymic) relations. In this regard, in the postmodern era both separate paradigms and paradigmatic relations need to be the aspect of studying the lexical system of the legal sublanguage. This will allow one to differentiate and classify its units, as well as define some patterns in the structure and functioning of words and lexical and semantic groups defining today's understanding of law discourse.

Given that legal concepts include the information of both supranational and partially national and cultural character, they need linguo-cognitive, sociocultural and lingual and philosophical comments, especially in the international translation practice. According to the international coordination of the standard, the qualification frame of the translator involves the separate direction of professional training, that is the training of legal translators. It leads to relevant requirements to linguo-cognitive, component and social-linguistic analysis of the legal sublanguage.

The linguo-cognitive analysis of the legal sublanguage assumes the observation on structural-semantic features of a concept, taking into account nuclear meaning which defines further semantic realization, as well as synchronous and diachronic semantic profile of legal concept development and further verbalization of semantic shades.

The linguo-cognitive analysis of the legal sublanguage in the postmodern era is based on understanding the legal term in a correlative manner with its legal concept as a primary element of legal knowledge that serves as its sign (language) model presented in sound and alphabetic forms. The concept, as well as its internal contents, volume and structure, serves as the logico-semantic basis for constructing terminological value in the form of the definition which generalizes the most essential signs and interrelations of the legal phenomenon.

A linguo-cognitive approach in the postmodern era allows differentiating semantic realization of language designations of the same concept which covers such synonyms as "a doublet" and "a conditional equivalent". The synonymous nominations for designation of a certain concept demand clearer understanding that defines the expediency of describing a semantic difference between them by specifying similar terms in regulations.

At the same time, the linguo-cognitive analysis allows one to study the internal structure of language units for designating law-related concepts, which are the object of this research. Importantly, the research relies on semantic groups of units for designating: 1) general legal concepts (rights, freedoms, duties) 2) legal entities; 3) experts in legal activities; 4) crime; 5) punishment; 6) legal documents; 7) legal proceedings; 8) property relations.

The cognitive analysis of legal terms is mainly aimed at describing and systematizing the conceptual picture and cognitive mechanisms which influence its formation and define potentially possible use of legal terms: 1) functioning of legal names in mental lexicon; 2) forms and functions of legal concepts; 3) ways (purely paradigmatic) of organizing legal concepts in legal

frames based on the unified designs of knowledge about their contacts with extra-linguistic carriers (Zhalinskiy, 2009).

Given the opposition between conceptual and linguistic legal pictures of the world, the component analysis allows one to define correlation degree between concept and value. It is also essential to consider the following regularity. The conceptual picture of the world represents a certain set of information provided in legal concepts, and the main aspect for the linguistic legal picture of the world is the legal knowledge fixed in words and phrases of the specific legal sublanguage. The principle of distinguishing between two kinds of pictures remains accurate. Indeed, the elements of the first one include the meaning of language units for designating a legal concept, while the units of the second one make notions. The linguistic legal picture of the world is more mobile and differentiated than the conceptual one and directly reflects those changes and reorganizations happening in society. This article considers the tendency towards the international conformity in the understanding of basic legal concepts. At the same time, the informatization of all spheres of society defines the requirements for methods of determining the markers which differentiate professional information, pragmatically expedient within the Internet hypertext, in the content of professional training for future lawyers, as well as ways of forming the scientific legal picture of the world. The linguistic legal picture of the world is characterized by the gaps caused by its fragmentariness. They are especially noticeable when matching legal sublanguages (Klochko, 2009).

It must be noted that categorial legal concepts are verbalized by both lexical and grammatical means and cultural ones by lexical means only since they resemble the substance which can be comprehended in both concrete and abstract manner. Respectively, it is vital to consider a cultural context in the understanding of a legal concept.

In the postmodern era the study of linguo-cognitive correlations between legal concepts at the present stage of information socio-cultural reality was conducted using methods of describing and investigating legal concepts, the profiling theory, the theory of vertical syntactic fields, the theory of the conceptual analysis for detecting the deep, explicitly expressed characteristics of a name (gestalts) and the theory of a vertical context.

In the structure of a legal concept, one can allocate the main body and the periphery. The main body includes the dictionary meanings of a particular lexeme which is a concept name. The periphery means subjective experience, various pragmatic components of a nuclear lexeme, connotation and association. The main body and pre-nuclear zone mainly represent

universal and nationwide knowledge, while the periphery shows individual one.

Thus, *the conceptual legal fund* allows one to decode the legal picture of the world based on supranational and national factors and solve those issues related to forming the lexical fund of comparable lexemes, developing methods of analyzing the studied nationally designated markers, studying the ways by which the legal sublanguage in its units embodies, keeps and broadcasts culture, as well as modelling legal knowledge through a comprehensive analysis of the legal sublanguage.

The social-linguistic analysis also considers the background discourse in sense of a legal concept. On the one hand, background knowledge allows recreating legal knowledge known to both the lawyer and the legal entity. It should be familiar to the legal entity for the purpose of the legal dialogue's taking place between the first and the second (the concept of the legal relations "*state / citizen"*). On the other hand, the level of *linguo-cultural comparisons* assumes the procedures of identifying common and distinctive characteristics in the legal sublanguage and cultures of various national linguo-cultural communities that found their linguo-cognitive frame (Scott, 2017).

To identify semantic volume of the legal nomination and the place which it takes in the legal sphere of a certain language and cultural society, it is vital to perform the following procedures:

1) to define a reference situation to which the considered legal nomination belongs and perform this operation on its basis in the case of a legal context;

2) to define the place of the considered legal nomination in the linguistic legal picture of the world and the linguistic legal consciousness of the nation with the help of encyclopedic and linguistic dictionaries;

3) to address etymology to take into account its features;

4) to include various contexts into the analysis since dictionary interpretations provide only general ideas on the meaning of the word and encyclopedic dictionaries on its concept;

5) to correlate the received results to the analysis of associative communications within key legal names (the main body of a legal concept).

The current global information network is premised on information technology (IT) and determines organizational-technological areas in the development of society. Thereby, the information network acts as the organizational and technological foundation of today's civilization.

The history of human civilization has been changing in the context of digital network communications, on the one hand, and social, cultural, educational and political transformations, on the other hand. Information

modernization and reorganization in all social spheres determine the development of the social system based on the complex and comprehensive knowledge related to structural and semantic information development (Etzioni, 1995; Muller, 1995). This raises the matter of differentiation between objective and axiological scientific knowledge, which encourages one to generate new ideas on the universe and the laws of its structure. These laws exactly contribute to further development in various scientific fields (humanitarian, natural, social, technical, physical and mathematical) and information perceived as coevolutionary basis of the information civilization in the context of its social / socializing role in the information society (Ivantsov, 2020).

Also, there is a conflict between the relevance of scientific knowledge which determines further development of the industry and the excessive knowledge which contains hyperlinks and lacks thematic substantive information.

The conflict is due to the fact that informational processes affect the course of spiritual and cultural social life of an individual state and the humanity as a whole. Also, they define cultural paradigms of representatives of today's information civilization.

With regard to humanitarian information, this article means the paradigm shift of one's cultural life. On the plus side, there is widespread computer-assisted translation software, which attributes to intercultural communicational exchange and ensures broad cultural understanding. On the minus side, however, too much information can be recognized beyond the interiorization of its aesthetic perception and axiological orientations.

In the postmodern era, humanitarian education of prospective lawyers and economists at the realization of their professional qualifications, as well as at "the third age" stage, should be based on an axiological approach. This approach allows one to consider information processing, taking into account relevant criteria, and thus identify true cultural values, rather than declared ones. These criteria determine further development of an "internal universe" in general and a prospective specialist's values, in particular. This should help one to distinguish information resources on the ground of reasonable and expert estimate from the perspective of their relevance / non-relevance to the values and moral reflection of today's information culture, rather than their veritas / non veritas.

Since traditionally globalization is characterized as financial economic phenomenon, cultural forms make it possible to reveal a wider range of processing and developing economic, linguistic, legal information.

This kind of linguistic information (the so-called "professional language") is used to serve economic and legal scientific fields (Hochul, 2020).

In conditions of informational and educational environment, didactic support should contain cultural, moral and spiritual information since culture takes life-altering position and determines the strategy for society development.

Thematic availability of information should correlate to the public point of view and the code of ethics, which can be associated with the protection of individual rights, responsibility for expressed thoughts and articulated visions in economic and juridical fields. Fast information exchange makes it more likely available to the public. Consequently, professional information in the information society should be presented to avoid offsetting of cultural and worldview uniqueness of a society, which is affiliated with a moral imperative.

The problem of a moral imperative's congruity that appeared at the time of contemporary civilization's development is in its humanistic mission. This means that society development should correlate to the designed codex and contribute to one's further development, successful socialization and values interiorization (Mulgan, 2017; Sandel, 1992; Zainudin, & Awal, 2012). Thematic field must be classified according to the primary cultural and worldview uniqueness inherent in traditional societies and related to the juridically accepted moral paradigm which is important to the development of prospective specialists' professional competence. The term "traditional societies" should be understood as the nationally specified framework of moral evolution's dynamics and realization of its creative role by the society, inter alia associated with multiculturalism and tolerance of other societies' achievements (Klochko, 2009).

All of the foregoing leads one to the conclusion that it is essential to address culture determination by the moral paradigm, as well as the socio-cultural process within which the essential prerequisite of the world market, politics and production development is political, informational, juridical and economic reality that considerably influences specialist's worldview.

A step-by-step description of a critical approach to professional information (juridical and economic) related to some subject-specific competence implies cultural openness. On the other hand, it is important to apply the limit criterion not to distort the meaning and value of general existence, as well as the meaning of professional existence.

This article regards this socio-cultural process as dialectic since globalization in all spheres reflects the transnational social connections and

thematic information spaces, devaluing local cultures, to a certain extent and creating supranational subcultures.

Such a complex and multilevel relational system reveals the scope of globalization according to spatial principle, as well as temporal one. The latter allows forecasting the dynamics of sociopolitical changes, the stability of such changes and the coherence of computer networks and interactive communications.

Information technologies for interiorization of the reflected value of economic and legal constants in the postmodern era

The contemporary educational space is largely driven by the 21st century information technologies developing general and specific competences within the qualification framework. These technologies greatly influence the organization of training towards the increasing self-processing of specific information by applying intellectual work technologies.

However, there is simultaneously a contradiction which lies in gradual neglect of moral values declared in the world and national interpretation of socioeconomic reality of moral values in the information era. Moreover, the rapidity of dialogization via computer-based media deteriorates the value of face-to-face communication, to a certain extent, and causes the vacuum of business communication axiology. Both the role and importance of professional competence reflection is also decreasing. The informational and educational environment of prospective specialists, first of all, should ensure the moral-social integrity of their personality, namely, the maturity of personal architectonics, coherency of moral judgments and internalization of self-reflected values of economic and juridical constants, which are constituted on axiological achievements of the information civilization. Actually, it implies the correlation between moral maturity of prospective economists / lawyers and the quality of their professional training (Zhalinskiy, 2009).

Nowadays, the Internet is a kind of the postmodern lifestyle quintessence which determines the philosophical and anthropological specific. In particular, the following trends influence on the minds of prospective specialists in the postmodern era:

- the under-developed holistic worldview and moral ethical discourse of economic / juridical spheres (the perception of the world not as a whole; mosaic thinking as the way of conceiving the reality of economics and law);
- a polysemantic model of reality formation, where semantic is implemented through appeal, hypertext reference, instantaneous switch from

one information to another often not related to the previous one neither in-context nor ideologically (for example, the comment referring to theoretical aspect of such notions as "personality", "rights and responsibilities of an individual", "humaneness", "the state");

- the development of two realities in one's consciousness: the first one is informational, which transforms the information (broadcasting, combining, copying, eliminating); the second one is real characterized as diametrically opposed.

Thus, the awareness of economic and juridical thought quintessence, as well as the determination and deduction of values of fundamental notions represented in today's economics and jurisprudence, transforms the standards of morality in the information environment. In addition, the interiorization of values is true if one realizes its meaningfulness in the sociopolitical world. The philosophical process is rather long-term since it requires reconsideration of personal axiological paradigms and reconciliation of the given moral decision and one's life moral imperative.

The information network is regarded as both the community of people connected to the network and information technologies. Therefore, one can conclude that the Internet will become an organizational technological foundation of the informational community in the future. Given that morality is determined by social cultural objectives, one can declare the close relationship between economic, sociopolitical and moral goals of society development. The choice of moral priorities has become more complicated because of excessive polysemantic information that represents the reality of different social and cultural worlds simultaneously. Among other things this means that there is the trend of moral and sociopolitical pluralism. Consequently, it makes almost pointless to commit a moral act or make an effort to its thorough understanding (Davyidova, 2007).

The information support for professional training of prospective economists and lawyers in the postmodern era appeals to the information space based on economic and juridical culture of today's civilization and reveals an eclectic world picture (the concept of correlations between subjective economic / juridical activity; a citizen / the state; rights / responsibilities of a subject as a person or legal entity). The analysis of this world picture allows drawing the following conclusions: the described picture does not demonstrate the strict hierarchy of values and, accordingly single-valued morality. In other words, prospective economists and lawyers face the problem of "moral pluralism" which may partially neutralize moral norms. Thus, the format of professional training should include developing

such an information system which can provide substantial, meaningful data and justifying norms and criteria for human activities' assessment which will allow one to manage economic and juridical processes in the future and influence self-actualization and culture (Diamond, 1992; Muller, 1995).

The current situation with excessive information, to a certain extent, erases a clear boundary between objective and subjective, verified and not verified, where the conflict between material and ideal is meaningless but continues to exist.

In this regard, professional training of prospective economists and lawyers should be based on:

- the priority of objective and open search, as well as an active dialogue between students and teachers on an equal footing;
- the focus on a moral dialogue, rather than a law as an instrument for establishing values;
- the definition of values which must be developed and interiorized (it concerns values which define the value of human's life and promote full realization of personal potential);
- the consideration of the fact that the impact of information and IT on mentality could result in twofold character, that is why the didactic support must contain core provisions as for studying discipline in economic / juridical spheres;
- the acceptance of the fact that the development of communication technologies in the information space determines complex assimilation and intersubjectivity of intercultural cooperation and sociocultural architectonics of different states (with their values, sense interpretation, culture and history of economics and law establishment); the identification of a negative trend towards smoothing, averaging and simplifying general economic / juridical culture, which puts forward the requirements for critical analysis of professional information offered to prospective specialists in economics and law (Klochko, 2009).

The component analysis of structural-semantic characteristics of thematic economic / juridical information could serve as an example. This analysis suggests that prospective specialists possess a well-developed competence in the area of language, which implies proficiency in the term base, including existing globalization trends in sociopolitical and economic life, the predominance of an assonant and constructive juridical dialogue in the context of fundamental notions. The complexity of juridical / economic terms results from the development of economic / legal though and scientific pictures demonstrating the progress of the global thought.

Given that vocabulary shifts in the juridical / economic sublanguages influence systemic relations, there are some examples of terms acquiring new meanings. In turn, it results in the emergence of new similar meanings in other semantically related words causing systemic unions and continuation of parallel meanings (Bodio et al., 2011).

In the context of systemic unions one can single out an archiseme which defines general properties of a certain word-class; a hyperseme which determines a common seme for two or more lexical items in a synonymic chain; a hyposeme which contrasts the lexical items to each other.

The lexico-semantic system is based on paradigmatical and syntagmatic relations.

Paradigmatical relations are immediate linear relations between units in terms of meaning similarity or opposition. Particularly, four groups can be identified: 1) similarity (synonymity); 2) opposition (antonymy); 3) inclusion (hyponymy); 4) relations of intersubordination and partitivity.

The lexico-semantic system is based on three main fundamental types of relations; they are paradigmatical, syntagmatic and epydigmatical. Due to the persistence of paradigmatical and syntagmatic relations, in particular, words opposition, gender permanency, words' co-occurrence, the lexico-semantic system of the language is unique. Moreover, it can act as the factor of juridical / economic culture.

Recently, much has been done to regulate legal terminology, annihilate terminological synonymy and meaning ambiguity. Most dictionaries include the context examples to avoid the misuse of terms (Brandes, 1988; Buhbinder, & Rozanov, 1975; Latyshev, & Semenova, 2008; Tatarinov, 2007).

Pragmatic implementation of the terminology in question in current international juridical / economic paradigms concerns monographic texts, scientific articles, reference sources, documents, business papers, agreements. Juridical terminology acquires some specifications and stylistic peculiarities based on the functioning genre (Hochul, 2020).

The main difficulty of using juridical / economic lexis consists in expressing relevant meaning of the word using the legal language in the texts. One may now consider the interpretations of a juridical term "*law*" that is a fundamental for prospective economists and lawyers. The Ukrainian Criminal Procedural Code defines the term in that manner: "Law is the system of compulsory rules of conduct established and legalized by the state and provided by its executive branch" (Banchuk et al., 2013, p. 767).

"Civil infraction is an unlawful act (activity or inactivity) of a person able to work, for which the person can be arraigned on a criminal charge" (Banchuk, Kuybida, & Khavronyuk, 2013, p. 57).

The syntagmatic relations of the analyzed notion have been formed with the speech type specifiers, such as *civil / political / economic / social / cultural rights*. The civil and political law has attracted particular attention in terms of legal codification and court's interpretation in the sphere of human rights in the international legislation. They are more common for public consciousness in comparison with economic, social and cultural rights.

Structural and semantic characteristics of the concept "right" cover the subject of consideration (for instance, the right for fair judicial proceedings / the right for the equal relation / the right for life / the voting right / the right not to be the object of the discrimination). From the point of view of semantic content and judicial value of the noted rights, civil and political rights in the limits of national and international practices may be the objects of administrative violation, the means of compensation in a judicial proceeding and consideration within the existing judicial mechanisms.

The realization of civil and political rights protection is based on the concept of a citizen, namely, a person belonging to the certain country, where he or she has a corresponding legal status (certain rights and duties) / and correlates himself or herself with it.

The juridical semantic aspect defines the concept of a citizen as general (patrimonial) concept, whereas an individual (specific) concept correlates with the notion of the civic stand, which shows itself in formed civil values (a civic attitude towards different social phenomena and processes subject to the interests of the society and the state). The civic stand is the correlate of the formed citizenship, that is the descriptive of formation of a citizen as a socialized person through the system of social relations.

It is advisable to consider the concept of a citizen with the accordance of today's multicultural reality in the network of thematic comparative discourse (international standards of human rights protection / human rights protection in Ukraine).

Economic and social rights are essentially accepted as optional, secondary and, thereby, not obligatory to be executed and considered in a judicial proceeding. Accordingly, the structure of one's legal framework should include the rights in different semantic ratios, in which the sememe indicating one's actualization as a citizen and the one who is free to exercise the rights in a society has different intensification characteristics (Bihun, 2002).

It is obvious that the codification of such notions as civil and political rights requires further improvement for the sake of transparent implementation of legal actions, delineation of the legalized field of one's activity as a subject of economic and social activity. Thus, further development of notions of specific definitions are connected, first of all, with the reconsideration of the personality concept in today's international practice, in which one of the significant factors is multiculturalism.

Thus, the acquisition of the law concept involves the analysis of nuclear and peripheral components which indicates such cognitive descriptors as:

1) the measures of freedom, equality and justice in compliance with social, group and individual interests (will) of the population of the country; 2) the rules of the citizen's behaviour (compulsory, formally defined, established by the state, guaranteed and provided by it); 3) the systems of norms (rules of behaviour), which express the will of the people (the dominated part of the population); 4) the systems of norms, which regulate social relations.

It is recommended to analyze the basic meaning within general legal concepts (law, state, statehood, right, duty, citizen), as well as the notions defining the patrimonial sign concerning others (for example, a person at law, crime / punishment).

The modelling of professional communicative situations, which involves the use of the term "citizen", can cover such areas in performing production functions, solving typical professional problems and applying professional abilities and subject-specific competences: the exercise of rights – the ability to study, analyze and evaluate the situation, plan and solve operational-tactical tasks, classify legal relations in a proper way; the supervision – the ability to determine the boundaries of legal personality of individuals and legal entities, civil associations, forms and spheres of its realizations and ensure the exercise of human rights within the Constitution; law-making – the ability to analyze competence of the law-making subject.

Human rights are safeguarded within a democratic model which reveals certain characteristic features at the level of the cognitive and conceptual paradigm. This implies defining current acts of officials as the subjects safeguarding human rights of citizens: the real power granted to officials, some of whom are elected, and others are appointed. Accordingly, non-responsible forces within the country (military forces) and foreign troops cannot be considered as the authorities (Honcharenko, 2010).

Given that citizen rights are defined by the Constitution, the concept of constitutionalism specifies certain limits of executive power, responsibility

for observance of this procedure to other state institutes (independent court, parliament, the institute of the Commissioner for Human Rights). In turn, it indicates the extension at the level of the legal concept "constitutionalism", within which hyponymic interrelations display the existing ideas on citizen rights, their specific equivalence, as well as logical and thematic correlation between nationality and any institute ensuring the observance of citizen rights.

Defining different types of human rights, one can determine cognitive science which concerns the correlation between the social institutes and the possibility of realizing corresponding rights. Indeed, constitutionalism towards the realization of human rights stipulates the lack of restrictions in the expression of its interests in political process and in the use of language and culture peculiar to cultural, ethnic, religious and other minorities. It was already mentioned that multiculturalism is perceived as a social and political phenomenon of today's civilization. Cultural background is usually defined as autochthonic and self-sufficient, equivalent to the rights of citizens being the representatives of different cultural background.

The concept of cultural autochthony is compared with the notion of the right to organize autonomous associations, movements and groups, which declare the representation of interests and values of citizens.

The linguo-cognitive analysis of such concepts as "law", "right" and "citizen" allows one to generalize the mechanisms of expression and presentation of citizens' interests and values. In the context of intercultural discourse, it is about the legalization of rights of citizens-members from the corresponding public associations. It is also possible to single out a functional equivalent when the objectives of unity and unambiguity of the legal language are achieved. It should be realized in the domestic (Ukrainian) and international legal system of terms: firstly, in the process of further rulemaking and, secondly, in the process of applying norms, in particular, in administrative and legal practice (Bylia, 2000).

It leads to the requirements of clearness and unambiguity which laws and regulations must meet. The role of law in democratic society is dominant nowadays, and the verbalization of legal concepts should be adequate to the development of public relations.

Professional training of future lawyers / economists involves project activities aimed at implementing analytical activity concerning the definition of alternative information resources to which citizens have politically free access. Analytical statement allows compiling the register of thematic headings covered by mass media which highlight these or those aspects of civil rights.

Fundamental freedoms (of religion, thinking, discussion, language, publications, meetings, demonstrations and petitions) under a discursive manner of the legal language include the concepts of religious affiliation and specifics of the world outlook. At the international level, however, one can speak about the correlation between religious outlook and the right to identify the position of a representative of linguistic culture.

Political equality of citizens before the law, as well as protection of individual and group freedoms of the independent and fair judicial system, involves linguistic correlation concerning the legal system of protection. In each separate case, the identification of semantic equivalents, historical approach to their studies and due caution in their use are of paramount importance (Kaplan, 1996; Etzioni, 1995, Nersesyancz, 1997). A terminological variety in departmental acts is caused by the fact that the number of legal documents has increased quickly enough recently. The legal industry covers (sometimes entirely; more often without changes) the elements of regulating the legal system and an external (verbal) form inherent in the allied, related industries of the law, with all their advantages and shortcomings, in particular, terminological and, respectively, synonymic ones (for example, the out-of-staff consul – the honorary consul, to detain on offense – to record offense).

In the postmodern era, the international legal paradigm correlates at the legislative level, where the legal discourse ensures the accurate use of terminological lexicon, which is about the understanding of citizens' protection from unreasonable arrest, exile, terror, tortures and excessive intervention in their private life not only by the state but also the organized non-state force (Oborotov, Yu. M., Zavalniuk, V. V., Dudchenko, et al., 2015).

The above-mentioned concepts should be considered within the established international context since integration advances unique demands of unilateral protection of human rights within the bounds of the planet.

Within terminological correlation one can consider such signs of legal discourse as accuracy and consistency. On the one hand, legal sublanguage appeals to neutral international defendants (legality / legitimacy; counselor / defender; lawyer / attorney). At the level of legal concepts, it is about both synonymy (doubling) and paronymy of terminological compliances.

Paronymy corresponds to language processes of homonymy and synonymy. Paronyms are characterized by partial phonetic coincidence, and, therefore, they are close to homonyms in respect of expression. Given that paronyms correlate to meaning, they are close to synonyms in respect of

content. At the same time, paronyms differ from synonyms since they correlate with each other through word-formation correlation in the structure of a patronymic couple or a row.

The article considers the functioning of substandard units connected with non-distinction of paronyms' meanings at the level of the language system, when confusion of semantics is not caused by the influence of another language, as well as at the interlanguage level, when the influence of interference is a cause of error.

The ignorance of lexemes' semantics and the phonetic similarity act as the reasons of a lexical mistake in case of paronymic messages. It leads to the violation of such communicative and stylistic feature of speech as accuracy.

Conclusions

The article presents the need to update the speech of lawyers in postmodern society; the notion of standardization of legal terminology, functioning of legal vocabulary in legal texts, improvement of their terminological systems in the postmodern era is given.

The authors present differentiation and classification of legal sublanguage units for postmodern understanding of legal discourse. The advantages of information technologies for the interiorization of the reflected value of economic and legal constants in the postmodern era are described.

Informatization and globalization of society require objective and axiological differentiation of scientific knowledge in the postmodern era which contributes to further development of ideas on the law operation and better understanding of rights and duties of people both in the territory of a certain country and at the international level. It is also important to further define the concept of legislation, as well as the laws defining further developments in different types of scientific industries (humanitarian, natural, social, technical, physical and mathematical) and information which is perceived as the co-evolutionary beginning of information civilization in the context of their social and socializing role in information society.

The understanding of society legalization in the postmodern era determines accuracy in the appreciation of legal terms defined as words or phrases used in the legislation, which differ in substantial unambiguity and functional stability. This is a verbal definition of a legal concept through which the content of regulations is expressed and fixed.

An important feature of legal terminology in the postmodern era is its systematicity, namely, the internal coherence caused by logic of the law

itself. The system organization of legal terms is shown as concerning content (the legal terminology reflects the system of scientific concepts) and expression, but on condition of the defining role of content.

The development of terminology transpositions, in particular the entry of legal language into legal discourse, is observed in international legal language sphere in which one can observe the establishment the legal terminology system absorbing the terminology of the legal sublanguage.

An inextricable link between legal concepts and corresponding terms is shown in the fact that sorting legal language is impossible without rather deep scientific development of legal concepts, their logical analysis and exact definition. The results of this research demonstrate that the issues of legal terminology functioning are relevant in various aspects: linguistic, discourse-related, social and legal ones.

The polysemy of legal terms acts as the result of difficult term-processes in the system, the phenomenon of the secondary nomination of the definitely outlined concept in relation to extra linguistic features of term-notions (the search for optimum semantic adequacy; the direct connections between word semantics and scientific ideas, schools, directions and theories).

Functioning correlation is the basis for creating the system of functional and stylistic synonymy and, at the same time, is a criterion for identifying the system and structural links of synonyms in law sublanguage.

The article also reveals a contextual aspect of studying antonymy in legal texts. In a certain context, antonyms can be only those terms, which have the opposite meaning in professional language.

Therefore, it is essential to conduct further functional and structural analysis on the selection of terms from the set of signs of the language system, justify prospects of Ukrainian legal terms' functioning, study their formal and semantic structure, develop classifications of legal sublanguage terms, consider the issues of improvement, unification and standardization of terminology systems in order to sort national and international legal terms.

Acknowledgement

Linguo-cognitive modelling of legal sublanguage: practice-focused aspect

The first author's contribution

The theoretical and practical significance of the problem of lexicographic processing of legal terms on the basis of their linguo-cognitive interrelations with legal concepts is substantiated in order to outline new

legal and political worldview realities, relevant models of legal practice. The basis for further development of the linguistic and cultural paradigm in Ukrainian / Russian, German and English legal sublanguages is worked out.

The second author's contribution

The relation of semantic content of legal language depending on formation legal picture of the world is established and disclosed on specific examples of legal discourse, as well as the context of the relevant socio-political experience of modern developed democracies (citizen, right / duty, democratic value and their legal interpretation in the legal field).

The third author's contribution

The author has studied typological features of legal concepts that are relevant in cognitive base of the modern international legal field; and has described algorithms taken into account in the process of affiliation and semantization of legal terms.

The fourth author's contribution

Functional and pragmatic features of legalization terms actualization in legal communication are determined; linguistic and linguo-legal knowledge of international legal discourse is deepened.

The fifth author's contribution

The author has characterized legal discourse in the conditions of deepening integration of the countries and international relations (multiculturalism), which (discourse) acquires functioning of legal terminology in combination with legal terminology acts, in particular in legal documents, agreements, works that contain certain legal recommendations, requirements and provisions.

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