КИЇВСЬКИЙ СТОЛИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ імені БОРИСА ГРІНЧЕНКА

ISSN 2412-2491 (Online)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.28925/2311-2425.2025.24

STUDIA PHILOLOGICA

ФІЛОЛОГІЧНІ СТУДІЇ

Науковий журнал

Друкується з грудня 2012 р.
Виходить двічі на рік

Випуск 24

Мовні системи у динаміці

Київ•2025

Засновник:
Київський столичний університет імені Бориса Грінченка

Друкується з грудня 2012 р.
Виходить двічі на рік
Індексується у Index Copernicus, Google Scholar,
Національною бібліотекою України імені В.І. Вернадського

Журнал включено до Переліку наукових фахових видань України категорії "Б"
(Наказ Міністерства освіти і науки України № 1166 від 23.12.2022)

Журнал підтримує політику відкритого доступу

Адреса засновника: вул. Бульварно-Кудрявська, 18/2, м. Київ, 04053
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Офіційний сайт: http://studiap.kubg.edu.ua

Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Київського столичного університету імені Бориса Грінченка
(протокол № 5 від 29 травня 2025 р.)

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Бутко Н. Г. Ідіоми з семантикою негативної оцінки ментальних здібностей людини в англійській та іспанській мовах (англ.) 25

Бутко О. А. Міжнародно-правовий англомовний дискурс: поняття та основні особливості (англ.) 34

Вакуленко М. О. Прикладні та екзистенційні аспекти впровадження національного стандарту української латиниці 45

Гатіль Т. "Вічний стан аварійності": критичний дискурс-аналіз промови про найгірші дороги на Філіппінах (англ.) 61

Деменчук О.В. Епідигматичні аспекти перекладу: англійсько-українські відповідності (англ.) 81

Єсипенко Н.Г., Паладян Ю.С. Вживання алюзій в романі “Antkind” Чарлі Кауфмана: інтерпретативний когнітивно-дискурсний підхід 93

Жалко Д.Д. Маркування інтертекстуальності в художньому дискурсі XX століття 107

Ізотова Н.П., Жихарєва О.О. Інтердискурсивність художнього тексту: універсальні та ідіосинкратичні властивості 134

Колесник О.С. "Провісник хаосу": Семантична анатомія симулякра (англ.) 146

Крутько Т.В. Ґендерні стереотипи в англомовній рекламі 156

Марущак Н. А. Поетика Е.А. По в контексті міждисциплінарних досліджень 169

Мельник О. В., Кисельова І. І. Лексичні неологізми в англійській мові: формування, тенденції та культурний вплив (англ.) 183

Одинцова Г.С. Моделювання концепту СЛОВО в лінгвістичних афоризмах та образних висловах 194

Потапенко С.І., Андрійко В.І. Три роки війни – три новорічні звернення президента України: від ідей до словесних ефектів 207

Приходько А.М. Домінантні лексико-граматичні засоби стилістичного увиразнення текстів англо- та німецькомовних державних гімнів 223

Радецька С.В., Мілова О. Є. Метафора як прагматичний інструмент стилістичного увиразнення: когнітивний та перекладацький аспект (англ.) 244

Хобелія М. Морфологічний аналіз топонімів Самурзакано (англ.) 254

Чернікова О.І. Псевдотермінологія в науковій фантастиці: лексичні особливості та проблеми перекладу (англ.) 266

DOI https://doi.org/10.28925/2311-2425.2025.243
УДК 81'26

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DISCOURSE IN ENGLISH: ITS NOTION AND MAIN PECULIARITIES

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This research reveals international legal discourse peculiarities in semantic, pragmatic and stylistic aspects. The issue discussed includes international legal discourse distinction from related types of discourse – legal and diplomatic ones. International legal discourse was formed on the overlap of diplomatic and legal discourses. Thus, international legal discourse in English has such distinctive features as assimilation, institutionalization, prolixity, ambiguity, the use of Latinisms and French loanwords, impersonalization, excessive solemnity and politeness, the use of words associated with legal discourse including archaisms as well as legal terms, etc. Therefore, international legal discourse is an autonomous type of discourse that gradually changes and reveals the perspectives for the future research.

Keywords: *critical discourse analysis, international legal discourse, diplomatic discourse, legal discourse, loanwords.*

Бутко О. А. Міжнародно-правовий дискурс в англійській мові: поняття та основні особливості.

Представлене дослідження розкриває особливості міжнародно-правового дискурсу у семантичному, прагматичному та стилістичному аспектах. Проблемою для обговорення є розрізнення міжнародно-правового дискурсу від суміжних його видів – правового та дипломатичного. Міжнародно-правовий дискурс сформований на перетині дипломатичного та правового дискурсів. Таким чином, для обговорюваного типу дискурсу в англійській мові визначальними є такі риси, як асиміляція, інституціоналізація, багатослівність, двозначність, використання латинізмів та французьких запозичень, деперсоналізація, надмірна урочистість та ввічливість, використання слів, які асоціюються з правовим дискурсом, включаючи архаїзми та юридичні терміни тощо. Отже, міжнародно-правовий дискурс розглядаємо як окремий вид дискурсу, який поступово змінюється та відкриває перспективи для подальших досліджень.

Ключові слова: *критичний аналіз дискурсу, міжнародно-правовий дискурс, дипломатичний дискурс, правовий дискурс, запозичення.*

Introduction

The recent decades are characterized by the overwhelming globalization, a phenomenon that makes our world more interdependent and interwoven. This trend appeared after the end of the Second World War as a consequence of the numerous attempts to achieve sustainable peace. The UN and its agencies (UNESCO, UNICEF, ICAO, etc.) were created to serve this ambitious aim.

The international legal discourse de facto existed before the first international organizations formation but its modern version was designed in the second half of the 20th century. Nowadays international legal discourse is extremely important as it is essential for promoting peace, justice and democracy, for eliminating discrimination, starvation and poverty around the world. To meet this end there are six UN official languages (English, French, Chinese, Russian, Spanish and Arabic). Therefore, the international legal discourse study is relevant for linguists in any country (Gotti, 2008). English is applied as a source language for this article as it is considered to be this discourse prevalent language (Mowbray, 2014).

Theoretical Background.

Discourse studies including critical discourse analysis contributions are used in this paper (van Leeuwen, 1996; Butko, 2023). International legal discourse semantic, pragmatic and syntactic peculiarities are detected in this work. The contributions in related types of discourse, legal and diplomatic, are explored in order to achieve this aim. Maria Holtseva studied main diplomatic discourse peculiarities in her works (Kolesnyk & Holtseva, 2022; Holtseva, 2023). D'Acquisto explored main diplomatic discourse peculiarities concerning UN resolutions on the question of Palestine and Peter Goodrich distinguished basic legal discourse features (D'Acquisto, 2017; Goodrich, 1984). It is worth noting that there is an insufficient number of papers pertaining to international legal discourse itself (Azadbakht, 2019; Kravchenko, 2007; Kravchenko & Nikolska, 2020; Pozhar, 2021; Smolka & Pirker 2016).

Methods.

The critical discourse analysis, descriptive and comparative methods are used in this article.

The critical discourse analysis is crucial for defining international legal discourse as an autonomous and independent type of discourse (van Leeuwen, 1996; Butko & Butko, 2023).

The descriptive method is used to distinguish international legal discourse main features and peculiarities (Kolesnyk, 2018; Kopytina & Makhachashvili, 2021; Loma-Osorio, 2004; Makhachashvili & Bilyk, 2021).

The comparative method is applied in order to indicate differences and similarities between international legal discourse and two related types of discourse – legal and diplomatic ones (Makhachashvili & Bilyk, 2019; Holtseva, 2023).

Materials

The treaties are applied in this research in order to illustrate international legal discourse intrinsic peculiarities (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; United Nations Charter, 1945; United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982; Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961; Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969).

Results and Discussion. International legal discourse as a successor of diplomatic and legal ones

The international legal discourse includes modified features of two autonomous discourses – **legal** and **diplomatic** ones.

Legal discourse is characterized by such features as prolixity, use of specific terminology, including Latinisms, certain syntax and morphology rules, imperative character, institutionalization (Goodrich, 1984; Butko & Butko, 2023). Academic discussion concerning legal discourse simplification is still underway but remains nearly fruitless. Nevertheless, legal discourse permanently draws linguists' attention to its peculiarities. Moreover, there are many recent interdisciplinary studies pertaining to the law and its language interconnection (Whittaker, 2014; Coaguila, 2005; Dellavalle, 2017; Goy, 2022; Le Cheng & Machin, 2023)

Diplomatic discourse embodies ambiguity and precision at the same time. Precision is necessary to reach an agreement between the parties to the dispute. Ambiguity can be intentional as well as spontaneous because cultures and languages differ dramatically and even all-out use of English can't solve this issue completely (Scott, 2001:153-156)

Diplomacy has long been of interest to linguists. Hofstede (2001) considers Power Distance, Uncertainty Avoidance, Individualism/Collectivism, Masculinity/Femininity. Edward Hall and Mildred Hall (1990) explore important factors of intercultural discrepancies. They also outline two different levels for cultural differences which are: Low Context Cultures characterized by clear and

direct communication and High Context Cultures known by an implicit and indirect communication in which non-verbal communication and the manner of expression are important factors. American English, for instance, is defined by Low Context Cultures, meanwhile Arabic and Japanese are considered to be a High Context Cultures product (D'Acquisto, 2017).

Results and Discussion. International legal discourse main peculiarities

International legal discourse institutionalization means that this discourse is formed under the auspices of the international organizations. It is worth noting that any multilateral treaty is a result not only of diplomatic negotiations but of the international organization Secretariat meticulous work.

Assimilation in the form of collectivization is widely used in the international legal discourse:

All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development (Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

It is applied in this extract in order to emphasize the equality of all peoples on the international arena.

Prolixity expressed in detailed descriptions is an inherent part of international legal discourse. This feature is extremely important as misunderstanding is highly possible in the intercultural communication. Even English and Spanish native speakers often understand the same term in a different way (British English vs. American English; Peninsular Spanish vs. Latin American Spanish). This situation exists in all types of discourses but it is especially meaningful in the legal and international legal discourses. Therefore, prolixity can be exemplified by the legal definitions in the treaties:

(c) "full powers" means a document emanating from the competent authority of a State designating a person or persons to represent the State for negotiating, adopting or authenticating the text of a treaty, for expressing the consent of the State to be bound by a treaty, or for accomplishing any other act with respect to a treaty; (Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties).

Impersonalization including wide use of Passive Voice can be found in any international law instrument:

1. In localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight

baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. (Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).

Excessive solemnity is an international legal discourse peculiarity that implies its close ties with the diplomatic discourse. The treaty preamble is this feature basic instance.

The States Parties to the present Convention,
Considering the fundamental role of treaties in the history of international relations, Recognizing the ever-increasing importance of treaties as a source of international law and as a means of developing peaceful cooperation among nations, whatever their constitutional and social systems,…Have agreed as follows: (preamble of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties)

Latinisms and French borrowings are widely used in the international legal discourse. This international legal discourse feature is predetermined historically because on the one hand, Latin was a legal discourse language in Europe for a long time and, on the other hand, French had been known as a main diplomatic discourse language in Europe by the beginning of the 20th century. This international legal discourse peculiarity can be illustrated by many extracts from the modern treaties:

The text of a treaty is established as authentic and definitive: (a) by such procedure as may be provided for in the text or agreed upon by the States participating in its drawing up; or (b) failing such procedure, by the signature, signature ad referendum or initialling by the representatives of those States of the text of the treaty or of the Final Act of a conference incorporating the text (Article 10 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties).

1.The sending State must make certain that the agrément of the receiving State has been given for the person it proposes to accredit as head of the mission to that State. 2. The receiving State is not obliged to give reasons to the sending State for a refusal of agrément (Article 4 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations).

As we can see, a Latinism (*signature ad referendum*) is used in the former example and the French loanword (*agrément*) is applied in the latter one.

Moreover, international legal discourse is full of words derived from the legal discourse, both archaisms (*wherein, thereof,* etc.) and legal terms:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention (Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations).

Subject to this Convention, ships of all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea (Article 17 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).

Indetermination is a common feature for legal discourse as well as for international legal one. The individuals and groups are, as a rule, unspecified in all treaties:

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life (Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights).

At the same time international legal discourse creates categories. For instance, the UN Charter distinguishes category of peace-loving states affiliation to which is a precondition for the UN membership:

Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations (Article 4 of the UN Charter).

The list of the least developed countries can be considered a similar example. It is formed under the aegis of the UN and its agencies and includes the most vulnerable countries. There are numerous criteria that such countries must meet for the inclusion in this list as well as for the withdrawal from it, i.e. an income criterion, based on a three-year average estimate of the gross national income (GNI) per capita in the United States dollars; a human assets index (HAI), consisting of two sub-indices: a health sub-index and an education sub-index; an economic and environmental vulnerability index (EVI), consisting of two sub-indices: an economic vulnerability sub-index and an environmental vulnerability sub-index (UN list of least developed countries).

In fact, all countries can be divided into three unequal groups in the international legal discourse: the most developed countries, developing countries and the least developed countries.

The international legal discourse categorization is closely connected with its other prominent feature – ambiguity that sometimes transforms into the double standards policy (Zhang, 2015).

For instance, the peremptory norms of general international law (jus cogens) declared by the UN Charter are to some extent inconsistent. The territorial integrity and right to self-determination of peoples are contrary and such legal overlap leads to the tensions increase and new armed conflicts. Moreover, the Arab states reservations concerning human rights, in particular, women's rights, encourage international legal discourse fragmentation and disrespect. In particular, Bahrain interprets ICCPR Articles 3 (equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights), 18 (right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion) and 23 (rights concerning marriage and a family life) as not affecting the prescriptions of the Islamic Shariah.

International legal discourse is created through a system of mutual concessions and agreements. However, such agreements must not disrupt the international legal discourse fundaments. That's why the international legal discourse essential purpose is to further the balance between the universal order adherence and states' interests support.

The international legal discourse syntax is characterized by the complex and compound sentences prevalence. It is necessary in order to achieve the clarity and precision sufficient level. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is a prominent example of this feature.

From the pragmatic point of view international legal discourse has two main peculiarities. On the one hand, it regulates relations on the interstate level that allows to promote and restore international stability. On the other hand, international legal discourse persuades nation-states as well as their peoples to follow their commitments in good faith and restrain from using armed forces. Thus, it is crucially important to enhance awareness about international legal discourse. It can be a part of youth educational programs, school and university curricula. We should also take into account that both aspects are equally important since international legal discourse is legally binding but not compulsory in comparison with the legal discourse. It derives from the international legal discourse nature: nation-states are sovereigns and, as a result, they have legal immunity, i.e., they cannot be sued unless their prior permission was delivered (e.g., European Court of Human Rights or International Court of Justice jurisdictions). A similar example is the European Union creation: nation-states transferred a part of their sovereign rights to the supranational organization (e.g., the EU common monetary policy, its competition law).

In the present study it is emphasized for the first time that international legal discourse in English combines features of diplomatic as well as of legal discourse.

As the diplomatic discourse influences international legal discourse, the latter is characterized by wide use of French loanwords, ambiguity, categorization, excessive solemnity and politeness (D'Acquisto, 2017; Zhang, 2015).

Its peculiarities, such as institutionalization, prolixity, the use of Latinisms, some archaisms and legal terms are clearly inherent from the legal discourse (Goodrich, 1984).

Nevertheless, international legal discourse is *ipso facto* unique. Firstly, such its qualities as assimilation, impersonalization, indetermination, complex and compound sentences prevalence prove its autonomous nature. Secondly, international legal discourse has its own aims: to regulate relations on the interstate level and to persuade peoples and nations to promote peace and security all over the world.

Conclusions and Perspectives.

International legal discourse plays a significant role in the contemporary life. In fact, it was formed on the overlap of diplomatic and legal discourses. Thus, international legal discourse has such significant peculiarities as:

1. Assimilation, in particular, collectivization is used in order to indicate international legal discourse overwhelming character.
2. Institutionalization, i.e. UN and its agencies creation.
3. Prolixity, i.e. detailed descriptions.
4. Ambiguity sometimes leading to the double standards policy and even to the international legal discourse fragmentation.
5. Use of Latinisms as a legal discourse contribution and French loanwords as a result of its inherent connection with the diplomatic discourse.
6. Impersonalization, i.e. the use of Passive Voice.
7. Excessive solemnity and politeness that implies its close ties with the diplomatic discourse.
8. Indetermination.
9. Use of words associated with legal discourse including archaisms as well as legal terms.
10. Categorization.
11. Complex and compound sentences prevalence.

12. Regulation and persuasion as the two main aims of the international legal discourse.

The aforementioned allows us to conclude, that international legal discourse is an autonomous type of discourse that gradually changes and reveals perspectives for the future research.

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Дата надходження статті до редакції: 12.02.2025
Прийнято до друку: 17.03.2025