

S.Zh. Zhanzhigitov

*L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan
(Corresponding author's e-mail: syrym.g_96@mail.ru)*

ORCID ID 0000-0002-7814-1378¹

The importance of vocabulary in teaching the language of law and ways of its assimilation

The article defines the essence and structure of the professional terminological competence of future lawyers based on the study of such fundamental concepts as “linguistic competence” and “professional competence”; also identifies the main factors determining the essence of the professional terminological competence of future lawyers. The purpose and objective of the article is to consider the study of legal terms from the point of view of Kazakh linguistics, to determine the scientific and methodological foundations for the development of legal (professional) terminological competence of future lawyers, to discuss alternative translation issues. During the writing of the article, we have considered information, pragmatic, cognitive activities in the structure of law. This is the main scientific novelty of the article. The following research methods were used in this work: observation method, description method, systematization method, methods of linguostatistical and structural analysis. The research work has theoretical and practical significance, since the presented concept is valuable information for students of the legal field. It is necessary to emphasize once again that in order to fully master the profession, it is necessary to know and correctly use lexical units called special concepts that are terms. They make up the semantic core of a language for specific purposes. Legal terms have a number of unique characteristics that allow them to be divided into a special category. These characteristics include the abstractness of legal concepts; the ability of judicial and legal organizations to introduce new meanings of terms; the importance of judicial interpretation for the formation of the meaning of a legal terminological unit. Each term itself is connected in a certain way and takes its place among other elements of the system of terms that exist in certain relationships. A systematic approach to the study of industry terminology will undoubtedly optimize the learning process. This, in turn, reflects the consistency of scientific knowledge.

Key words: competence, linguistic competence, legal term, judicial interpretation, terminological system, structural models, legal vocabulary, definition.

Introduction

The problem of developing legal terminological *competence* among students of higher educational institutions is characterized by the task of training a specialist in a professional field, in particular professional terminological competence plays an important (determining) role for a specialist with high professional competence, who is ready to serve in his/her field. The processes and types of activities, resources, methods, and content of any professional field are reflected through certain professional concepts and names. It is clear that those concepts and names form the professional vocabulary of the field, including its main lexical fund – terminology.

In this regard, we define the integrative function of the professional lexical system, specifically, professional terminology, because professional terminology, in addition to playing a role that unites the language and the professional sphere, is studied in relation to both and is used in common with the concept of *professional competence*. It is known that no professional field can be realized without a language — a special vocabulary, and the level of professionalism of industry specialists is determined by the fact that he or she speaks a special language, knows not only professional terms, but also uses them appropriately and participates in the formation of new terms and special vocabulary. At the same time, *professional terminological competence*, except for being an indicator characterizing the professionalism of a specialist, is also taken into account in the formation of the concept of professional potential and is closely related to the problem of *professional socialization*, since the role of *professional communication* in this area is enormous.

If we turn to the conclusion of the well-known scientist A.V. Hutorskoï [1], who gave a scientific definition from the point of the field of education, *competence* is a set of interconnected abilities of a person, necessary for quality productive activity and formed within the framework of certain processes (field) —

knowledge, skills, abilities related to the activity. *Competency* is a person's mastery of certain competences and expression of his/her personal attitude towards the service.

If we describe definitions in accordance with our study, *competence* means specific professional knowledge, skill, abilities, *competency* is a manifestation of qualitative mastery of those professional competences, the nature of professionalism. In this regard, the issue of the *professional personality* of future lawyers deserves attention, because this aspect is important for structuring the content of our projected pedagogical model. Thus, in special studies [2], the *structure of a professional personality* is defined as follows:

- 1) professional orientation;
- 2) level of motivation for professional achievements;
- 3) professional and personal feature of a specialist.

J.N. Bisenbaeva [3], J.H. Salhanova [4], A.B. Tumanova [5] and other Kazakhstani scientists are of the opinion that competence is the readiness and ability of an individual to be able to implement his or her knowledge in situations during practical work. At the same time, at all levels of education, we notice the statements that the tasks of professional training and development in its content and structure should be carried out in a continuous manner.

N. Chomsky was a well-known scientist who raised the issue of competence in the field of education from the point of view of language theory. In general, in the 1970s of the 20th century, in the USA, and then in Europe, this concept was widely used in relation to the quality of education and individualization of training. Therefore, foreign scientists tend to use the concept of competence as a general description of a person (rather than a professional description). Chomsky's statement about language and competence is close to our position, because the scientist believes [6] that the concepts of language knowledge and language competence belong to two different categories, it is necessary to distinguish between them: language knowledge is the language system, and competence is the use of language in specific situations.

It was found that foreign scientists were specially engaged in the problem of language competence. Among them are L.F. Bachman, N. Chomsky, R.P. Milrud, S. Moirand, S. Savignon et al. For example, French scientists such as S. Muaran, S. Savignon [7] attribute to language competence the ability to recognize the phonetic-phonological, lexical, morphological and grammatical, syntactic features of the language, the ability to use them in communication. Dutch researcher Jan Van Eck [8] believes that linguistic competence means the ability to grammatically correctly compose and interpret word wrappers, which are formed from the traditional meaning of words (familiar to language owners).

Law has always been and remains the basis for regulating interpersonal, social and interstate relations, it is considered an integral part of society's life. Therefore legal terminological competence of future lawyers and their knowledge and relevant use of legal terms is crucial and worth to discuss in an academic discourse.

Experimental

The core objects of our research and building material are the *term* and *terminology (legal)*. The basis for the appearance of special languages is not social groups, but the division of modern society into professions. Therefore, the languages of fishermen, peasants, linguists, lawyers, hunters and others are distinguished. Thus, social specialization is reflected both in professional languages, which are indispensable both for internal thematic communication and for the language economy.

Legal terminology and terminology culture are of great importance in the professional communication of lawyers. The term is the main category of professional thinking and professional development of being in a particular field. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the study of legal terminology in professions taught in the legal field. *This leads to hypotheses* that the formation of the basic speech manners and skills of students in this direction, their professional speech competence often take place in the process of mastering legal terminology; when studying a number of topics, including "legal terminology", it is necessary to take into account the possibilities of language in lawmaking, its role as the main tool in the work of a lawyer; clarity of concepts and the corresponding terminological concreteness are the most important principles of writing legal texts.

The *research approach* is based on the notion that the main criteria for the professional training of a lawyer is knowledge of the legislation of the state, the language of legal documents and the ability to use them freely. A lawyer is looking for the necessary form of a legislator for this, approves the investigative actions carried out by him/her with protocols, interrogates, makes decisions, condemns, defends, concludes contracts, and in all these cases the contribution of a lawyer to the sphere of public relations is essential since incorrect

or improper treatment, incorrect presentation in connection with the consequences that can lead to tragic situations. Therefore, *language issues are close to lawyers, interest in them is important for a lawyer*.

To explain the most common features of legal terms and the ways of their creation, assimilation we have used method of structural, semantic and conceptual linguistic analysis. It helps us to describe the process when words acquire a terminal meaning which differs from their original meaning. Methods of systematization and observation allow us to analyze these processes in the course of a long term. The linguostatistical method contributed to the discovery of the connection between the quantitative and qualitative aspects of legislative terms: between the frequency and age of words. Grouping and classification methods were used to generalize and make clear the main qualities of terms, the division of the activity of legal terms.

Results and Discussion

Since legal terms, like any words in the lexical composition of our language, are the names of entities and phenomena in the real world, their meanings extend from these concepts. But they represent values that have gone through a long process of abstraction based on what is often used by legal science. Therefore, it is used in a new meaning when words acquire a terminal meaning, differing from their original meanings by the property of generality. When you say: “the terms will be monofamily”, you have to understand it in this context. For example, an employee of a law enforcement agency, who is working to simplify the criminal case in the judicial process, is given the term “Defender”. This word is also used in other stylistic groups of the lexical composition of the Kazakh language: saying “defender Kairat” today shows a special gesture, thanks to which not a single ball passed into their goal”, we mean “defender” as a professional name denoting a sporting concept, and “the selfless feat of Kazakhstanis in defending Moscow from the enemy will forever remain in memory”, the word “protection” as one of many words in the national vocabulary defines the word “courage”, does not belong to any of the special lexicons. Therefore, the analyzed word is considered a term only when expressing the concept of “lawyer”, only in this function we do recognize its monosemanticism as the name of a legal concept. The word “humiliation”, as the origin of the name “discrimination”, performs the function of legal terms in the concept of “prejudice, restriction of the rights of people by nationality, race”. This word can also perform a terminal function only in this meaning [9; 47]. And in the national vocabulary, this word continues to be used in other meanings (all people are equal. He was humiliated by all the students of the class, etc.). Another example: in our native language there is the word “qor” (fund), which refers to the whole concept of wealth. This is a homonymous word in the national vocabulary (If *Askar has had qor on this day* means he had become rich, then *My poor soul* means *Poor I am, I had no honor left*. And nowadays this word began to perform the functions of legal terms which is defined as “Money or material means established for a specific purpose. The main fund of something (currency fund, housing fund, etc.)”. As a result of the individualization and monosemanticization of the latter meaning in this activity, it was deprived of a homonymic property. On this basis, many new words began to appear in the future. “Konayev Fund”, “Tole Bi Fund”, “Children's Fund”, “Rayimbek Fund”, etc.

Thus, words denoting a legal concept are abstracted from their origin. For example, to express many legal concepts related to the creation of our national state, when we need names, we look for them primarily from the possibilities of our native vocabulary. Thus, we identify a new concept of the term for words whose meaning corresponds to a particular concept. When we say that the creation of terms occurs consciously, they are taken into account. The ways of their passage are different in the terminological sense: if we abstract from one meaning of a number of polysemous words, now one group arises as a result of changing the meaning of individual polysemous words. For example, the word “suspect” in the sense of “a person detained on suspicion of committing a crime and a person to whom a preventive measure was applied before being charged” functions as a legal term, but in the sense of “fear” is often used in the national vocabulary. For example: Why are you afraid that you jumped up so abruptly? What are you afraid of, my child, I don't feel anything? “Who is guilty, betrays himself” (proverb).

In the examples where it says “I have a constant feeling of anxiety and doubt about this”, the words anxiety and doubt are synonymous, and are used in the meaning of “fear”, and in the second preposition in combination with “I don't feel” means “I didn't know” and “I can't understand”. Consequently, this word can be a legal term only when it is used to express a legal concept in a certain situation, and arises on the basis of the meaning of “to be afraid”, “to think that this is so”. At the same time, it should be noted that one of the meanings of the word is an independent word, since it is a new concept. If this is so, then along with the formation of the word as a term, a new word comes into the world, enriching the lexical stock of our language. Now, when a series of words passes to a term, it is used only in the same sense. For example, there is a legal

term “forgiveness”. Its essence is interpreted in the dictionary of legal terms (published in 1986) as follows “Pardon is forgiveness. An act of commutation of the sentence imposed on the convicted person, or on the abolition of the title of the convicted person. The pardon is carried out by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Presidium of the Council of the Kazakh SSR. On this day, the word “forgiveness” has no other meaning, it is limited by this meaning. “Confrontation”, which has now become a legal term, was also used only in terms. It is rarely used in the national vocabulary. Its meaning: “in cases of contradiction in the interrogations of witnesses, the person conducting the investigation or inquiry has the right to interrogate them. The confrontation takes place only between two witnesses who were interrogated earlier”. This action is called “bettestiru” (confrontation) [9; 150].

First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between the terms of law and the terms of the science of law (Jurisprudence). The terminology of law refers to legal practice, and the terminology of jurisprudence refers to legal doctrine. The terms of law can be included in the system of terms of jurisprudence, but not vice versa. Terminological units of jurisprudence are scientific, and such units of law can be considered as a special category, since they are one of the forms of public consciousness. Another feature of the special legal vocabulary is that each individual term falls into different terminological categories. Common law terms include lexical units, the meaning of which does not change depending on the applicable branch of law. The meaning of specialized industry terms in a narrow framework is disclosed only within the framework of the system of the relevant branch of law.

When writing a research paper, a system of tasks and exercises aimed at mastering the term law, its characteristic features, concepts of classification on various grounds has been developed. The work on the study of the characteristic features of the term, including the distinctive properties of legal terms, begins with its definition. The term “law” is a word (or phrase) used in legislation and is a generalized name for the concept of “law”. As the authors of textbooks and manuals note, the terms:

- 1) unambiguous;
- 2) devoid of an emotionally expressive shade;

3) semantic boundaries should have a strict logical structure. The special properties of the term include consistency, a clear environment of use and stylistic neutrality. Linguists believe that the term should “ideally” meet these requirements. Indeed, the accuracy of the use of this term is an actual problem of educational, scientific, and professional communication. Given the versatility of many terms, it is necessary to try to overcome this.

Particular attention should be paid to the part of the definition of the term “law” that one term of law means one legal concept. The principle of “one concept — one term” helps in working with terms specified by complex phrases. It is very important to be guided by this principle when highlighting individual terms. For example, at this stage of the work, the following tasks are proposed: Read the text. Set the legal terms. Find the articles of the law in accordance with the terms found in the dictionary of legal terms, make sure that the terms are correctly designated, give an oral, brief explanation of the meaning of each term.

Let's focus on the ways of creating the term, based on the students' understanding of the term law. The following approaches are used in normative legal acts to express concepts:

- 1) word formation, which means the creation of terms using word-forming elements in the language;
- 2) replacement of names in the expression of the concept associated with the Association;
- 3) word combinations, which means the transfer of a concept through the union of one or more words;
- 4) introductory words, that is, the use of terminological names borrowed from another language.

After studying the theoretical material, you can suggest performing the following tasks: *Read the legal terms. Copy and write down the sentences that use the terms given in the legislative acts. Identify ways to create legal terms.* The materials for the analysis are taken from legal texts, as well as from scientific literature devoted to the study of the language of normative acts.

Familiarity with the classification of legal terms for various reasons involves the presentation of the most popular ways of constructing a typology. Thus, general corporate terminology (*state body, official, competence, legal, etc.*), applicable in all areas of legislation; intersectoral terminology used in several areas of legislation (*liability, substantial harm, misconduct, etc.*); terminology used in a specific area of law (*transaction, term of commission of the crime of obsolescence, etc.*) [10; 70].

As a special mention of this classification, we can consider the division of the activity of legal terms used in scientific texts into several types in accordance with their purpose:

1) general scientific, characterized in that the same meaning is used in various terminological systems, for example: *concept, system, totality, form, structure, type, object*, etc. the semantics of such terms are

observed when they go hand in hand with industry terms: *the concept of classification of crimes, competitive types of norms, specific recruitment, structure of public relations, etc.*;

2) terms used within the framework of specialized, i.e. highly specialized related disciplines. These terms, in a sense, function in one or more areas of law, such as: *law, article, obsolescence of deadlines, code, and others*;

3) the terms of the narrow-gauge profession. Acts in a certain area of law; for example, the terms of criminal law include *kidnapping, robbery, banditry, correctional labor, bribes and others* [11; 42].

Unfortunately, there are currently no clear, scientifically based principles and criteria for the logical description of legal terms in one or another sphere of legal relations, taking into account their practical significance. Without it, any classification looks very conditional, incalculable and incomplete. For example, it is known that terminology used in legislation can be classified according to vertical and horizontal principles. At the beginning of the vertical terminology will be the terminology fixed in the Constitution and industry codes. In fact, this is a generally accepted terminology that systematically combines terms that apply in all areas of legislation, expresses and names concepts of broad generalizing meaning (rule of law, state body, official, public organization, competence, authority, legislation, law, decision, personal integrity, legal interests, etc.). Horizontal terminology it covers various types of intersectoral and industry terminology. Intersectoral terminology is terminology used in several areas of legislation (material liability, significant damage, misconduct, etc.). The specificity of industry terminology is that the relevant concepts reflecting the specifics of a particular sphere of legal relations are based on subject-logical connections and relationships.

In this sense, they can be grouped as follows:

1) legal terms related to a certain area of law: prosecutor, recidivist, drug addict, murderer, spy, thief, extortionist, heir, investigator, judge, lawyer;

2) terms characterizing the event, the course of events: court, amnesty, coercion, confiscation, search, appeal, imprisonment, release, discussion, conviction, investigation, interrogation, etc.;

3) terms found in legal documents denoting the name of the law: order, act, subsidy, certificate, license, sanction, declaration;

4) terms denoting socio-political processes: consent, referendum, elections, monitoring;

5) terms reflecting direct circumstances: fine, tax, duty, pension, alimony, salary, fee, scholarship, allowance, bonus;

6) terms defining the social status of punishment: imprisonment, death penalty, colony [12; 1074].

In pre-revolutionary jurisprudence, terms in the field of law are divided into:

1) general terms;

2) terms used in the special law;

3) technical terms.

The first group includes the most common names of objects, qualities-signs, actions and phenomena that are equally used in fiction and scientific literature, business documents and legislation (*petition, meeting, case, rule, order, action, etc.*). If, when creating a term, there is no corresponding word in the language of general literature, the legislator creates special legal terms reflecting special concepts in the legislation (*crime, court, law, investigation, etc.*). Special terms include terms belonging to a certain field of science, technology, art, as well as professional words used in regulations and having the same meaning in the relevant field of knowledge (*arithmetic, phonogram, transplantation, and others*).

In legal science, terms are traditionally divided into literal and implying evaluative concepts. The first include terms reflecting the objective connection of reality, expressing concepts. In the practice of applying the law, the use of such terms is based on the confirmation of the conformity of the signs denoting the terminological names and the specific fact, event, circumstances of the case (*mobilization, storage, theft, Public service, etc.*). The content of the terms denoting the concepts of evaluation is determined by the specific circumstances of the case under consideration (*exceptional situation, sufficient data, special complexity of the case, serious illness, and others*). Comparatively defined concepts used by the legislator when it is impossible to regulate in detail a number of similar situations and serving to express abstract legal phenomena with an open content structure are evaluative. Since the semantic structure of the concept of evaluation is always open, its content is established by self-assessment on the part of the user of the right in the case of the application of a specific right. At this stage of studying the topic, students are taught *excerpts from legislative acts*. They are instructed *to find and copy legal terms, classify the found terms by a highly pronounced grouping*.

To attribute terms to a certain category, it is necessary to analyze its definition and the place it occupies in the general system of concepts of law. For example, a feature of the English legal language is the

introduction of new meanings of terms by judicial organizations. Often, the meaning of terms gradually acquires new shades by clarifying in the course of court decisions. The following illustrative example: as a result of the court's decision, the semantic scope of the term "issue" (case) has expanded. When considering the inheritance case, the court introduced into the meaning of this term not only relatives, but also foster children. A special role in the formation of a legal terminological unit is played by judicial analysis.

If in the general terminological system of other languages lexical units are directly related to objects, actions, relationships, then in the legal terminological system lexical units are indirectly related to extralinguistic features. Judicial interpretation assumes that in the case of a disputed period arising from a semantic discrepancy or insufficient argumentation of the author's point of view, the court has the right not only to interpret the meaning of the terminological unit, but also to create new exceptions. As a result, many terms become subjective, and their meaning depends on the decisions made by the court, and imposes certain restrictions on such decisions in the future. According to N.G. Komlev, the judicial process is an area in which the range of variants of meaning, connotation and denotation is the most dramatic and full of large-scale consequences. An unusual interpretation of terminological units is fixed in normative legal acts, which distinguishes the terms of law from the terms of other branches of knowledge. Another important feature is the abstractness, the abstractness of legal concepts, which, even if they use industry terms in narrow circles, can lead to different interpretations of legal documents. Currently, most scientists agree that regularity is one of the main characteristics of terminology. This provision can be found in the works of such Russian researchers as D.S. Lotte, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, V.P. Danilenko, T.L. Kandelaki, V.M. Leychik, B.N. Golovin, L.L. Kutina, S.V. Grinev, V.V. Feoktistova, V.K. Nikiforov, A.V. Superanskaya, V.M. Sergevnina, V.G. Afanasyev, R.Ya. Kobrin, S.D. Shelov, A.S. Gerd, V.A. Tatarinov [13; 14].

The systematic nature of terminology is based on the consistency of scientific knowledge. Terms denoting certain concepts are constructed in accordance with the step-by-step structure of these concepts. Each of them, connecting in a special way, takes its place among other elements of the terminosystem that are in certain relationships. Therefore, the terminological system must be considered as a single structure organized in a certain order and including interrelated, legally ordered elements. The systemic nature of terminology implies the presence of a step-by-step relationship in it.

This pattern is necessary for understanding things and phenomena. Since the Term is systemic in nature, the term system is directly and indirectly related to other elements, and most of them are revealed by a term that has parallels in the term system and whose meaning is in antonymic relations. For example: *crime – punishment, specific message – structured message, plaintiff – defendant*.

Antonymic relations can be carried out in two ways:

1. using morphological suffixes;
2. with words of lexically opposite meaning;

In the terminology of criminal law, morphologically there are not so many terms forming an antonymic pair: *direct proof – indirect proof; unifying – distinguishing; simplified punishment – not simplified punishment*.

Most antonyms in the terminology of criminal law are formed at the lexical level. For example: *defendant – plaintiff; defendant's place – the place of trial; indictment – inquisitorial process; specific notification – constructive notification*;

After considering the basic concepts on the topic of legal terminology, existing classifications of legal terms, exercises for the formation of basic skills and abilities, it is advisable to analyze exceptions from the text in which the term is used only in a material sense. To reflect the semantic differences between the term law used in legislation and a term that, by its graphic type and sound composition, coincides with a permanent phrase or a component of phraseology, one should include the following type of task: *to determine the meaning of stable phrases and phraseological units that include the term component – law*.

In order to systematize and consolidate knowledge on the topic "legal terminology", it is proposed to discuss issues in the direction of elaboration. For example: *Define the concept of the term Law and name its main characteristics. Define ways to create legal terms and describe each approach in terms of advantages and disadvantages*.

In principle, Kazakh terminology has good experience in creating terms. One of the proofs of this is the terminological heritage of our first scientists-correspondents. Their works are an example of true termmaking. Therefore, in the development of legal terms, lawyers should rely, first of all, on the experience of modern Kazakh medical scientists and the works of the first researchers in the field of Kazakh terminology. Only

through such an action, taking into account the experience of past years, taking into account the recommendations and advice of terminologists-scientists, can create conditions for the formation of a common terminological system, including terms related to law.

For the first time, the ways of forming legal terms were reflected in the dissertation work of A.Sh. Isanova “Legal terms in the modern Kazakh literary language” [14; 27]. In his research, the scientist studied the stages of formation and development of legal terms, their origin. An etymological analysis of legal terms that existed in the language of the former nation was also carried out. The research paper analyzes the terms of indigenous law in legislative acts, codes, develops proposals for their correct use and shows the directions and ways of improving legal terms. For the first time in the work, legal terms in the Kazakh language were combined into a single system corresponding to the degree and level of historical development. At the end of the dissertation, a Kazakh-Russian dictionary of legal terms covering 1000 words is presented. The dictionary often includes new names in legal terms.

Currently, there is a tendency to define industry terminology in national words. Correspondents, lawyers, translators are engaged in high-quality translation of legal terms in the legal field. Nevertheless, there are many mistakes and shortcomings that occur in this area. International legal terms have no analogues in the Kazakh language, other semantic words are used instead. E. Safuani's speech will be a convincing proof of this:

“The word “function” is often found in the text of the law. With the idea that our law should be as Kazakh as possible, depending on the meaning of the sentence, we sometimes translate it as “service”, and sometimes as “duty”. Sometimes when the words “activity”, “task”, “function” are used together, we are forced to write as a function the words that we used to write as “service, “duty”” [15; 160]. Such cases in translation, as in other areas of professional activity, should not be allowed in the translation of legal documents at all. This leads to ambiguity and violation of the content of the documents. As a result, citizens, without special legal knowledge, accept incorrect information.

M. Aiymbetov noted that in order to properly build further development of legislation, “draft laws should be considered and discussed not in the Russian text, but in the state language. This, firstly, would undoubtedly have an impact on the basis of legal texts — on the good stylistic, semantic quality of the language. Secondly, it would increase the responsibility of developers in the state language. Thirdly, it is necessary to go through an expert commission consisting of qualified translators and lawyers, legal terms used earlier and currently used, and create a unified dictionary and database in the state language” [16; 3].

Translator M. Izimuly pays attention to the stylistic side of the translation of legal terms. “... the biggest drawback of our compilers of dictionaries is the presentation of literary, journalistic, colloquial equivalents of terms as scientific names, their inability to distinguish their expressive (sensual) meaning. As a result, *the territory, status, constitution, passport, amnesty, archive, museum*, etc. naturally entered our life as examples of science and technology, the common good of the human race will be replaced with figurative words, such as territory, status, Constitution, passport, favor, archive, museum” says M. Izimuly [17; 15].

Conclusions

Terms by their nature are the semantic core of a special-purpose language because of the expression and transmission of meaningful information. It is this terminology that allows us, along with international scientific communication, to create a single information space. Undoubtedly, changes in the life of society directly affect the vocabulary of the language. The need for ever-growing terms is determined by the era of scientific and technological progress. It is known that more than 90% of new words that appear in languages are terms, and in some sciences they significantly exceed the number of non-specific words.

Certain conclusions can be drawn about the lexical and grammatical features of legal terms by analyzing a number of issues related to it. The main ones are: classification of the names included in this group, with the disclosure of their relationship to the subject, phenomenon and terminological concept of them on this basis; the place occupied by legal terms in the national vocabulary, semantic content or narrowing on this basis; the relation (similarity and specificity) of conceptual words denoting legal concept, to other industry terms; polysemous homonymy, synonymy, antonymic properties, their relation to the term law; the relation of lexical meanings to the expression of a legal concept, such as imagery, interchangeability, etc. [18; 71].

Thus, the main goal of professional training of the Kazakh language for students of law is the formation of practical skills in business documentation and professional communication, which is an important task in the training of future specialists. In addition, knowledge of legal terminology is very important. The study of legal terminology, the practical application of terminological units, consideration of topical issues of

terminology will help achieve the goal of successfully forming the professional conversational competence of future lawyers.

The value of legal documents is due to the fact that they regulate the relationship between the authorities and ordinary people. From this point of view, legal instruments are characterized by their applicability. It is known that the legal acts adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan have a direct impact on the regulation of the life of citizens living in the country, the solution of their everyday and social problems. Therefore, there is a need to consider legal documents from all sides. Revealing their secrets, describing their achievements and shortcomings is a very serious issue on today's agenda. The linguistic description of the names of legal documents in the article is a manifestation of this feature.

In conclusion, it must be emphasized once again that in order to fully master the profession, it is necessary to know and correctly use special concepts, that is, lexical units called terms. A systematic approach to the study of industry terminology, considered on the example of legal terminology, leads to the optimization of the educational process. The lexical and conceptual correspondence of terms, their relationship and interdependence allow us to consider terminology as an integral terminological system that serves as the linguistic basis of a system of special concepts. This, in turn, testifies to the consistency of scientific knowledge.

This research has been funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Grant No. 22684870 Professional-linguistic and pedagogical model for the development of linguoconflictological competencies of future lawyers in the context of the service state strategy).

References

- 1 Хуторской А.В. Компетентность как дидактическое понятие: содержание, структура и модели конструирования / А.В. Хуторской // Проектирование и организация самостоятельной работы студентов в контексте компетентного подхода: межвузов. сб. науч. тр. — Тула, 2008. — Вып. 1. — С. 117–137.
- 2 Рыжов В.В. Личность: творчество и духовность: моногр. — СПб.: Изд-во СПб. христиан. ун-та, 2012. — 489 с.
- 3 Бисенбаева Ж.Н. Формирование коммуникативной компетенции у будущих офицеров на основе современных педагогических технологий: автореф. ... д-ра пед. наук: 13.00.08 — «Теория и методика профессионального образования» / Ж.Н. Бисенбаева. — Алматы, 2013. — 30 с.
- 4 Салханова Ж.Х. Компетентность и компетенции / Ж.Х. Салханова. — Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2013. — 177 с.
- 5 Туманова А.Б. Актуализация понятий «компетенция», «компетентность», «компетентный подход» в условиях интеграции науки и образования / А.Б. Туманова // Вестн. ТГУ. — 2015. — №1 (1). — С. 39–45.
- 6 Хомский Н. Язык и мышление / Н.Хомский. — М.: Изд-во Моск. гос. ун-та, 1972. — 123 с.
- 7 Savignon S.J. Communicative Competence: Theory and Classroom Practice / S.J. Savignon. — Ed. 2nd. — N.Y.: McGraw-Hill, 1997. — 272 p.
- 8 Van Ek J.A. Objectives for foreign language learning / Ek J.A. Van. — Strasbourg: Council of Europe Press, 1986. — Vol. 1. — 89 p.
- 9 Глинская Н. Юридическая терминология в разных функциональных стилях английской речи: дис. ... канд. филол. наук / Н. Глинская. — М., 2002. — 209 с.
- 10 Пиголкина С. Язык закона / С. Пиголкина. — М.: Правоведение, 1990. — 427 с.
- 11 Усынина Е.Е. Научный юридический текст / Е.Е. Усынина. — Челябинск: Наука, 1999. — 241 с.
- 12 Bakhriddinova M. On The Process Of Thematic Consolidation Of Legal Terms / M. Bakhriddinova, V. Mamadayupova // Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education. — 2021. — No. 4. — 1074–1077.
- 13 Ынтымақов С.А. Азаматтық құқық / С.А. Ынтымақов. — Астана: Дәнекер, 2005. — 119 б.
- 14 Исанова А.Ш. Қазіргі қазақ әдеби тіліндегі заң терминдері. Филол. ғыл. канд. ... авторефер. / А.Ш. Исанова. — Алматы, 1998. — 23 б.
- 15 Сафуани Е.С. Заңнама терминдерін жүйелеу мәселелері / Е.С. Сафуани // Қазақстан Республикасы Заңнама институтының жаршысы, 2018. — № 4 (53). — Б. 155–158.
- 16 Айымбетов М.А. Құқық саласының терминдер сөздігі / М.А. Айымбетов. — Астана: RedGreenBlue, 2009. — 450 б.
- 17 Ізімұлы М. Заңи терминдердің түсіндірме сөздігі = Толковый словарь юридических терминов: сөздік / М. Ізімұлы. — Алматы: Сөздік, 2000. — 306 б.
- 18 Байсалов С. Заң терминдерінің орысша–қазақша сөздігі / С. Байсалов. — Алматы: Сөздік, 1960. — 187 б.

Құқық тілін оқытуда лексиканың маңызы және оның меңгерту жолдары

Мақалада «тілдік құзыреттілік» және «кәсіби құзыреттілік» сияқты іргелі ұғымдарды зерделеу негізінде болашақ заңгерлердің кәсіби терминологиялық құзыреттілігінің мәні мен құрылымы; сондай-ақ болашақ заңгерлердің кәсіби терминологиялық құзыреттілігінің мәнін айқындайтын негізгі факторлар анықталған. Мақаланың мақсаты мен міндеті — қазақ тіл білімі тұрғысынан заң терминдерін зерделеуді қарастыру, болашақ заңгерлердің құқықтық (кәсіптік) терминологиялық құзыреттілігін дамытудың ғылыми-әдістемелік негіздерін айқындау, аударманың балама мәселелерін талқылау. Мақаланы жазу барысында құқық құрылымындағы ақпараттық, прагматикалық, танымдық іс-шаралар талданды. Бұл мақаланың негізгі ғылыми жаңалығы. Жұмыста келесі зерттеу әдістері қолданылды, атап айтсақ: бақылау, сипаттау, жүйелеу, лингвостатистикалық және құрылымдық талдау әдістері. Зерттеу жұмысының теориялық және практикалық маңызы бар, себебі ұсынылған тұжырымдама заң бағытында оқитын білім алушылар үшін құнды ақпарат. Мамандықты толық меңгеру үшін арнайы ұғымдар, яғни терминдер деп аталатын лексикалық бірліктерді білу және дұрыс қолдану қажет екенін тағы бір рет атап өту қажет. Арнайы мақсаттағы тілдің семантикалық өзегін құрайтын дәл осы терминдер болып табылады. Құқықтық терминдер оларды ерекше санатқа бөлуге мүмкіндік беретін бірқатар ерекше сипаттамаларға ие. Бұл сипаттамаларға заң ұғымдарының абстрактілігі; сот-құқықтық ұйымдардың терминдердің жаңа мағыналарын енгізу мүмкіндігі; құқықтық терминологиялық бірліктің мағынасын қалыптастыру үшін сот интерпретациясының маңыздылығы кіреді. Әр термин өзі белгілі бір жолмен байланысты және белгілі бір қатынастарда болатын терминдік жүйенің басқа элементтерінің арасында өз орнын алады. Салалық терминологияны зерттеудің жүйелі тәсілі оқыту процесін оңтайландыруға мүмкіндік беретіні сөзсіз. Бұл өз кезегінде ғылыми білімнің жүйелілігін көрсетеді.

Кілт сөздер: құзырет, құзыреттілік, тілдік құзыреттілік, заң термині, соттық интерпретация, терминологиялық жүйе, құрылымдық үлгілер, құқықтық лексика, анықтама.

Значимость лексики в обучении языку права и пути ее усвоения

В статье определены сущность и структура профессиональной терминологической компетентности будущих юристов на основе изучения таких фундаментальных понятий, как «языковая компетентность» и «профессиональная компетентность»; также определены основные факторы, определяющие сущность профессиональной терминологической компетентности будущих юристов. Целью и задачей статьи является рассмотрение изучения юридических терминов с точки зрения казахского языкознания, определение научно-методических основ развития правовой (профессиональной) терминологической компетенции будущих юристов, обсуждение альтернативных вопросов перевода. В ходе написания статьи проанализирована информационная, прагматическая, познавательная деятельность в структуре права, в этом заключается основная научная новизна статьи. В работе использованы следующие методы исследования: контроля, описания, систематизации, лингвистико-статистический и структурный методы анализа. Данная статья имеет теоретическое и практическое значение, так как представленная концепция представляет собой ценную информацию для обучающихся юридического направления. Необходимо еще раз подчеркнуть, что для полного овладения профессией необходимо знать и правильно использовать лексические единицы, называемые специальными понятиями, то есть терминами. Именно эти термины составляют семантическое ядро языка специального назначения. Правовые термины обладают рядом уникальных характеристик, позволяющих разделить их на особую категорию. Эти характеристики включают абстрактность правовых понятий; способность судебно-правовых организаций вводить новые значения терминов; важность судебной интерпретации для формирования значения правовой терминологической единицы. Каждый термин занимает свое место среди других элементов терминосистемы, которые определенным образом связаны и находятся в определенных отношениях. Систематический подход к изучению отраслевой терминологии, несомненно, позволит оптимизировать процесс обучения. Это, в свою очередь, отражает последовательность научных знаний.

Ключевые слова: компетенция, компетентность, языковая компетентность, юридический термин, судебная интерпретация, терминологическая система, структурные модели, юридическая лексика, определение.

References

- 1 Hutorskoi, A.V. (2008). Kompetentnost kak didakticheskoe poniatie: sodержanie, struktura i modeli konstruirovaniia [Competence as a didactic concept: content, structure and design models]. *Proektirovanie i organizatsiia samostoiatelnoi raboty studentov v kontekste kompetentnostnogo podkhoda — Design and organization of independent work of students in the context of a competency-based approach, 1*, 117–137 [in Russian].
- 2 Ryjov, V.V. (2012). Lichnost: tvorchestvo i dukhovnost: monografiia [Personality: creativity and spirituality: monograph]. Sankt-Peterburg: Izdatelstvo Sankt-Peterburgskogo khristianskogo universiteta [in Russian].
- 3 Bisenbaeva, Zh.N. (2013). Formirovanie kommunikativnoi kompetentsii u budushchikh ofitserov na osnove sovremennykh pedagogicheskikh tekhnologii [Formation of future officers' communicative competence based on modern pedagogical technologies]. *Extended abstract of Doctor's thesis*. Almaty [in Russian].
- 4 Salkhanova, Zh.H. (2013). *Kompetentnost i kompetentsii [Competence and competencies]*. Almaty: Qazaq universiteti [in Russian].
- 5 Tumanova, A.B. (2015). Aktualizatsiia poniatii «kompetentsiia», «kompetentnost», «kompetentnostnyi podkhod» v usloviakh integratsii nauki i obrazovaniia [Actualization of the concepts of “competence”, “competence approach” in the context of integration of science and education]. *Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta — Bulletin of Tomsk State University, 1(1)*, 39–45 [in Russian].
- 6 Chomsky, N. (1972). *Yazyk i myshlenie [Language and thinking]*. Moscow: Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta [in Russian].
- 7 Savignon, S.J. (1997). *Communicative Competence: Theory and Classroom Practice*. N.Y.: McGraw-Hill.
- 8 Van, Ek J.A. (1986). *Objectives for foreign language learning*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Press.
- 9 Glinskaia, N.P. (2002). Yuridicheskaiia terminologiia v raznykh funktsionalnykh stiliakh angliiskoi rechi [Legal terminology in different funktsional styles of English speech]. *Candidate's thesis*. Moscow [in Russian].
- 10 Pigolkina, S. (1990). *Yazyk zakona [The language of the law]*. Moscow: Pravovedenie [in Russian].
- 11 Usynina, E.E. (1999). *Nauchnyi yuridicheskii tekst [Scientific legal text]*. Cheliabinsk: Nauka [in Russian].
- 12 Bakhridinova, M. & Mamadaipova, V. (2021). On The Process Of Thematic Consolidation Of Legal Terms. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematical Education, 4*, 1074–1077.
- 13 Yntymakov, S.A. (2005). *Azamatyq quyq [Civil law]*. Astana: Daneker [in Kazakh].
- 14 Isanova, A.Sh. (1998). Qazirgi qazaq adebi tilindegi zan terimderi [Legal terms in modern Kazakh literary language]. *Extended abstract of candidate's thesis*. Almaty [in Kazakh].
- 15 Safuani, E.S. (2018). Zannama terminderin zhuielü maseleleri [Problems of systematization of legal terms]. *Qazaqstan Respublikasy Zannama institutynyn zharshysy — Bulletin of the Law Institute of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 4(53)*, 155–158 [in Kazakh].
- 16 Aiyymbetov, M.A. (2009). *Quyq salasynyn terimder sozdigi [Dictionary of terms of the branch of law]*. Astana: RedGreenBlue [in Kazakh].
- 17 Izimuly, M. (2000). Zani terimderdin tusindirme sozdigi = Tolkovy slovar iuridicheskikh terminov: sozdik [Explanatory Dictionary of legal terms: dictionary]. Almaty: Sozdik [in Kazakh, in Russian].
- 18 Baisalov, S. (1960). Zan terimderinin orysshä-qazaqsha sozdigi [Development and formation of Kazakh terminology]. Almaty: Sozdik [in Kazakh].

Information about authors

Zhanzhigitov, S.Zh. — PhD, Faculty of Philology, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan.