

documents, some scholars define it as the «language of law», others as the «language of legislation», and still others refer to the existence of a «legal language». If we consider existing legal approaches from a linguistic perspective, we should start with the concept of discourse. Accordingly, the issues of distinguishing between the concepts of «legal language», «language of law», and «language of legislation» exist exclusively in the field of jurisprudence and are completely absent in linguistics, since the above concepts are hyponymic in relation to the concept of «legal discourse».

Thus, based on the analysis of the concepts of «term» and «legal terminology», it is possible to conclude that there is a connection between the phenomena of «legal language», «language of law», «language of legislation», and «legal discourse». In our opinion, the concept of «legal discourse» as a set of statements about legal reality is a hyperonym in relation to the concepts of «legal language», «language of law», and «language of legislation».

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COMBINATORY SEMANTICS AS A MEANS OF CONDUCTING TYPOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Комбинаторная семантика как средство проведения типологических исследований

Currently, the Chinese language is the object of close attention of many linguists. But this was not always the case: for many years, the main source of data for linguistics were European languages, which are fundamentally different from Chinese, Vietnamese, Tibetan, Bantu and other Paleo-Eurasian, Amerindian and Niger-Congo languages [1]. All this led to the emergence of «blind spots» in the study of language – that is, a set of languages that differed from the European ones studied. Instead of searching for universals in antithetical languages, many European linguists began attempting to «fit» Asian languages into European linguistic categories. The aim of the research is to find a paradigm which is suitable for analyzing both Russian and Chinese languages.

The unique grammar, vocabulary, and, of course, word formation of applicative languages remained outside the scope of European knowledge for a long time. Chinese lacks morphology in the European sense, so its theory cannot be based on «Latin» grammar.

The theory of applicative languages, which includes Chinese, must initially be based on absolute linguistic universals.

The degree of preservation of Chinese characters surpasses that of any other known form of ideographic writing. A clear understanding of this fact leads to the assumption that common linguistic development paths have existed and continue to exist, and that they are comparable. It is through Chinese logography that the universal character of language can be reconstructed.

The Russian and Chinese languages came at their modern state after the former underwent enormous changes and the latter remained relatively intact. This difference has long been an obstacle to their comparative analysis. One aspect of typology that has caused serious difficulties for linguists was the unified classification of parts of speech.

According to the principles of combinatorial semantics, all signs are semantically divided into taigens and yogens. Taigens denote individuals, for example, 大使 «ambassador», and yogens, in turn, denote characteristics of individuals, for example, 飞 «to fly», «flying» [2, p. 28].

The tai- in taigen denotes «substance, essence», while the yo- in yogen means «process, phenomenon». Yogen doesn't simply refer to a process, a phenomenon as a concept: yogen speaks of a process, a phenomenon, in relation to the substance, the essence, that taigen denotes [3, p. 53].

Thus, the results are the following: linguists are gradually moving away from the traditional classification of parts of speech, which is a natural process, especially in the age of digitalization and automatic processing of natural language data. Progress is impossible without trials and errors – today, humans couldn't fly an airplane without carefully studying the laws of aerodynamics, which have been challenged and reaffirmed many times. Science cannot stand still, and paradigm shifts are inevitable as it develops.

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