

ANNOTATION

Thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy PhD in
6D021000 - Foreign philology
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“Linguopragmatic specifics of legal media discourse
(on the materials of English and Russian languages)”

The significance of the research. The increased globalization and the rapid advance of technology in both global and Kazakhstani society have raised the logical need for obtaining accessible, clear and reliable information about social and legal events and phenomena. Science as a social phenomenon cannot but reflect these changes. It becomes clear how the study of such a complex socially significant phenomenon as a legal media discourse is necessary, its linguopragmatic means that provide an easy and intelligible perception of legal information.

Under these conditions, the media becomes an active and most fundamental driving force that constructs various communicative relations in legal reality.

The relevance of studying legal media discourse is based on its important social purpose: it consists in familiarizing citizens with legal culture, enhancing their legal and media literacy, promoting their sense of justice and developing a sense of their civic identity. Being an interpreter, the media helps citizens to perceive the code of legal discourse, complicated by specific structural-semantic markers, stylistic-content structure, communication strategies, specialized vocabulary and etc.

Analysis of the available sources indicates that Kazakhstani philological science has many works devoted to the study of the media language on political, economic and sports topics: Nurgozhina Sh.I., Abisheva V.T., Niyazgulova A.A., Zhuravleva E.A. Kalkabekova D. B., Rumyantseva E. V., Erzhanova G. A., Makhanova L. Z., Ikhsangaliyeva G. K., Kusainova G. S., Orazbekova I. G., Tairov N. A., Aubakirova S. S. and etc. However, a comprehensive analysis and comparative study of legal media discourse on the materials of English-language and Russian-language non-specialized print publications have not been conducted yet and thus emphasized the choice of the topic of this dissertation work.

The object of the research is legal media discourse formed and actualized in the field of mass communication at the intersection of legal and media types of discourse.

The subject of the research is the language units, techniques, methods and means that form the desired linguopragmatic effect of the English-language and Russian-language legal media discourse.

The purpose of the research is to study the legal media discourse: linguistic means that contribute to the creation of the pragmatic effect in legal media text.

The aim of the research identified the following specific **objectives**:

1) to define the parameters of a legal media discourse as a special type of discourse, to describe its basic system-forming characteristics;

2) to identify language means that implement the author's pragmatic intention in English-language and Russian-language media texts on legal topics;

3) to describe the metaphorical models used to form legal information with a pragmatic task in the English- language and Russian-language media texts;

4) to explore the main linguistic means used to implement the categories of intertextuality in the headings of English-language and Russian-language media texts of legal content with the effect of the expected impact;

5) to consider the conceptual-shaped and value components of the key concepts "migration" and "ownership", which influence the expressiveness of a statement in the legal media texts;

6) to identify the pragmatic content of the verbal representatives to the concepts "migration" and "ownership";

7) to compare the field-based structure of the studied concepts identified through the analysis of legal media texts and conducting a free associative experiment in order to confirm the fact of the media conditionality of verbal reactions.

The research materials of the study were media texts on the legal topics and published in English-language European and Russian-language Kazakhstani periodicals and their electronic versions addressed the various audience: «Euro Weekly News», «Copenhagen Post», «The Epoch Times», «The Irish Independent», «Helsinki Times», «The Telegraph», «The Independent», «The Guardian», «The Local Sweden», «The Budapest Times», «The Norway Post», «European Voice», «The Warsaw Voice», «The Irish Times», «The Baltic Times», «The Athens News», "Liter", "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda", "New Generation", "Time", "Karavan", "Express K", as well as their online versions. A total of about 377 contexts were considered. The results of the study showed that the English-language and Russian-language legal media discourse is characterized by a sufficient number of language means that contribute to the creation and strengthening of the pragmatic potential of the legal media text.

The research methods. The solution of objectives is achieved by applying various research methods that demonstrate a number of the characteristics of the modern anthropocentric methodological paradigm. The main ones are: general scientific research methods: description, comparison, analysis, synthesis, deduction, experiment (questionnaire method) and other common methods; method of pragmalinguistic analysis; method of linguistic analysis; method of contextual analysis; method of discourse analysis; comparative analysis; method of intertextual analysis; method of cognitive analysis; method of psycholinguistic experiment - a free associative experiment, which allowed to penetrate into the internal context of the individual's multilateral experience: perceptual, cognitive, affective, verbal, individual and social [3, p. 92], which already had been developed in previous practice when interacting with the media; method of linguo-conceptological research.

Methodology of the research. The methodological basis of the thesis consists of the works of modern domestic and foreign scientists in the field of the theory of discourse, media discourse, legal discourse, cognitive science and

conceptology: B.A. Akhatova, G.G. Burkitbaeva, A.G. Baranova, A.E. Kibrik, M.M. Bakhtina, M.L. Makarova, E.S. Kubryakova, N.D. Arutyunova, V.I. Karasika, I.A. Sternina, Yu.S. Stepanova, E.I. Sheigal, V.Z. Demyankova, V.E. Chernyavskaya, G.G. Gizdatov, E.A. Kozhemyakina, L.V. Kolesnikova, T.V. Chernyshova, I.V. Palashevskoya, T.V. Dubrovskaya, V.T. Abisheva, Sh.I. Nurgozhina, E.V. Rummyantseva, L.Z. Makhanova, S.S. Aubakirova, T.G. Dobrosklonskaya, M.R. Zheltukhina, E.V. Sycheva, E.N. Peskova, L.L. Cherepanova, S.Ch. Em, D.B. Kapkabekova, G.S. Kusainova, N.N. Boldyreva, A.A. Leontiev, A.P. Grandma, N.F. Alefirenko, J.K. Ibraeva, A.I. Islam, GI Isin, A.V. Ostashevskaya, S.A. Askoldova, V.A. Maslova, Z.D. Popova, A.P. Chudinova, M. Johnson, G. Lakoff, EI, van Dijk, M. Foucault, P. Serio, M. Pesce, R. Barth, G. Kress, D. Schiffrin, S. Mills, Gee, Vass, D. Titscher et al., M. Bloor, Th. Bloor, L. Wittgenstein, I. Hoffman, J. Engberg, G. Garzone, J. Gibbons, L.B. Solum, J.M. Conley, W.M. O'Barr, D. Kurzon, C. Heffer, P. Tiersma, A.A. Berger, S.R. Wilson, J. Bryant, S. Thomson, B. Busch, J. Thornborrow, S. McKay, A. Bell, J.B. Thompson et al.

Theoretical significance of the research lies in the fact that it makes a definite contribution to the solution of the interdiscourse interaction problems and the tasks of the new stage of understanding hybrid types of discourse as complex discursive formations on the example of English and Russian languages. The research results expand the understanding of legal media discourse; ways of interpreting legal realities, categories and concepts in everyday reality through the media; conceptualization of legal topics in the English-language and Russian-language Kazakhstani media environment. Significant result of the dissertation research: the data obtained can serve as an impetus for the further development of communication links in the media, as well as a basis for further theoretical studies.

Practical significance of the research is determined by the possibility of using the results obtained in the process of further scientific research devoted to the study of legal media discourse. As a result of the work done, significant empirical materials have been collected, described and systematized, covering the legal sphere of Kazakhstan and abroad, which is of great scientific value. This is also of great importance when compiling an associative dictionary. The content and results of the study will be used in the learning process as an additional material in the study of legal text in the context of mediation of modern society. The conclusions and the main results of the study can be used in the process of preparing specialists in the field of philology, journalism and public relations, translators in the field of media.

The scientific novelty of the research is that:

- using the example of English-language (European) and Russian-language (Kazakhstani) printed media, a multidimensional analysis of discursive material relating to legal media discourse characterized by the presence of special linguistic and extralinguistic characteristics was carried out for the first time;

- a legal media discourse was studied from the standpoint of a linguistic and pragmatic approach, combining methods of linguistic, stylistic, discursive,

pragmatic analysis, which allows revealing language means that create its pragmatic effect;

- based on the survey data, the fact of full or partial media impact on the perception of key concepts of legal media discourse by English-speaking and Russian-speaking respondents is substantiated.

Main statements to be defended:

1. Legal media discourse is a new phenomenon of discursive space. It is a special type of institutional discourse, which is formed and actualized in the field of mass communication at the intersection of legal and media types of discourse. It is characterized by publicity, institutionalism, conventionality, intertextuality and has such important functions as informing, commenting and impact. The basis of legal media discourse is a media text of legal content. In the process of influencing the addressee, various linguistic, stylistic and pragmatic means are used. They allow achieving the main goal of legal media discourse: to increase the level of legal literacy and the recipient's civil consciousness;

2. One of the most common ways of actualizing the author's intentions in English-language media text of legal content is verbalization of these intentions with the help of linguopragmatic means. These tools create the necessary impact effect and provide an accessible perception of legal information by media consumers. The pragmatic effect of the English-language media texts is created through the use of lexical-semantic means: emotional-expressive and evaluative vocabulary; colloquial vocabulary, jargon, idioms; replacement of specific legal concepts with well-known terms; using international words, loanwords, abbreviations, formal words and etc. ;

3. Similar lexico-semantic means are used in Russian-language media texts of legal content: emotional and expressive vocabulary, colloquial vocabulary, jargon, idioms; replacement of specific legal concepts with well-known terms; international words, loanwords, localism and anglicisms and etc. - with the aim of enhancing the impact effect. The effectiveness of the media influence on the mass recipient in the headings of the Russian-language media texts is enhanced by intertextual inclusions in the form of allusions and reminiscences, which are based on precedent phenomenon with references to the well-known literary works, films, songs.

4. Linguopragmatic features of a legal media discourse cannot be fully disclosed without taking into account the specifics of its conceptual field. The conceptualization of legal media discourse forms its pragmatic space. The effect of impact in English-language and Russian-language legal media discourse is achieved through the use of conceptual-shaped, emotive - evaluative, value components that interpret the content of the key concepts "migration" and "ownership". Interpretation of key concepts of both English-language and Russian-language legal media discourse is implemented by turning the media text to the opinion of the mass audience. In the modern perception of English-speaking and Russian-speaking respondents, the concepts "migration" and "ownership" are represented by lexical units with expressive-emotional-evaluative coloring. The associative reactions of English-speaking and Russian-speaking respondents to the

concept “migration” are characterized by full media conditionality, while verifying the interpretational components of the concept “ownership”, the fact of media determination of verbal associations was only partially confirmed.

Structure and volume of the research work. The thesis consists of introduction, three parts, conclusion, list of references and four appendixes.

The “Introduction” substantiates the significance of the chosen topic, analyzes the degree of its knowledge, establishes the object and subject of the research, formulates its purpose and objectives, determines the scientific novelty, characterizes the methodological basis of the work, and reveals its theoretical and practical significance.

The first part “*Theoretical approaches to the study of legal media discourse*” - provides a theoretical overview of such key concepts as “discourse”, “media discourse”, and “legal discourse” in modern linguistics, defines the concept “legal media discourse”, describes its essential characteristics and functions. The role of media as the main tools in enhancing the mass addressee’s legal literacy and civic identity is revealed, an interdisciplinary approach to the study of legal media discourse in a comparative aspect is grounded.

The second part “*The intentionality of legal media discourse in the English-language and Russian-language media: linguopragmatic aspect*” is devoted to the investigation of the language means that create and enhance the pragmatic effect in English-language and Russian-language media texts. The main metaphorical models as the most typical means of conveying expressiveness and evaluations are analyzed. Language means that increase the expressiveness of legal media speech and pragmatism of the headings of media texts on legal topics are described in the languages compared.

In the third part “*Conceptualization of legal reality in the English-language and Russian-language media: linguopragmatic approach*”, the field-based structure of the studied concepts of the English-language and Russian-language legal media discourse is described. The language means that have the effective impact of the media text on the addressee are identified. As a result of free associative experiment, the pragmatic component of respondents’ verbal reactions to the concepts “migration” and “ownership” is revealed. The field-based structure of the analyzed concepts is verified.

In the “**Conclusion**”, the research results are summarized, general conclusions are made.

The list of references includes 260 sources.

In Appendix A, a list of English-language European media sources is attached.

Appendix B includes a list of Russian-language Kazakhstani media sources.

Appendix B contains a questionnaire in English and Russian languages.

Appendix Γ presents tables with detailed experimental results.

Appendix Д includes diagrams describing the field-based structure of the concepts “migration” and “ownership” on the materials of legal media texts.

In Appendix E, the charts that reveal field-based structure of the concepts

"migration" and "ownership" on the results of free associative experiment are introduced.