www.mruni.eu

Liudmila MOCKIENĖ

DOCTORAL THESIS

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN

HUMANITIES,
PHILOLOGY (04 H)
VILNIUS, 2016

MYKOLAS ROMERIS
UNIVERSITY

MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY

Liudmila Mockienė

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN

Doctoral Thesis
Humanities, Philology (04 H)

Vilnius, 2016

The doctoral thesis was prepared in 2011–2015, defended at Mykolas Romeris University in accordance with the right to doctoral studies granted to Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences with Mykolas Romeris University by the order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania No. V-1124 dated 21 June, 2011.

Research supervisor:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sigita Rackevičienė (Mykolas Romeris University, Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

Research consultant:

Prof. Dr. Milda Vainiutė (Mykolas Romeris University, Social Sciences, Law – 01 S)

ISBN 978-9955-19-791-1 (online)
ISBN 978-9955-19-792-8 (print)

© Mykolas Romeris university, 2016

MYKOLO ROMERIO UNIVERSITETAS

Liudmila Mockienė

KONSTITUCINĖS TEISĖS TERMINŲ DARYBA ANGLŲ, LIETUVIŲ IR RUSŲ KALBOSE

Daktaro disertacija
Humanitariniai mokslai, filologija (04 H)

Vilnius, 2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the research supervisor Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sigita Rackevičienė for her invaluable suggestions, scientific discussion, constant care and concern, patience and support provided during the process of drafting this doctoral thesis. I also feel greatly indebted to her for sharing with me her experience and linguistic knowledge about the course in *Contrastive Lexicology and Lexicography* which I have had the pleasure of teaching together with her to students of philology at the Institute of Philosophy and Humanities of Mykolas Romeris University.

I am immensely grateful to the research consultant Prof. Dr. Milda Vainiutė, Director of Institute of Constitutional and Administrative Law, for consulting me on the issues of constitutional law and cooperating with me in writing a scientific article.

I am sincerely grateful to Dr. Olga Siniova, Director of the Centre of Baltic Studies of the Philological Faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University for the possibility to go to the Faculty on a research visit for the period of five weeks, to attend lectures and debates and have consultations of outstanding scholars, such as Prof. Dr. E. V. Petrukhina (on synchronic word-formation), Assoc. Prof. Dr. I. M. Kobozeva (on lexical semantics), A. A. Bonch-Osmolovskaja (on corpus linguistics), and to have access to the rich resources of the library of the university. Besides, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Research Council of Lithuania for giving me the grant to cover the expenses of this research visit.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Natalja Avina and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Svetlana Vlasova at the Department of Russian Philology and Intercultural Communication of Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences for their consultation on the research.

My special thanks are due to the Editor-in-Chief of the research journal *Taikomoji kalbotyra* Assoc. Prof. Dr. Inesa Šeškauskienė for consultations, reviewing and publishing my research article.

I am deeply appreciative of the valuable feedback and constructive criticism of the reviewers of this paper Assoc. Prof. Dr. Linas Selmistraitis, Prof. Dr. Violeta Janulevičienė and Dr. Robertas Stunžinas, whose insights and suggestions have undoubtedly contributed to the improvement of this research.

I am also extremely grateful to my colleagues at the Institute of Philosophy and Humanities and the Director Prof. Dr. Jolita Šliogerienė in particular, my friends and family for supporting and inspiring me to carry out this research.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS 8

LIST OF TABLES 9

LIST OF FIGURES 10

INTRODUCTION 11

1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND 18
   - 1.1. Previous research on contrastive analysis of terminology 18
   - 1.2. Research on term formation discussed in terminology works in English, Lithuanian and Russian 19
     - 1.1.1. Linguistic means of term formation in English 19
     - 1.1.2. Linguistic means of term formation in Lithuanian 26
     - 1.1.3. Linguistic means of term formation in Russian 31

2. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH 36
   - 2.1. Principles of selection of terms for the analysis 36
   - 2.2. Classification of linguistic means of term formation as applied in the present research 39

3. THE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC MEANS USED TO FORM TERMS IN LEGAL ACTS OF A CONSTITUTIONAL NATURE IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN 43
   - 3.1. The ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian 43
   - 3.2. One-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian 46
     - 3.2.1. Sources and structure of one-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English 46
       - 3.2.1.1. Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in English 46
       - 3.2.1.2. Terms formed on the basis of external sources in English 48
       - 3.2.1.3. Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources in English 54
     - 3.2.2. Sources and structure of one-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian 55
       - 3.2.2.1. Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in Lithuanian 55
       - 3.2.2.2. Terms formed on the basis of external sources in Lithuanian 59
       - 3.2.2.3. Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources in Lithuanian 61
     - 3.2.3. Sources and structure of one-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian 62
       - 3.2.3.1. Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in Russian 62
       - 3.2.3.2. Terms formed on the basis of external sources in Russian 66
       - 3.2.3.3. Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources in Russian 68

3.3. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian 71
3.3.1. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English 71
3.3.1.1. Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English 72
3.3.1.2. Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English 77
3.3.1.3. Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English 81
3.3.2. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian 83
3.3.2.1. Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian 84
3.3.2.2. Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian 92
3.3.2.3. Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian 98
3.3.3. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian 103
3.3.3.1. Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian 103
3.3.3.2. Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian 110
3.3.3.3. Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian 115
3.4. The main findings of the research and comparison thereof with findings of other scholars on the means of term formation in English, Lithuanian and Russian 123
3.4.1. English terminology of constitutional law 123
3.4.2. Lithuanian terminology of constitutional law 126
3.4.3. Russian terminology of constitutional law 128

CONCLUSIONS 132

REFERENCES 134

GLOSSARY 139
List of terms of constitutional law in English 139
List of terms of constitutional law in Lithuanian 145
List of terms of constitutional law in Russian 158

SUMMARY 171

SANTRAUKA 193

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACC – the accusative case
Adj. – adjective
Adv. – adverb
GEN – the genitive case
INST – the instrumental case
LOC – the locative case
n – noun; the dependent noun in a multi-word term
N – noun; the head noun in a multi-word term
NOM – the nominative case
Part. – participle
V – verb

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Classification of the main ways and means of term formation in English special languages based on works by Sager 22

Table 2. Classification of the main ways and means of term formation in English special languages, based on ISO 740:2000(E) 23

Table 3. Classification of ways and means of term formation in legal language, based on Mattila 24

Table 4. Classification of the main ways and means of term formation in Lithuanian special languages based on works of Gaivenis, Keinys 28

Table 5. Sources of terms of the administrative language. Based on the scheme of sources of terms proposed by Akelaitis 29

Table 6. A generalized scheme of means of term formation compiled on the basis of Grinev-Griniewicz 33

Table 7. Classification used in the present research to analyse terms used in legal acts of a constitutional nature according to the sources 41

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, 100% 44

Figure 2. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian, 100% 44

Figure 3. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian, 100% 45

Figure 4. One-word and multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian, 100% 45

Figure 5. Means of formation of one-word terms based on internal sources in English..... 48

Figure 6. Means of formation of one-word terms based on internal sources in Lithuanian 59

Figure 7. Means of formation of one-word terms based on internal sources in Russian 66

Figure 8. Internal and external sources of one-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian, 100% 70

Figure 9. Structure of one-word terms of native origin in English, Lithuanian and Russian, 100% 70

Figure 10. Two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in English (N=222, 100%) 73

Figure 11. Three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in English 78

Figure 12. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in English 82

Figure 13. Two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian (N=287, 100%) 87

Figure 14. Three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian (N=66, 100%) 94

Figure 15. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian 100

Figure 16. Two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Russian (N=201, 100%) 106

Figure 17. Three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Russian (N=64, 100%) 112

Figure 18. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Russian 118

INTRODUCTION

Legal terms have been constantly created and used to name new legal concepts. It is important that they accurately perform their function and are convenient to use. Each developer of terminology seeks or should seek this objective. Contrastive research on formation of terms can provide developers of terminology with a lot of useful information. It reveals traditions and trends of term-formation in different languages and helps establish prevalent criteria and principles of term-formation in those languages. Research results provide new insight into formation of terminology of the native language and ideas on how to develop and improve terms that are currently used. This dissertation is devoted to a contrastive study of terminology of constitutional law, which to date has not been examined or compared with other languages.

The aim of the research

The aim of the research is to describe and contrast the linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

Objectives of the research

To achieve this aim the following objectives were set:

1) to overview typical linguistic means used for term formation in English, Lithuanian and Russian;
2) to analyse the linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian according to the structure, source, and type of formation of terms;
3) to conduct contrastive research of the linguistic means of term formation in English, Lithuanian and Russian and to determine the dominating term-formation means in these languages.

The object of the research

The object of the research is one-word and multi-word terms used in documents of constitutional law in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

The total number of the analysed terms is 1825, 660 terms were found in English, 626 terms were found in Lithuanian, and 539 terms were found in Russian documents of constitutional law. The amount of terms is different in the three analysed languages because they are not equivalents and the sources of collection of the data are not translations of one and the same document, but are three distinct documents.

Terminology of constitutional law falls within a broader scope of legal terminology. 'Legal language is a language for special purposes,' 'a functional variant of a natural language' thus it has its specific sphere of use and characteristics that distinguish it from the general language, for instance, a peculiar system of terms as well as sentence structure. It differs from other branches in its lexis, i.e. terminology, which is one of the most important research objects of the legal language (Mattila, 2006, p. 3, 14-15). One

area of law was chosen for the research, i.e. constitutional law, which is fundamental area embracing all other branches of law.

The terminology of the analysed languages differs in several aspects. First, the analysed terms are used in countries that have different legal systems, legal traditions, as well as different histories of drafting the constitution and sources of constitutional documents. Furthermore, these terms exist in languages of different origin and structure, which represent three groups of Indo-European languages, namely, West Germanic languages (English), Baltic languages (Lithuanian), and East Slavic (Russian).

Methods

Methods applied in the research are **descriptive**, **quantitative**, and **contrastive**. Terms are collected from sources of constitutional law in English, Lithuanian and Russian and then are classified and analysed according to several aspects, which aims to reveal similarities and differences of term formation. The analysis of term formation includes classification of terms according to means of term-formation. The most characteristic formal types of terms are established and the data is juxtaposed in three languages.

Data sources

The research data was collected from the primary sources of constitutional law. In the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation, the primary source of constitutional law is the constitution, which is codified and has a form of a single written document. The Lithuanian terms were collected from the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992); whereas the Russian terms were amassed from the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993). The sources of constitutional law of the UK are different because of the peculiar nature of the UK constitution. It differs not only from Lithuania or Russia, but from the majority of countries in the world. The UK constitution is not codified and consists of numerous legal acts of a constitutional nature and other sources. The main written sources that are considered to be the basis of the UK Constitution are the acts of Parliament, judicial decisions, parliamentary constitutional conventions, the Royal Prerogative and other constitutional sources (Blick, 2012). For the purposes of the present research the following major legal acts of a constitutional nature were chosen: translations into Modern English of Magna Carta (1297), Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1700), including the amendments as in force today, and the original texts of the Parliament Act (1949), the Human Rights Act (1998), the House of Lords Act (1999), and the Fixed-term Parliaments Act (2011).

Scientific novelty and value of the research

The topic of the dissertation is new, as no contrastive research on constitutional law terminology in several languages has been conducted so far neither in Lithuania nor abroad. There are many works which focus on issues of terminology science at large, such as the concept of a term, term typology, sources and formation in a particular language. Most works on legal terminology focus on correct usage of the language and comparative historical aspects. Works devoted to contrastive analysis, emphasize non-equivalence issues and translation problems. However, there are no works on contrastive analysis

of formation of legal terms in several languages so far. The given research attempts to fill this gap. Therefore, it is significant in two major aspects. First, during the research a methodology of contrasting formation of terminology of different languages was created, which helps to reveal traditions, principles and criteria of term-formation in different languages. The developed methodology can be used for contrastive analysis of terms of other languages as well. Second, the research provides alot of information for developers of terms, it gives new insight into formation of terms of the native language and ideas on how to develop and improve terms that are currently used.

Relevance of the research and practical application of the findings of the research

Relevance of the topic of the research is many-fold. First, contrastive research of different legal languages and issues of translation of legal documents comes into foreground due to fast-developing international economic and political relations. Proficiency in foreign languages is not enough for successful modern intercultural cooperation. Such cooperation requires knowledge about the society, culture, customs and legal norms of foreign countries. Legal systems have a direct impact on intercultural cooperation as they set the limits within which parties operate. Awareness of legal norms allows the participants to understand each other and cooperate successfully (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2012). Legal language is directly related to legal realities of a particular country, thus it is one of the most important tools for communication between different countries. The languages chosen for the contrastive analysis, i.e. English and Russian, are considered to be the world's *lingua francas* and are widely used in business and state cooperation.

Second, contrastive analysis of terms in Lithuanian and other languages is significant because contrastive analysis of several languages not only reveals specific features of term formation in other languages, but also can shed light on formation of Lithuanian terms. Thus contrastive analysis can provide a lot of useful information to creators of Lithuanian terms and help improve Lithuanian terms more objectively (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2010).

Third, contrastive analysis of terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian is important not only for terminology studies, but also has practical application, such as in translation, teaching or other professional activity, such as international cooperation between states and businesses.

The research focuses on three different legal systems and can be useful for translation studies of legal texts, teaching languages for specific purposes (law, law and management, public administration). It can provide important information to creators of terms and terminographers. Translation of legal texts, their analysis and discussions on various issues of legal translation have recently attracted attention of numerous translators and translation scholars; however, in Lithuania such research is scarce. Documents of international law are extensively translated into Lithuanian from various languages. Contrastive analysis of legal terminology is important for lexicography in particular. Most of legal terms are related to a particular culture and might not have direct equivalents in the target language. Some scholars claim that only dictionaries based on contrastive analysis can be useful to professional translators (de Groot, 2007). De Groot and Laer (2006), who analysed 171 dictionaries of legal terms (which contain at least one European Union language), concluded that the quality of most of them is poor, because terminologists have

not performed semantic analysis of terms, and do not pay attention to the fact that the translation is actually made not from one language to another language, but from one legal language to another legal language. They believe that a bilingual or multilingual legal dictionary of high quality can be compiled only upon having conducted a contrastive research of legal languages (de Groot, 2007).

The analysis of formation of terms can provide a lot of information for developers of terminology. Terms are created in conformity with the terminological tradition of a country. Usually developers of terminology take into account such criteria of term-formation as precision, systematicity, unambiguousness, stylistic neutrality, derivability (the possibility to derive terms to name a variety of related concepts), correctness, economy, user-friendliness; however, developers of terms in different countries give priority to different criteria. The analysis of formal structure of terms reveals traditions of term-formation in different languages and shows what principles and criteria of term-formation are applied.

The dissertation focuses on one-word and multi-word terms and establishes the linguistic means of formation thereof. As Akelaitis claims, word-formation analysis of multi-word terms of administrative language and classification thereof into models is useful for evaluation of systematicity and correctness of new terms that are formed (Akelaitis, 2008). This is extremely important because new terms, terms of international law in particular, are usually multi-word terms and consist of numerous words.

Terminology of the area of constitutional law was chosen for analysis because of its relevance. The constitution is the primary legislation, the fundamental part of any legal system, thus most other legal acts and documents are based on this source. The constitution defines the state governance system, the main principles of governance, and interaction of its institutions.

To sum up the relevance of the topic, as Valeontis & Mantzari note, 'linguistic aspects of term formation are of major interest to terminologists, terminographers and subject field specialists, but also to translators, interpreters and technical writers…' (Valeontis & Mantzari, 2006).

Moreover, the findings of the research have wide practical application. During the research, the analysed terms were arranged according to numerous criteria in the database created by means of Microsoft Access database management system. The database can be used for further contrastive research of etymology and formation of terms. The models of multi-word terms can be used for term collection in automatic term search programmes. Besides, the database can be used as the basis for compiling a dictionary of constitutional law terms (such kind of dictionary does not exist in Lithuanian or in English), as the terms are arranged according to languages, and the Lithuanian and Russian terms are given together with translation into English. The translations of terms presented in the thesis were taken from the official translations of the constitutions into English.

Thus, findings of the research provide a lot of important data to terminologists, translators, LSP teachers and language users both in Lithuania and abroad.

Structure of the doctoral thesis

The doctoral thesis consists of an introduction, a theoretical and methodological parts, the research, and conclusions.

The introduction is devoted to discuss the object and the aim of the research, to review previous research on the topic and highlight the novelty, relevance and originality of the present research, to present the methodology and issues related to selection of the data. Besides, it presents theses to be defended and the list of publications on the topic.

The first part presents the theoretical backgroundand an overview of typical linguistic means used for term formation and their classifications in English, Lithuanian and Russian. The second part is devoted to the methodology of the research.

The third part presents the analysis of linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian. It consists of several parts. First, the ratio of one-word terms and multi-word terms is analysed and compared in English, Lithuanian and Russian. Second, sources and structure of one-word terms are analysed. Finally, multi-word terms are analysed according to the number of constituents, sources and models of formation are analysed.

Theses to be defended

1. In legal documents of a constitutional nature developers of English terms rely on the criteria of user-friendliness and prefer one-word terms, whereas developers of Lithuanian and Russian terms adhere to the principle of precision and therefore often create multi-word terms.
2. When creating one-word terms from internal sources, developers of English terms tend to terminologize words simple in structure, while developers of Lithuanian and Russian terms give preference to more complex words – terminologized existing or newly-created formations.
3. When creating multi-word terms, developers of terms in all three analysed languages follow the principle of language economy and try not to create terms which consist of more than two words.
4. Developers of multi-word terms in all three analysed languages tend to place the most important constituent of a multi-word term (head noun) at the end of the phrase.
5. Developers of English constitutional law terms are more open to the influence of other languages and rely mostly on external sources, meanwhile developers of Lithuanian and Russian terms strive to preserve their native vocabulary and often use internal sources to create terms.

List of publications on the topic of doctoral thesis

The main findings and conclusions of the dissertation have been published in six research articles and four conference proceedings and have been presented at international and national conferences and other scientific events.

Scientific articles published in research publications included into international databases

1. Rackevičienė, Sigita; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English // Žmogus ir žodis: didaktinė lingvistika: mokslo darbai = Man and the word: didactic linguistics: research papers / Lietu-

vos edukologijos universitetas. Vilnius: Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. ISSN 1392-8600. 2014, t. 16, Nr. 1, p. 87-99. [Central & Eastern European Academic Source; Sociological Abstracts; Humanities International Index; MLA] [04H]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila [Pogožilskaja, Liudmila]; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Contrastive analysis of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English // Kalba ir kontekstai = Language in different contexts: mokslo darbai / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius: Edukologija. ISSN 1822-5357. 2014, t. 6(1), p. 130-144. [MLA] [04H]
3. Beinoravičius, Darijus; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Vainiutė, Milda. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English // Адміністративне право і процес (АПП): науково-практичний журнал / Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка. Київ: Видавничо-поліграфічний центр «Київський університет». ISSN 2227-796X. № 2(4) (2013), p. 249-258. [IndexCopernicus] [01S]

Scientific articles published in reviewed research publications of Lithuania

1. Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Peculiarities of formal structure of terminology of constitutional law in Lithuanian and English // Specialybės kalba: gramatika ir logika. Mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys / Mykolo Romerio universitetas. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universiteto leidyba, 2012, ISBN 9789955194859. p. 130-139. [04H]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Sources and means of formation of the UK Constitutional Law one-word terms // Specialybės kalba: normų kaita ir kodifikavimas: mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys / Mykolo Romerio universitetas. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universitetas, 2014, ISBN 9789955196884 (e-book). P. 81-93. [04H]
3. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Sources of one-word terms used in UK and Lithuanian constitutional law acts // Taikomoji kalbotyra [online]. Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. ISSN 2029-8935. 2015, t. 7, p. 1-20. [04H]

Thesis published in reviewed conference proceedings

1. Rackevičienė, Sigita; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. *Certain aspects of formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English* // Балтийские языки и литературы в истории и в современном мире = Baltų kalbos ir literatūros istorijoje ir dabartyje = Baltu valodas un literatūras pagatne un mūsdienas : tezės : Международная научно-практическая конференция, 7-9 ноября 2013 г, Москва / Московский государственный университет имени М.В. Ломоносова [et al.]. Vilnius: Edukologija, 2013, ISBN 9789955208907. pp. 68-69. [04H, 01S]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita; Šliogerienė, Jolita. *Contrastive analysis of one-word terms of the UK, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law* // SOCIN 2014: international interdisciplinary conference on social innovations 'Social Innovations: theoretical and practical insights 2014': conference abstracts: October 23-24, 2014 [online] / Mykolas Romeris University. Vilnius: Mykolas Romeris University, 2014, ISBN 9789955196839. pp. 151-153. [04H, 07S]

Thesis published in conference proceedings (not reviewed)

1. Vainiutė, Milda; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English // Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje: VII tarptautinė mokslinė konferencija: [2012 10 04 – 2012 10 05, Šiaulių universiteto biblioteka]. Šiauliai: Šiaulių universiteto biblioteka, 2012. P. [1]. [04H]

2. Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Comparative analysis of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English // Lingvistiniai, didaktiniai ir sociokultūriniai kalbos funkcionavimo aspektai: VI tarptautinės mokslinės konferencijos 2014 m. balandžio 24–25 d. pranešimų santraukos = Linguistic, didactic and sociocultural aspects of language functioning: abstracts of presentations [online] / Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto Filologijos fakultetas, Vroclavo universiteto Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius, 2014. P. 32-33. [04H]

Presentations at conferences and other scientific events

04–05 October, 2012 presentation *Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English* at the VII-th international scientific conference *Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje* ('The World Reflected in the Language'), Šiauliai University;

30 November, 2012 presentation *Peculiarities of formal structure of terminology of constitutional law in Lithuanian and English* at the national scientific conference *Specialybės kalba: gramatika ir logika* ('Languages for specific purposes: Grammar and Logic') Mykolas Romeris University, VLKK;

7–9 November, 2013 presentation *Certain aspects of formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English / Konstitucinės teisės terminų formaliosios sandaros ypatumai lietuvių ir anglų kalbose* at the international scientific conference *Baltistikos kalbos ir literatūros istorijoje ir dabartyje* ('The Baltic languages and literature in history and nowadays'), Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow.

24–25 April,2014 presentation *Comparative Analysis of Constitutional One-Word Terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English / Vienažodžių konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamoji analizė lietuvių, rusų ir anglų kalbose* at the VI-th international scientific conference *Lingvistiniai, didaktiniai ir sociokultūriniai kalbos funkcionavimo aspektai / Linguistic, Didactic and Sociocultural Aspects of Language Functioning*, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Philology (Lithuania), University of Wroclaw (Poland), Vilnius, Lithuania.

23–24 October, 2014 presentation *Contrastive analysis of one-word terms of the UK, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law* at SOCIN 2014 : international interdisciplinary conference on social innovations *Social Innovations: theoretical and practical insights 2014*, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius.

8 May, 2014 presentation *Konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamojo tyrimo problematika* ('Issues related to contrastive analysis of terminology of constitutional law') at a scientific workshop, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius. http://www.mruni.eu/lt/mokslas/mokslas/mokslo_programos/mokslo_kavines_renginiai/

1. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Three different dimensions related to the theory of terminology are distinguished: a) a cognitive dimension, which explores relations of the linguistic forms with their conceptual content; b) a linguistic dimension, which examines the existing forms of terminologies and potential forms that can be formed to name new concepts; c) a communicative dimension, which examines the use of terminologies and the activity of terminology compilation and processing (Sager, 1990, p. 13). The present research deals with the analysis of formal types of terms, thus it is performed within the linguistic dimension of the theory of terminology. The first section of the theoretical part presents an overview of previous research on contrastive analysis of terminology, whereas the second section focuses on the research on term formation discussed in terminology works in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

1.1. Previous research on contrastive analysis of terminology

The most prominent scholars who analyse issues of terminology science at large, such as principles of term formation, typology, sources, development, and specific features of terms are Cabre et al. (Cabre´ & Sager, 1999; Cabre´, Condamines, & Ibekwe-SanJuan, 2007), Kageura (Kageura, 2002; Kageura, 2012), Sager (Sager, 1990; Sager, 1997; Sager, 2004), Rey (Rey & Sager, 1995), Temmerman (Temmerman, 2000), etc. in English; Gaivenis (Gaivenis, 2002), Keinys (Keinys, 1980; Keinys, 2005a; Keinys, 2012), Jakaitienė (Jakaitienė, 2010), etc. in Lithuanian; Danilenko (Даниленко, 1977), Grinev-Griniewicz (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008), Leitchik (Лейчик, 2009), Prohorova (Прохорова, 1996), Superanskaja et al. (Суперанская, Подольская, & Васильева, 2012), etc. in Russian.

Contrastive analysis of terminology of several languages, especially research that focuses on legal terminology in particular, is not numerous.

Lithuanian legal terminology has been analysed mainly from the standpoint of correct usage of the language and from the comparative historical perspective. For instance, the usage, norms and correctness of legal terms are analysed by Paulauskienė (Paulauskienė, 2004), Pečkuvienė (Pečkuvienė, 2009; Pečkuvienė, 2013; Pečkuvienė, 2014), Rudaitienė (Rudaitienė, 2008; 2012; 2013). Umbrasas (2010) analyses Lithuanian legal terminology and its status in Lithuania in 1918–1940, the change of terminology in translations of the civil code and criminal statute which were in force during that period (Umbrasas, 2010).

Some aspects of contrastive analysis of terminology of Lithuanian and other languages, such as equivalence, are analysed by Marina (Marina, 2006), Kontutytė (Kontutytė, 2008).

Synchronic contrastive analysis of criminal law terms is conducted by Rackevičienė (Rackevičienė, 2006; 2008); Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2009; 2010; 2014).

Recently there has been quite an extensive research conducted on the influence of translations of the European Union legislation on the Lithuanian legal and administrative language, as Lithuanian legislators directly rely on such legislation when drafting legal acts (Auksoriūtė, 2009).

The most prominent foreign scholars who conduct contrastive analysis of terminology of different languages (English, French and German) and problems of translation of terms, especially legal terms, are Sandrini (Sandrini, 1996; Sandrini, 1999), who focuses

on the issue of equivalence of legal systems and translation of legal terms, Mattila (Mattila 2006; Mattila 2012), who analyses the concept of legal language, legal terminology and legal English, legal French, and legal German, and de Groot and Laer (De Groot & van Laer, 2006; De Groot & van Laer, 2011), who pay a lot of attention to the issue of semantic analysis of legal terms, translation and equivalence.

1.2. Research on term formation discussed in terminology works in English, Lithuanian and Russian

This section presents an overview of typical linguistic means used for term formation discussed by scholars in English, Lithuanian and Russian. Different classifications of ways and means of term formation used in English, Lithuanian and Russian are reviewed.

The process of term formation is closely related with the process of word formation in the language in general. However, the process of term formation, according to Sager, is a deliberate, 'conscious human activity and differs from the arbitrariness of general word formation processes by its greater awareness of pre-existing patterns and models…' (Sager, 1997, p. 25). This means that not only does this process rely on existing lexical elements and combine them in particular ways, but it can also be described in terms of patterns according to which these elements are combined, which in turn can be used for subsequent term formation (ibid).

Keinys also supports the idea that terms are created and standardised consciously (Keinys, 1980, p. 60). He also notes that terminology is a distinct independent part of the literary language. Thus it is characterised by general trends in the language development; on the other hand, terminology is characterised by peculiar features, specific requirements and development (Keinys, 2005g, p. 231).

The view that term formation is always a conscious, controlled and regulated process, is also shared by terminologists of the Russian language, such as Danilenko (Даниленко, 1977, pp. 91-93), Leitchik (Лейчик, 2009, p. 62), Slozhenikina (Сложеникина, 2013, p. 39), Superanskaja et al. (Суперанская et al., 2012, p. 194), etc. Term formation in the language of science is based on the system of word building of the Russian literary language. However, there are distinct features that distinguish term formation in the language of science and word building in the literary language and the fact that terms are created purposefully and consciously is one of those features (Даниленко, 1977, pp. 90-97).

1.1.1. Linguistic means of term formation in English

This part discusses several approaches to classification of ways and means of term formation used in special languages in English, first, a) a classification proposed by Sager, a well-known terminologist, Professor Emeritus of the UMIST (University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, UK) centre for terminological research, who was awarded Eugen Wüster Prize[1] to recognize outstanding performance in the field of terminology by Infoterm in 2001, in several different sources, second, b) a universal classification presented in the International Standard *ISO 704* (Terminology work –

1 http://www.infoterm.info/activities/eugen_wuester_prize.php

Principles and Methods) of the International Organization of Standardization (*ISO 704:2000 (E)*2000), which was applied by Valeontis and Mantzari in their contrastive research of English and Greek terminology, and, third, c) a classification of ways and means of term formation in legal English in particular discussed by Mattila, Professor Emeritus of Legal Linguistics at the University of Lapland, Finland, who conducts studies on legal languages, comparative law and comparative legal linguistics.

a. Sager (Sager, 2004, p. 1924) claims that terms used in special languages are made up of the same range of morphological structures as words of the general language. However, the specialised vocabulary 'exhibits far greater regularity as a result of the deliberate and often systematic techniques of term creation' (ibid).

So let us have a closer look at the ways and means used to form terms in English. First of all, it should be said that although there are several classifications of ways and means of term formation used in English, all of them are primarily based on the distinction between the use of the existing forms and creating new forms (relying on internal sources), and the use of new resources (relying on external sources).

Sager proposed a classification of the main ways and means of term formation in 1990 in his book *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing* (Sager, 1990, pp. 71-80) in 1997 in the chapter on *Term Formation* in the *Handbook of Terminology Management* (Sager, 1997), which was later slightly modified by him and discussed in the chapter on *Terminology in special languages*, in *An International Handbook on Inflection and Word-Formation* (Sager, 2004, pp. 1924-1928), where he refers to means of term formation as linguistic methods of designation and uses slightly different terminology when referring to those means. The means of term formation discussed by Sager in these works apply to special English languages in general, i.e. a variety of specialised subject domains. Besides, Sager claims that the description of the means of term formation he discusses 'is not intended to be exhaustive, but is rather indicative of the range of possibilities'.

The three ways of term formation proposed by Sager are:

- the use of existing sources,
- the modification of existing sources,
- the use of new resources (to create new lexical entities).

By the use of existing resources Sager means extension of the meaning of a word which already exists in the general language. This can be achieved by means of a simile (naming a concept in analogy to another, familiar one, e.g. *an L-shaped room*), a metaphor (naming a concept by the thing it most resembles, e.g. *goose-neck clamp*) or the use of a proper name (e.g. *watt*).

Another way of term formation is the modification of existing sources, which, according to Sager, includes such means as affixation (or derivation), backformation, compounding, creating phrasal terms, conversion and compression.

He states that affixation (i.e. suffixation and/or prefixation) is a very important means of term formation as it contributes significantly to the systematic structuring of terms due to the precise expression and systematic reference of affixes. He also claims that the variety of affixes used for term formation in special languages is far greater than in general English, because English has borrowed and assimilated a lot of words, word elements and affixes from neoclassical languages, such as Greek and Latin, especially in the domain of science and technology.

Another means of term formation, which is also significant for systematicity of specialised vocabulary, is compounding. A compound is formed by means of combining two or more words into a new syntagmatic unit, which has a new meaning independent of the constituent parts and as a term represents a concept relevant to a particular subject field (Sager, 1997, p. 34). If a compound consists of two elements, the first element, the determinant, usually modifies the second element, the nucleus. However, compounds, as he claims, can be made up of not only two, three or four elements, but also five and six, which are rather rare. He also mentions that there are *phrasal compounds*, which are linked by prepositions (Sager, 2004, p. 1927) and *compounds of phrases* containing prepositions, articles, conjunctions and adverbs (Sager, 1990, p. 74). In another source (Sager, 1997, pp. 30, 36) he uses the term *phrasal terms* and discusses them as a separate category, though he admits that their formation is closely related to compounding. However, the distinction between compounds and phrasal terms is not clear-cut.

Conversion occurs when a word changes its category without morphological alteration of the word inflection. As Sager claims, nouns are frequently formed by conversion from verb and adjectives and vice versa; however, it is not always possible to determine the direction of this process. Besides, in scientific English the productivity of this means of term formation is reduced due to the fact that a high proportion of terms is derived from Latin and Greek word elements, which have noun endings that are unsuitable for conversion (Sager, 2004, p. 1927).

Special languages are also characterised by terms created by various forms of compression of existing long terms. The most frequent and highly productive means of compression are acronymy, abbreviation, and clipping.

The next means of term formation, based on the modification of existing sources, also discussed by Sager, is backformation. He claims, that backformation is used mainly in the domain of technology rather than science to form complex verbs which refer to nominal concepts of processes and is often combined together with compounding.

The last way of term formation is the use of new resources or creation of new lexical entities (neologisms), which can be of two types: creation of totally new entities and borrowing from other languages (direct borrowing and loan translation). In science and technology this process results from the need for the unique naming of new concepts. Creation of totally new entities is very rare in special language, because new terms should reflect the relationships of new concepts to existing ones. In other words, creation of new terms should be systematic, which can be perfectly achieved by means of affixation and compounding, as mentioned above. Sager also claims that in English it is often difficult to distinguish between the creation of genuine neologisms by means of derivation and borrowing of terms from Latin, Greek and French directly. Besides, the source of borrowings is not always clear, because English has had 'such a long tradition of borrowing from all three languages that it is very often impossible to say whether a word has come into English via French or whether it has been taken directly from one of the classical languages' (Sager, 1990, p. 38). Moreover, in modern English borrowing from other languages is rather infrequent. It is usually other languages that borrow new technology and new terminology from English. The other form of borrowing, loan translation or calque, is the result of literal translation, word-for-word substitution of the lexical components of compounds. According to Sager, 'loan translation is preferred to direct borrowing,

but neither form of term creation is acceptable if it violates the natural word formation techniques of a linguistic community' (Sager, 1990, p. 87). This means that borrowings, either as direct ones or loan translations, have to be adapted to the requirements of the receiving language, and this process is rather smooth in English. He also notes, that in time loan translations might be 'replaced by more appropriate autochthonous forms in order to exploit the creative potential of the language' (Sager, 1997, p. 39).

Table 1 was designed to summarise the classification of the main ways and means of term formation characteristic of special languages in English proposed by Sager.

Table 1. Classification of the main ways and means of term formation in English special languages based on works by Sager

Sources used for term formation	Ways of term formation	Means of term formation
Internal sources	The use of existing sources	Narrowing or widening the meaning of existing linguistic resources, extension of meaning, simile, metaphor, polysemy, the use of proper names
	The modification of existing sources	• Affixation (or derivation), • Compounding • Creating phrasal terms • *Conversion* • Compression (abbreviation, clipping, acronymy) • Backformation
External sources	The use of new resources (to create new lexical entities)	• Totally new creations • Borrowings – direct borrowings – loan translations/calques)

Ultimately, based on Sager's description of the main ways and means of term formation in special languages in English, the following characteristic features of typical linguistic means used for term-formation in technical and scientific English can be distinguished:

- affixation is an extremely important means of term formation in English;
- the variety of affixes used in term formation is greater than in word formation in general English;
- the main source of borrowing affixes and stems into English special vocabulary is Latin and Greek;
- the first element of a compound is usually a determinant, while the second is the nucleus;
- although most of term formation means are characteristic of special languages in general, some of them are more characteristic of a particular subject area, such as technology or science;
- conversion, which is strongly characteristic of general English, is reduced in scientific English;

- the distinction between genuine neologisms formed by means of derivation and direct borrowing often is not clear;
- in case of borrowing from Latin, Greek and French into English it is not always clear whether the term was borrowed directly from a neoclassical language or came into English via French.

When talking about the use of existing sources no distinction is made whether a term is simple or a formation, i.e. whether the word which was terminologized or transterminologized was simple in its structure or was a derivative. The problem here lies in the fact that in case of word formations it is very difficult to say whether they were created on the basis of existing sources as new formations or were terminologized or transterminologized, i.e. transferred from general language or another subject domain.

b. Another classification of term formation ways and meansis presented in International Standard *ISO 704* (Terminology work – Principles and Methods) of the International Organization of Standardization (*ISO 704:2000 (E)*2000). This classification is relied upon by the *Guidelines for Terminology Policies: formulating and implementing terminology policy in language communities*, prepared by Infoterm, the International Information Centre for Terminology (Infoterm, 2005, pp. 9-11), and is discussed at length by Valeontis and Mantzari, who applied this classification not only to the analysis of English, but also the Greek language and used it for contrastive study of English and Greek terms; as they claim, these means of term formation are applied in English and are also appropriate to be used in other languages (Valeontis & Mantzari, 2006).

ISO 704 standard specifies that the guidelines it provides neither cover all possible means used for English term formation, nor are they intended to be universal and applied to all languages, because means of term formation 'depend on the lexical, morphosyntactic, and phonological structures of individual languages, language-specific principles of term formation' and should be 'described in national and regional standards dealing with a particular language rather than in International Standards' (*ISO 704:2000 (E)*2000).

The main ways of term formation discussed in ISO 704 are:

- creating new forms,
- using existing forms,
- translingual borrowing.

For the sake of convenience let us organize them into a table (see Table 2).

Table 2. Classification of the main ways and means of term formation in English special languages, based on ISO 740:2000(E)

Sources used for term formation	Ways of term formation	Means of term formation
Internal sources	Creating new forms	• Derivation (adding one or more morphological elements, or affixes, to a root or a word) • Compounding (complex terms, phrases or blends) • Abbreviated forms (short forms, clipped terms, abbreviations, initialisms, and acronyms)

	Using existing forms	• Conversion (change in part-of-speech) • Terminologization (assigning new, frequently analogous or metaphoric meanings, to existing terms in related fields or general language words) • Semantic transfer within a special language • Trans-disciplinary borrowing (metaphors)
External sources	Translingual borrowing	• Direct loan • Loan translation

It is noteworthy that the above classifications apply to special languages in general, i.e. they describe ways and means of term formation that can be followed when creating terms in any area of science and technology. By all means, they can differ from one area to another and from one language to another.

c. There is a classification of means of term formation used in legal language in particular. Mattila, in his book *Comparative legal linguistics: Language of law, Latin and modern lingua francas* discusses the following ways of formation of vocabulary of legal language (Mattila, 2012, pp. 145-147):

- a word already in existence in ordinary language, or in the language of another specialism, obtains a specialised or broader meaning,
- a neologism of national origin is created,
- a word is borrowed from a foreign language (or from another national language).

Let us also organize them into a table (see Table 3).

Table 3. Classification of ways and means of term formation in legal language, based on Mattila

Sources used for term formation	Ways of term formation	Means of term formation
Internal sources	Using existing forms	• Terminologization and transterminologization (narrowing or widening the meaning of an existing word in ordinary language or in the language of another specialism)
	Creating new forms on the basis of existing forms	• Derivation • Compounding • Creating phrasal terms
External sources	Translingual borrowing	• Loanwords

It is evident, that the first two ways of term formation, namely using existing forms and creating new forms on the basis of existing forms, are based on internal sources, whereas the last, borrowing from a foreign language, is based on external sources.

Mattila states that in comparison with other languages for special purposes, legal language contains more words which are used in ordinary language (2012, p. 145). However, such words have a precisely defined or even distinct meaning which distinguishes them from words of ordinary language.

The next way of term formation is called neologisms of national origin, which includes creating entirely new words, derivation of new words on the basis of words already in existence and forming compound words and phrases.

Creating entirely new words is not characteristic of legal language, which is consistent with the same statement about other languages for special purposes. However, according to Mattila, acronyms (or initialisations) are quite common in legal language.

Term formation on the basis of words already in existence is very frequent and the number of abstract derivatives is particularly high in legal language, because law and legal science are complex, abstract phenomena.

Next, formation of compound words and phrases is a very productive means of creating legal neologisms, although the author emphasises the difference between languages, i.e. compound words are more typical of such languages as the Scandinavian group of languages, Finnish and German, whereas phrases are more characteristic of such languages as English and French.

Mattila discerns loanwords as a separate category and emphasises not only the technical aspect of this complex phenomenon, but also ideological (Mattila, 2007, p. 147).

***

The comparison of the three classifications presented above reveals that categorisation of the main ways and means of term formation in English is very similar. The main criterion for classification is the opposition of internal and external sources of terms: the use or modification of existing (internal) sources to create new terms is opposed to the use of external sources (translingual borrowing).

Yet, there are some differences in classifications. First of all, Sager views conversion as a modification of existing sources, alongside such means of term formation as affixation and compounding; however, ISO 740:2000(E) standards attribute conversion to the use of existing forms, alongside terminologization and transterminologization. This difference is quite consistent with the different conceptions of conversion in the theory of word-building. Some linguists consider conversion to be a subtype of derivation (Plag, 2003, p. 17); others discuss it as a separate category distinct from derivation and compounding (Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, p. 100; Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 123).

Besides, there is also some difference in the interpretation of neologisms and their place in the classification. Sager attributes borrowings from other languages to the category of neologisms (Sager, 1997, p. 38), whereas Valeontis and Mantzari, who rely on ISO standards, claim that according to the new definition of the term *neologism* by ISO/TC37 [1087-1:2000], only newly coined terms, either simple or complex, which appear in a language for the first time and have been created by means of linguistic mechanisms such as derivation, compounding or blending, can be considered neologisms. Thus, borrowing from foreign languages cannot be attributed to the category of means of creating neologisms (Valeontis & Mantzari, 2006). Mattila also specifies the national origin of neologisms, which indicates, that borrowings are not attributed to this category. The distinction between national and foreign origin of the sources of term formation is very important.

1.1.2. Linguistic means of term formation in Lithuanian

The following part presents approaches to classification of ways and means of term formation used in special languages in Lithuanian: a) first, a universal classification of ways and means of formation of special terminology proposed by such famous scholars as Gaivenis and Keinys is discussed; b) second, a classification presented by Akelaitis, who analysed types and sources of terms of administrative language, is presented; and c) finally, a classification of sources and means of term formation in legal Lithuanian in particular used by a prominent terminologist Umbrasas, who analysed legal terminology used in the period from 1918 to 1940, is reviewed.

a. In the Lithuanian terminology science three ways of term formation are usually distinguished: a) using existing vocabulary of standard language and dialects, b) creating new words (neologisms), and c) borrowing terms from other languages (Gaivenis, 2002; Keinys, 2005a). The first two ways of term formation rely on internal sources, whereas the third is based on the use of external sources.

First way of term formation is based on the use of vocabulary of native origin. Using vocabulary of native origin means that either a word, which has already existed in the language or its dialect, is terminologized, or a term, which has already existed in another terminological field, is transterminologized (Keinys, 2005g, p. 231). A word from the general language or its dialect can be terminologized in two ways: its lexical meaning is either extended or narrowed (Gaivenis, 2002, pp. 52-53). The content, valency and use of terms created by this means of formation usually changes. Words of general language or its dialect used as terms usually acquire new semes which they do not have in the general language (ibid). Most of one-word terms, which are simple in structure, are terminologized words of general language or its dialect. However, as Gaivenis (2002) claims, there are cases when terms, whose structure is complex (i.e. they are formations), cannot be attributed to the category of terms created by means of word formation, because in fact they were terminologized, i.e. the word as such was formed in general language (or its dialect) and then it was used as a term (p. 56). Very often it is extremely difficult to establish whether a term is a result of the process of word formation or terminologization. This might depend on the field of science and the history of development of terminology of that particular field. However, the criteria of 'newness' of a term is not that reliable, as new words can be formed by the same means at different periods and in different locations where the language is spoken. Even the fact that a word existed in the past and was used in some historic document does not signify that the word was taken from that old source and not created as a new entity (Keinys, 2005d). Keinys (2005d) believes that all terms that can be synchronically viewed as formations, should be treated as a result of word formation rather than terminologization, although not all of them were created for special purposes as terms. In most cases it is impossible to establish whether a term was created as a neologism, or was taken from the general language; besides, terms which were formed on the basis of ordinary words nevertheless reflect certain word formation types, thus it would be inaccurate not to consider them as representatives of those types of word formation (2005d, p. 22; Keinys, 2005e, p. 113). Umbrasas also supports this approach and does not distinguish between terms formed for specific purposes and terminologized words; he treats them formally and attributes all terms of complex structure (derivatives and compounds), to one category

(Umbrasas, 2010, p. 67-68). The general requirement for the terminologization process is to form a term that has only one meaning even if it is formed on the basis of a polysemous word of the general language (Akelaitis et al. 2009, pp. 57-58).

The next way of term formation in Lithuanian is creating new terms in accordance with all main types of word formation on the basis of the existing words. The four main means of term formation in Lithuanian are prefixation, suffixation, inflection and word compounding (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 54); (Keinys, 2005g, p. 232); (EC, 2006).

Keinys, who analysed term formation means in different fields of science, claims that suffixation is the main means of term formation and most of such terms are derived on the basis of verbs. Other characteristic features of terms formed by means of suffixation include a large amount of abstract nouns, lack of emotional connotation, and a large number of hybrids (Keinys, 2005d). Keinys analysed hybrids, i.e. terms which consist of a foreign base and native suffix, as derivatives and attributed them to the same group together with derived terms of native origin (ibid). However, not all linguists treat hybrids in this way, i.e. Umbrasas distinguishes hybrids, as a separate category, distinct from terms of native origin formed by means of suffixation, and discusses such means of term formation as a subtype of term formation based on elements of foreign origin (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 132).

Another very productive means of term formation in Lithuanian is compounding. In fact, compounding as a means of term formation is quite popular in certain areas of professional language and is the second most productive means of term formation after suffixation (Keinys, 2005c, p. 129). Its productivity in terminology can be explained by the necessity to name a complex concept. Besides, such compounds conform to the vitally important requirements of accuracy, clarity and conciseness. In many cases this can be ensured by using a multi-word term; however, one-word terms are more convenient and allow terminologists to create terms that are relatively short generic names that help avoid using attributives. The majority of compounds in terminology are formed on the basis of two nouns, a noun and a verb, and an adjective and a noun (Gaivenis, 2002; Keinys, 2005c).

One more quite productive means of term formation in Lithuanian is inflection. It is noteworthy that unlike in English, in Lithuanian inflection serves not only as a functional affix, but also as a derivational affix. Inflection as a means of word formation is very close to suffixation in nature, derivational meaning and form (Keinys, 2005b). Due to their simple structure terms formed by means of inflection are very convenient. This means of term formation could be used more extensively (ibid). The majority of terms formed by inflection are derived from verbs and adjectives, and very rarely from nouns, pronouns and numerals.

Prefixation as a means of term formation is used relatively seldom in comparison with other means of derivation, because nouns can be formed by means of prefixation only on the basis of other nouns (Keinys, 2005e), whereas suffixation and inflection is used to form nouns primarily on the basis of verbs, adjectives and nouns. Nevertheless, the role of prefixation as a means of term formation is quite significant (ibid).

Finally, the last way of term formation, which is usually distinguished in Lithuanian terminology science, is borrowing terms from other languages. Borrowing of a concept together with the term which signifies that concept is quite usual in terminology science and language in general (Keinys, 2005g). Gaivenis states that it is difficult to avoid borrowings in terminology, besides there is no necessity to do that (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 57). What is

important is that borrowings should not supersede the existing terms of Lithuanian origin and should comply with the rules of phonology, morphology and spelling. According to the degree of assimilation, borrowed terms are usually divided into three groups: 1) old borrowings; 2) international words; and 3) barbarisms. Old borrowings are words that have been completely assimilated and adapted to the language system. They are not considered borrowings in terminology. Next, international words to the most part are terms of different fields of science. They have come into Lithuanian mainly from Greek and Latin directly and through intermediary languages. Lastly, barbarisms are words which do not conform to the norms of the language (ibid). They do not become part of the vocabulary. Finally, it should be noted that the amount of borrowings is distributed unevenly in different fields of terminology. It is believed that there are a lot more borrowings in the latest scientific and technical branches of terminology and less in fields which have long traditions and rely largely on the vernacular vocabulary (Keinys, 2005f).

Table 4 presents a summary of the classification of the main ways and means of term formation characteristic of special languages in Lithuanian applied by Gaivenis, Keinys.

Table 4. Classification of the main ways and means of term formation in Lithuanian special languages based on works of Gaivenis, Keinys

Sources used for term formation	Ways of term formation	Means of term formation
Internal sources	Using existing forms of standard language and dialects	• Terminologization – Extension of the lexical meaning – Narrowing of the lexical meaning • Transterminologization
	Creating new words (neologisms)	• Derivation (suffixation, prefixation, inflection) • Compounding
External sources	Borrowing of terms from other languages	• International words • Barbarisms

In essence, Lithuanian scholars, such as Gaivenis, Keinys believe that the main source of term formation should be internal, i.e. the native language, either general vocabulary or it dialects, or the native means of word-building. Thus the main means of term formation are terminologization of words of general language or its dialect and word-formation. These semantic and morphological means are the basis of term formation in Lithuanian.

b. Akelaitis analyses terms of the administrative language (Akelaitis, 2008; Akelaitis, 2009). He notes that sources of administrative terms are the same as sources of Lithuanian terms in general (Akelaitis, 2009). Akelaitis explicitly bases his classification on the sources of terminology: internal and external, and then he discusses their subtypes in more detail. They are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Sources of terms of the administrative language. Based on the scheme of sources of terms proposed by Akelaitis

Sources of terms									
Internal sources of terms				**External sources of terms**					
Folk (inherited) terms	Terminization	**Term formation**		**Borrowing of terms**				**Translation of terms**	
		Neologisms	Formations	International terms	Old borrowings	New borrowings	Terms borrowed from other sciences	Morphological	Semantic

Internal sources of terms are used for formation of terms by means of one language, in this case, Lithuanian. Folk (or inherited) terms do not automatically become terms of a particular branch of science. They, as well as words of the standard language, are terminologized, i.e. their meaning is expanded, narrowed or changedin some other way. Terminization is quite a complicated process. A terminologized word might acquires an absolutely new meaning. Next, the meaning of a word might be expanded (i.e. the word retains the main components of its meaning and acquires some additional components). Third, a word might acquire a meaning which is narrowed (it does not acquire any new components of meaning, but becomes more abstract). Finally, a word might acquire a figurative meaning. Such cases are rare in the administrative language, because a word which becomes a term by means of getting a figurative meaning, acquires expressive components, which is not recommended in term formation. Akelaitis also notes, that several methods of terminologization can be combined at the same time. Term formation includes neologisms, which are completely new words, and formations (which are the result of derivation and compounding).

Means of term formation based on external sources include borrowing of terms (international terms, old borrowings and new borrowings) and translation (either morphological or semantic).

Akelaitis discusses different criteria for classification of terms, such as their form, scope, content and grammatical relation. According to the form, terms are classified into one-word and multi-word terms. Akelaitis pays a lot of attention to the structure of multi-word terms. He claims that classification of terms according to the structural models is more informative than classification according to the type of syntactic relation. Besides, classification according to the type of syntactic relation is possible with two-word terms, but is very complicated, very hard to apply and not informative with more than three-word terms (Akelaitis, 2009, p. 54). Within the structure of multi-word terms he suggests to distinguish the position of the head of the multi-word term (which can be a single word or a phrase) and its dependents, i.e. the pre-head position and the postposition.

c. Umbrasas (2010), who analysed legal Lithuanian terminology used in the period from 1918 to 1940, classified terms based on their structure, origin and means of word-formation. Umbrasas applies the usual classification of terms proposed by Gaivenis to terms formed on the basis of words which exist in the native general vocabulary, creating new words on the basis of elements of native origin, and borrowing of terms from other languages.

First of all, Umbrasas classifies terms according to their structure into one-word and multi-word terms. Then he classifies one-word terms on the basis of their origin into terms of native origin (terminologized terms simple in structure, terms formed by means of derivation, compounding and conversion), and terms of foreign origin (borrowings, hybrids and barbarisms). He attributes all terms of native origin, which are simple in structure, to the category of terms based on terminologization of the existing words of general vocabulary; whereas all terms, which are formed by means of word-building, irrespective of whether they have been terminologized or transterminologized, are attributed to the category of terms formed by means of word-formation (derivation, compounding and conversion). He admits that it is almost impossible to establish whether a term has been formed by means of word-formation specifically in a particular field of science or in the general language and then was terminologized. He uses a fairly formal approach and classifies terms into simple terms and formations on the basis of the means of linguistic expression rather than the way a word appeared in the language. Besides, Umbrasas discusses several cases of conversion, which were found in legal Lithuanian, as a separate type of word-formation, alongside derivation and compounding.

Multi-word terms are classified according to the number of constituent words (two-word, three-word terms and terms formed of four and more words). Next, Umbrasas analyses the origin of the constituent words and their syntactic relations within the term structure. Within the groups of terms which consist of three and more constituent words he distinguishes between terms which contain a preposition and those which do not. Besides, his analysis also includes the aspect of the position of the nucleus (the determined word) within a multi-word term.

On the basis of Umbrasas' description of the means of term formation used in civil and criminal codes of Lithuania in 1918–1940, the following characteristic features of typical linguistic means used for term-formation in legal Lithuanian can be distinguished:

- multi-word terms (74%) in legal terminology prevail over one-word terms (26%);
- the majority of one-word terms come from internal sources (79%), most of which are terminologized or new formations (93%) and only 7% are terminologized simple words;
- more than three-fourths of formations are formed by means of suffixation;
- prefixation and compounding are used quite infrequently to form legal terms;
- legal terms formed by means of inflexion comprise 12%;
- 21% of legal terms are borrowings, most of which are international words of Latin origin;
- hybrids are quite rare among legal terms;
- the majority of multi-word terms consist of two words (73%);

- in most cases two-word terms are composed of words of native origin, in some cases they are composed of one word of native origin and a borrowing, whereas cases where terms are composed of two borrowings or hybrids are extremely rare;
- three-word terms constitute 21% of multi-word terms.

***

The comparison of the three classifications presented above reveals that Lithuanian terminologists classify the main ways and means of term formation in a similar way. The main criterion for classification is the opposition of internal and external sources of terms: the use of existing vocabulary of standard language or dialects and creating new words (internal sources), as opposed to the use of borrowings (external sources). Besides, in Lithuanian terminology science it is usual to classify terms according to their structure into one-word and multi-word terms. However, there are a few minor differences in the presented classifications, such as different attitudes towards the position of old borrowings. For instance, Akelaitis considers old borrowings to be a part of terms which come from external sources; however, Umbrasas believes that old borrowings can be attributed to internal sources on grounds that they have been totally assimilated in Lithuanian and are not perceived as borrowings by native speakers.

1.1.3. Linguistic means of term formation in Russian

The following part discusses approaches to classification of ways and means of term formation used in special languages in Russian. First of all a) classifications of ways and means of formation of special terminology proposed by such famous scholars such as Superanskaja et al., Danilenko, Leitchik, are discussed. Second, b) a generalized classification of means of term formation in Russian compiled by a prominent terminologist Grinev-Griniewicz, who analysed terminology used in technical Russian and their specific features, is presented. Unfortunately, no scientific works on formation of legal terminology discussed by Russian scholars were found.

a. Similar to the Lithuanian terminologists, it is usual for the Russian terminology scientists to distinguish three main ways of term formation, namely, the use of a word of the general vocabulary to name a concept (terminologization) or the transfer of a ready-made term from one field to another (transterminologization); term formation by means of word building; and borrowing a term from another language preserving or altering its main definition parameters and adapting it phonetically and morphologically (Лейчик, 2009, p. 81-84; Суперанская et al., 2012, p. 194). The first two ways of term formation are based on the use of internal sources, whereas the last one relies on the use of external sources. The authors state that although there is a trend of reviving terminologization of words of the general language in some fields, term formation by means of word-building is the dominant means of term formation (ibid, p. 201). They also note that when designing a classification of means of term formation it is possible to use two parameters at the same time, the source language (native vs. foreign) and the lexical principle which serves as the basis for term formation (a ready-made word vs. an intentionally created word). This would produce a more elaborate scheme.

Leitchik notes that there are numerous means of creating terms and summarizes them into three ways of term formation, namely, terms are created on the basis of resources

of the native language by word-building and syntactic means; words of non-special (literary language and dialects) and special vocabulary are terminologized; and terms are borrowed from other languages where they existed as terms or terms are borrowed and terminologized simultaneously (Лейчик, 2009, p. 81-84). Leitchik notes that although terms are formed on the basis of the same means of word-building as words of the general language, some models are more productive, whereas others are less. First, he makes a distinction between one-word and multi-word terms. He notes the general trend of using term phrases which consist of two to three words (used in such sphere as informatics) and even four to five words (used in such sphere as philosophy), although composition as a means of word-building is not very productive in Russian. The majority of multi-word terms in Russian consist of nouns and adjectives, nouns can be used with or without prepositions, and nouns can be dependent on other nouns (Лейчик, 2009, p.48-62).

Danilenko (1977) states that for the most part terms are created on the basis of words and roots of general and special vocabulary. Terms are created on the basis of all structural types of words that are characteristic of a particular national language (simple words, formations and compound words). The means of naming concepts in terminology are the same which are active and productive in the general language, namely, semantic, syntactic and morphological. However, word-building models and morphemes in the sphere of terminology usually exhibit a greater degree of specialization than in the general language.

According to Danilenko, the semantic means of term formation is of utmost importance in the language of science. It was one the first means used for term formation and serves as a constant and inevitable source for terms. Besides it is characterised by a number of advantages over other means of term formation, terms created by terminologization are usually short and easy to remember.

Another traditional and highly productive means of term formation in Russian, as discussed by Danilenko, is syntactic. Under the term of 'syntactic' means of term formation Danilenko refers to both compounding (which results in one-word terms formed by means of compounding two stems into one word, which are either joined with a hyphen or spelled as one word) and composition (which results in multi-word terms formed by means of joining several words into a word phrase). The most productive models of forming attributive phrases are composing 1) an adjective and a noun; 2) a noun and a noun; 3) three nouns; 4) a noun, an adjective and a noun (Даниленко, 1977, pp. 103-107).

Finally, Danilenko discusses the morphological means of term formation and states that terms are formed on the basis of the same models of word building and by means of the same affixes as words of the literal language and is one of the dominant and most productive means of term formation. However, there are several significant differences between this means used for term formation and word building in the literal language. Danilenko notes that sources for term formation might be divided into two categories: internal (native words) and external (borrowings). Borrowings in this case include only term-forming elements of international (Greek-Latin) origin, because borrowing of words from the existing languages to name special concepts as ready-made words is a separate means of term formation. Term-forming elements of Greek and Latin origin are widely used in formation of terminology of science in the Russian language.

Lotte, in his book on issues of borrowing, extensively discusses borrowing of terms as a means of term formation (Лотте, 1982).

b. As Grinev-Griniewicz suggests, terms can be classified on the basis of numerous criteria, such as form, history, chronological status, and content (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008, p. 59-66). According to the structure of terms it is usual to classify them into one-word (or mono-lexemic) terms and multi-word terms (word-combinations, poly-lexemic terms) (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008, p. 121). Grinev-Griniewicz states that the number of multi-word terms in most European languages ranges from 60 to 80%; whereas, with reference to other scholars, he notes that such terms in technical dictionaries in Russian comprise 62–77% and in English about 70%. One-word terms are usually divided into three groups according to their structure: simple (or root words), derivatives and compounds (ibid).

Next, taking into account the historic aspect, terms can be classified into native and borrowed. Native terms can be further classified into simple in structure and formations (based on morphological and morphological-syntactic word formation means) (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008, p. 60-61). Borrowings can be subdivided based on various criteria, such as the time period of the borrowing, the source language, sphere of use of the borrowing (ibid, p. 153). He also notes, that little attention has been paid to the matter of borrowings in terminology in particular, due to the fact, that anything that is true about borrowings in general, is true for terminology as well, because most of borrowings are terms.

On the basis of classifications of ways and means of term formation proposed by the most prominent Russian and foreign scholars Grinev-Griniewicz drew up a generalized scheme of types of term formation, which was used for analysis of special lexis of various fields. He distinguishes the following types of term formation processes: semantic, morphological, syntactic and morphological-syntactic (ibid, p. 123-162). Let us arrange them into a table (see Table 6).

Table 6. A generalized scheme of means of term formation compiled on the basis of Grinev-Griniewicz

Type of term formation	Means of term formation
Semantic	• Terminologization of native words, extension of the lexical meaning, metaphorization, metonymy, narrowing of the lexical meaning trans-terminologization • Borrowing fromforeign languages
Morphological	• Suffixation, prefixation, suffixation-prefixation • Conversion • Phonetic-morphological term formation
Syntactic	• Phrasal terms
Morphological-syntactic	• Compounding • Ellipsis (including substantivation) • Abbreviation

On the basis of the research conducted by Grinev-Griniewicz on the main means of term formation in special language of the field of constructions in Russian, the following characteristic features of typical linguistic means used for term-formation in technical Russian can be distinguished:

- most of simple terms of native origin are formed by semantic means of term formation (terminologization, extension or narrowing of the lexical meaning, metaphorization, metonymy, transterminologization);
- the most frequent means of morphological term formation is suffixation;
- the variety of suffixes in special Russian is similar to the variety of suffixes used for word formation in the general language, however the frequency of their use is different;
- prefixation is less frequently used to form terms;
- prefixes of foreign origin are quite frequent (especially of Latin origin);
- prefixation-suffixation is very rarely used to form terms;
- the number of multi-word terms prevails over one-word terms;
- most of multi-word terms consist of two words (65%), one of which is the nucleus expressed by a noun in the nominative case and the other is the determinant, usually expressed by an adjective in pre-position (68%), a noun in the postposition (20%), or present and past participles in pre-position (6.5%); 5.5 % of two-word terms are prepositional phrases;
- three-word terms comprise 25% of multi-word terms; four-word terms comprise 5.5% and five-word terms comprise 1.7%;
- the nucleus does not have a fixed position in the multi-word term;
- compounding is one of the most productive means of morphological-syntactic means of term formation; in Russian compounds can consist either of two words spelled with a hyphen, or they are composed of two stems and spelled as one word;
- borrowings constitute 5–7% of the terms in the field of constructions.

***

The comparison of the two classifications presented above reveals that Russian terminologists usually classify the main ways and means of term formation similarly, although application of different criteria for classification can produce different schemes. Some scholars (Leitchik, Superanskaja et al.) consider that the main criterion for classification of means of term formation is the opposition of internal and external sources of terms: the use of a word of the general vocabulary to name a concept (terminologization) or the transfer of a ready-made term from one field to another (transterminologization) and term formation by means of word building (internal sources) as opposed to borrowing a term from another language (external sources). On the other hand, Danilenko and Grinev-Griniewicz base their classifications on various types of term formation processes: semantic, morphological, syntactic and morphological-syntactic. Thus the criterion of internal-external source is not that evident in the classification. However, it can be applied to each of the types of term formation processes, e.g. the semantic means of term formation relies on both internal sources (terminologization of native words, extension of the lexical meaning, metaphorization, metonymy, narrowing of the lexical meaning, and transterminologization) and external sources (borrowing from foreign languages); morphological means of term formation rely on internal sources only; whereas syntactic

and morphological-syntactic means of formation can rely on both internal and external sources. One more criterion used for classification of terms in Russian terminology science, as well as in Lithuanian, is the number of constituent words: terms are classified into one-word and multi-word terms.

2. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The first section of the part on methodology of the research presents the principles of selection of terms for the analysis; whereas the second section focuses on the principles of the analysis of the collected data.

2.1. Principles of selection of terms for the analysis

During the process of selection of terms for the analysis, two major types of problems were encountered.

The first type of problems is related to the linguistic aspect, i.e. the distinction between a word and a term. Constitutional law is closely interrelated with many spheres of social life, thus there are cases when the same word is used as a term or a word of a general vocabulary, e.g. *family*. So, one of the tasks related to this issue was to define whether a particular word is a term or belongs to the general vocabulary. At this point it is expedient to discuss what a term is and what the difference between a term and a word is. There are numerous definitions of 'term' proposed by different scholars. Keinys defines a term as a word or a word phrase of a particular area which has a definite meaning; terms are names of concepts of science, technology, art, production and other special areas (Keinys, 1980, p. 13). Keinys states that a term differs from a word by the fact that it has a definite meaning and strictly defined area of use (Keinys, 1980, p. 14). Besides, most terms are terms only when used in a specific area; moreover they form a system of terms in that particular area (Keinys, 1980, pp. 22-23). Gaivenis notes that a term differs from a word not by one feature, but by a whole set of features (2002, p. 13). None of the features of a term, such as the nature of the concept, clearly defined meaning, specificity of the concept, having no synonyms or having only one meaning, taken separately mean that a word is a term (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 13). Shelov (Шелов, 2010), who analysed definitions of a term proposed by dozens of Russian, English, French, German scholars during the past several decades, also notes that certain features, such as 'professionalism' of a concept or a definition, are sufficient for a word to be considered a term, however, they are not necessary. He proposes to define a term as a linguistic sign (a word, a word phrase, or a combination thereof with a special symbol), which means a concept of a certain area of knowledge and thus has a definition (or an explanation), which is users of that languages sign rely on. Gaivenis also notes that terms cannot be separated from their definitions (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 14).

In the present research during the selection process such major aspects were taken into account: a term expresses a concept of an area of law, a term has a definition, a term belongs to a system of terms, or a term is fixed in a dictionary. Thus monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of different kinds were used to establish whether a word or a combination of words is a legal term.

Another aspect which aggravated the selection of data is related to the distinction between a multi-word term and a free word phrase. There is no doubt that a term can be expressed through either one word or a word phrase. As Keinys claims, terms of most areas are multi-word terms (Keinys, 1980, p. 17). It is not always clear whether a word phrase is a multi-word term or a free word phrase, or a combination of distinct terms, especially if it consists of numerous constituent words. As Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2005, p.

6) states that the longer the term is, the more chances are that it is a combination of several distinct terms. One of the methods that can be used to establish whether a word phrase is a multi-word term, as suggested by Gaivenis, is to apply a statistical criterion, which can be used to establish whether word phrases are constant, which is an important distinguishing feature of multi-word terms (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 14). For instance, the word phrase *teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šalį* 'a right to participate in governing one's own state' is used in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and is also found in the Lithuanian translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. By all means, this is not the only criterion that can indicate whether a word phrase is a term, however, in some cases it is quite handy. Another aspect related with the problem of distinguishing terms is the relationship of terminology and nomenclature. In English lists of terms on a particular subject are often referred by both words '*terminology and nomenclature*', thus not making distinction between the two. In Russian many linguists discuss terminology and nomenclature as two distinct concept which share a number of similar features. For instance, Grinev-Griniewicz, who conducted a semantic analysis of types of special lexemes, including terms and nomenclature, claims that nomenclature is characterised by a lot of features which make it similar to terms, however, terms differ from nomenclature in their ability to nominate a general concept (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008, pp. 84-93). Lithuanian linguists, such as Auksoriūtė, Umbrasas, consider nomenclature to be a subsystem of terminology and analyse it together with terms (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 14).

Yet another aspect related to the problem of distinguishing terms is deciding what parts of speech can be considered terms. In Lithuanian terminology science traditionally only nouns and nominal phrases are viewed as terms. However, alongside nouns Umbrasas includes a small amount of verbs in his research of legal terminology as well. A Russian terminologist Achmanova, who compiled a dictionary of linguistic terms, included nouns, noun phrases and adjectives into her dictionary, e.g. *номенклатурный, номенативный, терминологический* (1969). A Glossary of Constitutional Terms (Cottrell, 2007) in English contains not only nouns, but quite a number of adjectives and verbs. Only nouns were included into the current research as they perform nominative function.

After the principles of defining a term were established, the next problem encountered in selection of data for the analysis, which is 'subject' related, was classification of law into areas and branches and attributing a term to the category related to constitutional law. The problem of subjectivity of selection of legal terms and classification thereof according to branches of law has been already discussed by Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2005, p. 6-7).

It was not easy to select terms related to constitutional law because it is not always clear whether a term belongs exclusively to the area of constitutional law, or to another branch of law as well (for instance, the term *family* can belong to the area of constitutional law or family law; the term *government* can be used extensively in the area of constitutional law as well as administrative law). Similar to classification of terms into general scientific and specific to a particular area of science, it is possible to classify legal terms into general legal terms, terms specific to a particular area of law or non-legal technical terminology (Mattila, 2012, pp. 4-5). Thus a term might belong to several branches of law or even all branches of law (e.g. *a law*). As far as constitutional law is concerned, according to different aspects of classification of branches of law discussed by Vansevičius, constitutional law is integrating and fundamental; it is the core of the legal

system, which means that this area of law embraces other branches of law and is closely related to them (Vansevičius, 2000, pp. 151-152), thus there are might be no strict limits when attributing a term to constitutional law or to other branches of law. Beinoravičius et al. notes that recently there have been changes in the perception of the constitutional law as such. He claims that 'the previously prevalent conception of constitutional law as one of the branches of law has been gradually replaced by the perception of constitutional law as not merely a branch of law, but rather the law of the Constitution, whereas the Constitution is viewed not just as an act (or one of the most important acts), but as a specific area of law, which comes into foreground among other laws and differs from them in many aspects' (Beinoravičius, Pogožilskaja, & Vainiutė, 2013). It means that the Constitution is now perceived as the primary and ultimate law, which is the nucleus of the whole legal system. This view of the Constitution as the central part of the legal system means that it is an act that 'integrates the whole legal system, directs the legal regulation and determines its content' (ibid). During the process of selection of the data, with the aim to analyse as many terms as possible related to the system of government and state and government structure, its institutions and main institutes, relations of the citizens and the state, constitutional law was interpreted as a wide area of law which integrates other branches of law as well. Thus all legal terms that were found in the legal acts of constitutional nature were included into the analysis.

Dictionaries of various kinds and other sources were used where possible to establish whether a selected term is a legal term, or even more precisely, a term of constitutional law. In English dictionaries of law were used, such as *Collins Dictionary of law* (Stewart, 2001) and *Dictionary of law* (Collin, 2004), legal writings, and other sources. In Lithuanian the sources used were a dictionary of concepts used in legislation of the Republic of Lithuania by Mockevičius (Mockevičius, 2002) and English-Lithuanian law dictionaries by Armalytė and Pažūsis (Armalytė & Pažūsis, 1998) and Bitinaitė (Bitinaitė, 2008). In Russian there is a number of dictionaries of terms of constitutional law and legal terms. The main dictionaries used to check the selected terms in Russian are the dictionaries of constitutional law, such as the encyclopaedic dictionary of constitutional law by Chervoniuk et al. (Червонюк, Калинский, & Иванец, 2002) and Avakjan (Авакьян, 2000), dictionaries of law, such as Malko (Малько, 2009).

Finally, one more aspect had to be taken into account when selecting terms, which is determining the legal system to which the term belongs. Lithuanian, as well as Russian, is used within one country and one legal system, thus it has no varieties of its legal language as such. However, English is used throughout the world in a number of English-speaking countries with distinct legal systems, such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries. Although legal systems of these countries are to a large extent based on the Anglo-Saxon law and share similar features, there are also significant differences, which reflect the unique legal traditions developed in particular English-speaking countries and manifest themselves in different legal concepts or different terminology used to express the same concepts. Mattilla discusses in detail this idea of different legal Englishes (Mattila, 2006, pp. 240-254). He gives examples of how American legal English differs from legal English used in the United Kingdom: first, there are examples of differences in the system of concepts, such as a different court system, which, as a result, produces different court names; second,

there are instances of expressing the same concept by means of different terms, such as *corporate law* in the United States and *company law* in England used to refer to the law of companies (Mattila, 2006, pp. 243-244). Thus it is necessary to define the variant of legal English that is analysed in this research. Terms used in the British legal tradition were chosen for analysis as they represent the primary original Anglo-Saxon legal system.

2.2. Classification of linguistic means of term formation as applied in the present research

Comparison of term formation means in English, Lithuanian and Russian reveals that scholars use similar criteria for classification, i.e. origin (using or modifying the existing forms as opposed to using external sources) and structure (one-word terms as opposed to multi-word terms); however, the sequence of applying those criteria might produce different classifications. The English scholars discussed above base their classifications on the combination of several criteria (e.g. opposing native and foreign origin, semantic and morphological means of term formation) and try to produce one classification. The usual problem of classifying terms is that it is not always clear which category a term should be attributed to (e.g. a compound or a phrasal term, a borrowing or a neologism derived on the basis of foreign elements).

The idea that terms should be first classified according to their structure into one-word and multi-word terms, and only then each category should be further classified into other types based on the origin of the terms, is applicable both in Lithuanian and Russian. Besides, in Lithuanian and Russian it is also common to analyse one-word terms according to their structure into simple and formations, whereas multi-word terms are analysed according to the number of constituent words, their origin and their syntactic relation within the structure of the term.

For the purposes of this study I suggest classification of ways and means of term formation on the basis of several criteria. First of all, the terms are classified according to the number of constituent words and then these groups are further classified according to their sources and structure. Thus a distinction is made between one-word and multi-word terms.

One-word terms are first classified into terms formed on the basis of internal, external, or a combination of both sources. One-word terms which come from internal sources are grouped into terminologized simple words, i.e. terminologized words of general vocabulary, and terminologized or newly-created formations (terms created by means of word-formation, such as derivation, compounding and conversion). All formations in this research are analysed formally and are viewed as newly-created, although some of them might be terminologized words of the general vocabulary. In case of the legal language, which contains a lot of words which are also used in the general vocabulary, it is often very difficult to establish whether a word was created for legal purposes or was terminologized or transterminologized. As this issue is very problematic in the legal language, terminologization was not addressed in detail in the present research, as the main aim was to establish means of word-formation. A similar approach was applied by Umbrasas in his research on legal terminology where he did not distinguish terminologized formations and newly-created formations, but analysed them together according to the

category of word-formation and the formant (Umbrasas, 2010, pp. 73-74). The word-formation analysis applied in this research is synchronic, i.e. the fact whether a word is derived or not is established on the basis of its current ties with other words in the language and not on its etymology (Keinys, 1999; Urbutis, 1978; Тихонов, 1990). Terms formed by means of conversion are also attributed to the category of words which come from internal sources. It should be noted that the preference for a particular means of term formation in different languages depends on the language structure and traditions of term formation. Next, one-word terms formed on the basis of external sources are borrowings from foreign languages. The origin of terms which come from external sources in this research is established according to the primary source of borrowing. Most of terms which come from external sources are international words. In lexicology, it is usual to classify international terms according to the primary source rather than the immediate source of borrowing (Jakaitienė, 2010, p. 232; Umbrasas, 2010, p. 124). For the purpose of the present research an etymological analysis was carried out; though synchronic analysis of borrowings is also possible and would reveal structural (derivational) relations between the analysed words and other words currently existing in the language. Such research is beyond the scope of the current thesis, however it has been carried out and results have been published in several scientific papers (Mockienė & Rackevičienė, 2014; Mockienė & Rackevičienė, 2015). Finally, terms formed on the basis of internal and external sources are attributed to the category of hybrids.

Similar criteria are used to analyse multi-word terms. First, terms are classified according to the number of constituent words into two-word, three-word and multi-word terms. Next, they are classified according to the sources of their constituent words (internal and external) into terms of native origin (consisting exclusively of native words), terms of foreign origin (consisting of foreign words and/or hybrids) and terms, which are multi-word hybrids (consisting of one or more native words and one or more foreign words or hybrids). Finally, they are classified according to the structural models of formation. It should be noted that the analysis of the origin of constituent words of multi-word terms, such as adjectives and participles, posed some problems as the process of distinction between a hybrid and a borrowing is not clear. In case of nouns, the situation is quite transparent, as the word is usually borrowed in its original form with minor morphological adaptation. In Lithuanian and Russian an inflection is usually added to adapt the word to the grammatical structure of the language. In this case an inflection does not perform any derivational function. Its function is purely grammatical. However, in case of adjectives and participles, the situation is more complicated. In Lithuanian and Russian not only an inflection, but also a native suffix is usually added to form (or adapt) an adjective or participle on the basis of foreign sources. In English a similar problem occurs with participles when native suffixes -ing and -ed are added to a foreign base. In such cases it can be difficult to decide whether a word is a hybrid (with a native suffix added to a foreign base) or a borrowing (which simply adapted to the grammatical structure of the language by means of adding a suffix). Umbrasas discusses this problem in detail (Umbrasas, 2010, pp. 164-166). In the present research this issue is not that relevant, since a term is attributed to a certain category on the basis of the criterion of an external source, regardless of the fact whether it is a hybrid or a borrowing.

The classification applied in the present research is presented schematically in Table 7.

Table 7. Classification used in the present research to analyse terms used in legal acts of a constitutional nature according to the sources

Sources used for formation of terms	One-word terms	Multi-word terms
Internal sources	• Terminologized words (simple words); • New words formed by various word-formation means (derivatives and compounds); • Terms formed by conversion of native words	• Terms of native origin (consisting exclusively of native words)
External sources	• Borrowed terms	• Terms of foreign origin (consisting of foreign words and/or hybrids)
Internal and external sources	• Hybrids (words consisting of borrowed and native morphemes)	• Multi-word hybrids (consisting of one or more native words and one or more foreign words or hybrids)

In the present research, the concept of internal sources embraces vocabulary of various types of a native language: a general native language used by all speakers (including standard variety and regional dialects), as well as special native languages used by specialists of certain areas. From the historical perspective, they also include old borrowings which come from the same protolanguage and have been totally assimilated in the language, and thus synchronically are viewed as native vocabulary because their 'foreignness' is not perceptible any longer.

The concept of external sources embraces vocabulary of foreign languages. The main means of term formation on the basis of vocabularies of foreign languages is borrowing of terminology. As it has been noted by numerous authors, in many languages, the majority of borrowed terms are the so-called neoclassical borrowings – international words of Latin and Greek origin (Cabre 1999, pp. 88-89). Synchronic analysis of borrowings according to the type of word-formation is not carried out in the present research. It is possible in English; however, it is rather problematic in Lithuanian and Russian. For instance, in English it is usual to see linguists giving borrowings as examples of words formed by derivation, e.g. O'Grady et al. gives such examples of derivatives formed by affixation as *assert-ion, protect-ion* (O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, & Aronoff, 1997, p. 145). However, historically these words came into English as borrowings together with the suffix -ion. It was not added to the root in English. *Assertion* came either form Middle French *assertion* or directly from Late Latin *assertionem* (nominative *assertio*), whereas protection came from Old French *proteccion*and directly from Late Latin *protectionem* (nominative *protectio*). Nevertheless, synchronically they are viewed as derivatives in English. The same applies to words *protestant, defendant* discussed by Šeškauskienė as examples of suffixation. From historical point of view both of them are borrowings: *protestant* came from German or French *protestant*, from Latin *protestantem*, whereas *defendant* came from French *defendant*. Thus

it can be seen that in English synchronic analysis of borrowings according to the type of derivation is widely accepted. The reason for that might be the fact that after English had borrowed numerous words from French and Latin, they were used as models for analogous formations from bases of native origin, and such French suffixes as *-ment* became very productive (Durkin, 2011, pp. 98-99).

A combination of internal and external sources (morphemes and words of native and foreign origin) produces hybrids, which take an intermediary position in the given classification. Usually hybrids are formed by means of combining a foreign base and a native affix. However, they can also be formed by means of combining a native base and a foreign affix. A combination of several roots of different origin may produce hybrids which are compounds consisting of a native root and a foreign root (Celiešienė, Džežulskienė, 2009, pp. 67, 78; Jakaitienė, 2010, pp. 211, 255-256; Umbrasas, 2010, p. 132).

The issue of loan translation/calquing is not addressed in the present research. Loan translation is defined as 'the process whereby the morphological elements of a foreign term are translated to form a new term' (*ISO 704:2000 (E)*2000, p. 35). In many cases it is quite difficult to establish whether the analysed term is a loan translation/calque or a native formation, especially if it fully conforms to the grammatical norms of the language. The existence of a word with the same structure in several languages does not necessarily mean that the word is a calque. Besides, native speakers perceive such terms often as native formations (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 134). Thus in this research, the issue of loan translation is not addressed.

3. THE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC MEANS USED TO FORM TERMS IN LEGAL ACTS OF A CONSTITUTIONAL NATURE IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN

This chapter focuses on the linguistic means used to form terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian. First, the ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian is compared in order to establish which languages give preferences to longer or shorter terms. Next, the results of the analysis of terms according to their origin and structure in each language are discussed separately. Finally, the results obtained in the three languages are compared.

3.1. The ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian

Different languages give preference to different criteria of term formation. One of them is the length of a term. A concept might be expressed by a single word or a combination of several words with or without a preposition. As Danilenko points out, terms serve not only to denote a concept, but also to some extent reveal its content, thus the majority of terms are predominantly multi-word, which enables them to resemble the main features of the concept they name as fully as possible (Даниленко, 1977, p. 95). In case of one-word terms, this function is performed by word-forming morphemes (ibid). The aim of this part of the research is to establish whether terms used in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian tend to be expressed through single words or word combinations.

In English the ratio of one-word and multi-word terms is as follows: out of 660 terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, 378 are one-word terms (57%), whereas 282 are multi-word terms (43%). The ratio between one-word and multi-word terms in English is almost equal, i.e. concepts used in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English tend to be expressed both through one-word and multi-word terms, with a dominance of one-word terms. The majority of multi-word terms in English consist of two words (78.5% of multi-word terms). Three-word terms constitute about 13.7% of multi-word terms, whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 7.8% of multi-word terms (see Figure 1).

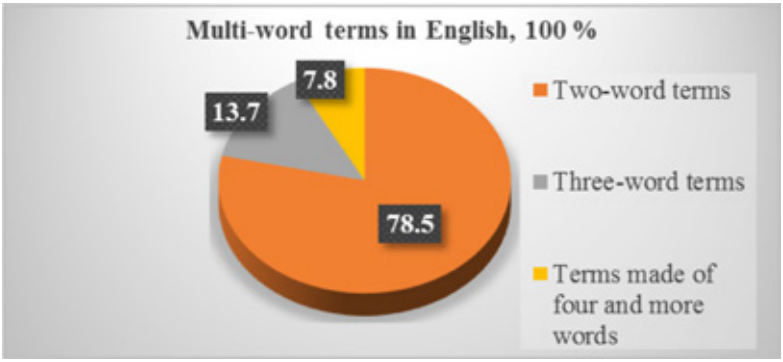


Figure 1. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, 100%.

In Lithuanian the ratio of one-word and multi-word terms is as follows: out of 626 terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian, 241 are one-word terms (38.5%), whereas 385 are multi-word terms (61.5%). The ratio between one-word and multi-word terms shows that concepts used in the legal act of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian tend to be expressed both through one-word and multi-word terms, with a dominance of multi-word terms. The majority of multi-word terms consist of two words (74.5% of multi-word terms). Three-word terms constitute about 17.2% of multi-word terms, whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 8.3% of multi-word terms (see Figure 2).



Figure 2. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian, 100%

In Russian the ratio of one-word and multi-word terms is as follows: out of 539 terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian, 216 are one-word terms (40%), whereas 324 are multi-word terms (60%). The ratio between one-word and multi-word terms shows that concepts used in the legal act of a constitutional nature in Russian tend to be expressed both through one-word and multi-word terms, with a dominance of multi-word terms. The majority of multi-word terms consist of two words (62% of multi-

word terms). Three-word terms constitute about 20% of multi-word terms, whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 18% of multi-word terms (see Figure 3).

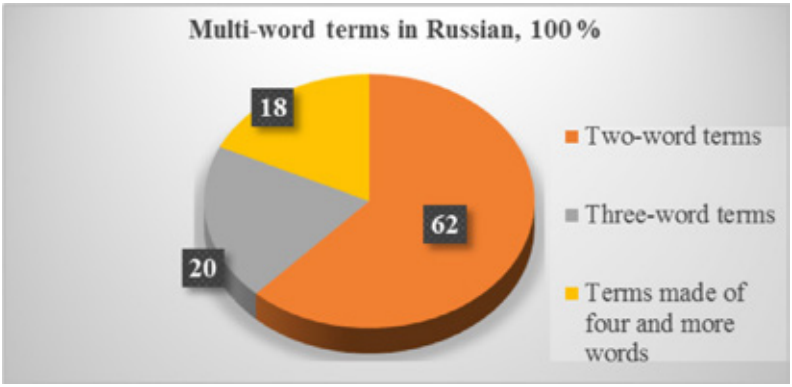


Figure 3. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian, 100%.

In conclusion, the comparison of the ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian reveals that concepts used in legal acts of a constitutional nature in these languages tend to be expressed both through one-word and multi-word terms. In English one-word terms dominate over multi-word terms. However, Lithuanian and Russian give more preference for multi-word terms. The ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian is presented in Figure 4. The majority of multi-word terms in all three languages are two-word terms.

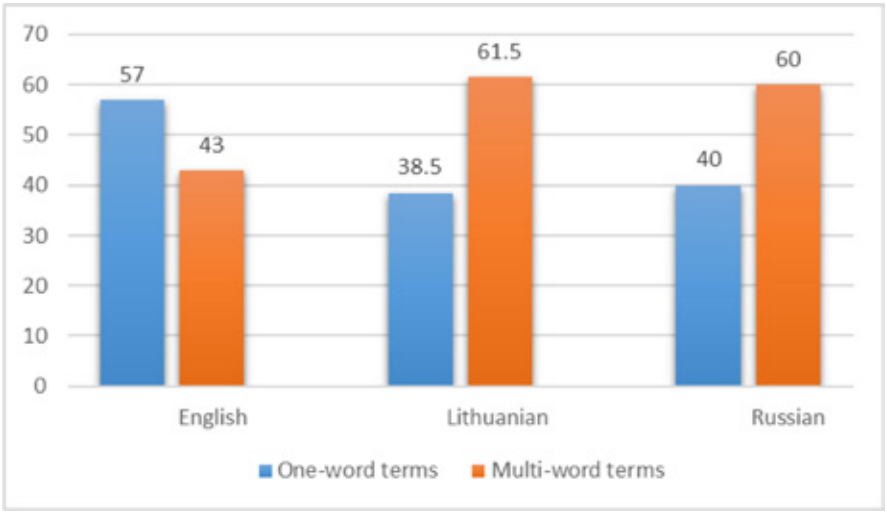


Figure 4. One-word and multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian, 100%

3.2. One-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian

One-word terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian are analysed in two aspects. First, they are classified according to their origin (sources) into native, foreign, and hybrids. Second, they are analysed according to their structure into simple (root words) and formations (derivatives and compounds).

3.2.1. Sources and structure of one-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

French and Latin have had a great impact on the development of the English legal terminology. In the Middle Ages, the predominant language used to speak in courts of Medieval England was French, while French and Latin were used to write legal documents. One of the reasons why French and Latin were used in law instead of English can be 'the urge to have a secret language and to preserve a professional monopoly' and thus to set the legal profession apart from the rest of the society (Maley, 1994). It was not earlier than the end of the 15th century that statutes were printed in English. Nevertheless, English became the official language of law only in the 17th century and gradually took over legal French and legal Latin (Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, pp. 44-45; Maley, 1994). The contacts of English with French and Latin havehad a great impact onthe formation of the English legal terminology as well as its characteristic features.

Terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English come from internal and external sources, with the great prevalence of the latter.

3.2.1.1. Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in English

This group of terms consists of words of native origin which are simple in structure (consist of a root) and were formed by means of terminologization, i.e. transformation into terms designating legal concepts, and formations, where all components (the root or roots and affixes) are of native origin. In English, this group of terms includes, first of all, words of Anglo-Saxon origin (Algeo, 2010; Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, p. 37; Van Gelderen, 2006, p. 300). The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain from a variety of Germanic tribes and the language they spoke is often described as a dialect of Germanic (Van Gelderen, 2006, p.351). Before the languages of the Germanic branch became differentiated they had been known as Germanic or Proto-Germanic (Baugh & Cable, 2002, pp.28-29). The languages which descended from Proto-Germanic fall into three groups: East Germanic, North Germanic, and West Germanic. North Germanic developed into modern Scandinavians languages. In its earlier form the common Scandinavian language is referred to as Old Norse. West Germanic is the ancestor of modern English, German, Dutch and Frisian (Baugh & Cable, 2002, pp. 28-29; Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, p. 25). As it was said before, old borrowings which belong to the same protolanguage and have been totally assimilated in the language are also attributed to words which come from internal sources. Besides, Jackson states that due to the close interaction between Old Norse and Old English, 'many Scandinavian words resemble their English cognates so closely that it would be impossible

to tell whether a given word was Scandinavian or English' (Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, p. 42). Algeo also notes that 'many Old English words of Germanic origin were identical, or at least highly similar, in both form and meaning to the corresponding Modern English words' (Algeo, 2010, p. 90). Moreover, McIntyre also notes that 'the base form of a word in English was often remarkably similar to the base form of the same word in Scandinavian' (McIntyre, 2010, p. 52). Baugh & Cable also observed this similarity between Old English and the language of the Scandinavian invaders and the subconsequent difficulty of deciding whether a word is native or borrowed (Baugh & Cable 2002, p. 87). Thus words which come from the Proto-Germanic are considered to be words which belong to internal sources.

Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in English comprise a relatively small group of 52 terms (14% within the group of one-word terms), 30 of which are simple in structure and formed in the Old English period (57%), whereas 22 (43%) are formations consisting of morphemes of native origin formed by different means of derivation and compounding.

1) Terminologized simple words of native origin in English.

Terminologized simple words of native origin (57% within the group of the terms of native origin) are: *belief, bench, birth, byelaw, body, bond, borough, draft, earl, gift, house, king, knight, land, law, leave, life, Lord, loss, name, oath, poll, queen, right, seat, sheriff, thing, town, work, writ*.

2) Formations (and terminologized formations) of native origin in English.

22 terms are formations consisting of morphemes of native origin formed in the Old English or Middle English (43% within the group of the terms of native origin) by different means of derivation and compounding. Most of formations (15 terms) are formed by means of suffixation (68% within the group of native formations):

from verbs:
V+ -ing: *doing(s), finding, fleeing, keeping, raising, undertaking, writing;*
V+ -er: *holder, keeper;*
from nouns: N + -dom: *earldom, kingdom;* N +-ness*: witness*;
from adjectives: A + -dom: *freedom;*A +-ness*: highness, lawfulness.*

The suffixes used to form terms of native origin are *-ing, -er, -dom, -ness*. Suffixes *-ing* and *-er* are added to verbs to form verbal derivatives, originally abstract nouns of action and persons according to their profession or occupation respectively. The suffix *-er* corresponds to Latin *–or* and in native formations represents Old English *-ere* (Old Northumbrian also *-are*) with a meaning of 'a man who has to do with the thing denoted by the primary noun'. Suffixes *-dom* and *-ness* are added to nouns and adjectives to form nouns. The suffix *-dom* is an abstract suffix of state, which has grown out of an independent noun *dóm*, whichin Old English had a meaning of 'statute, judgement, jurisdiction'. The suffix *-ness* is usually found in formations made from adjectives to form nouns expressing a state or condition, but it can also be added to nouns and other parts of speech.

The rest of formations of native origin (7 terms) are compounds formed by means of composing different bases (32% within the group of native formations):

N + N: *birthright, work-house;*
A + N: *freehold, freeholder, freeman;*
Adv. + N: *welfare, well-being*.

Dan McIntyre claims that compounding was a very productive means of word-formation in Old English (McIntyre, 2010, p. 40). Compounds found in this research comprise one-third of all native formations.

It should also be noted that according to the OED the terms *freehold* and *freeholder* are compounds formed after either Anglo-Norman or post-classical Latin words: *freehold* was formed either after Anglo-Norman *franc tènement*, *franctenance*, or post-classical Latin *tenementum liberum*; and *freeholder* was formed either after Anglo-Norman *franctenant* or post-classical Latin *francus tenens*, *francotenens, liber tenens, libere tenens*. Formally they are translations of terms from other languages. However, other sources suggest that the term *freeholder* is a derivative made by means of suffixation from a noun *freehold* (MWD).

The distribution of terms formed on the basis of internal sources in English is presented in Figure 5.

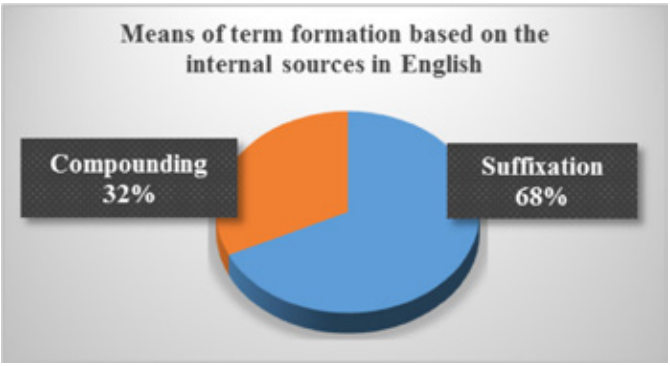


Figure 5. Means of formation of one-word terms based on internal sources in English

In conclusion, the number of terms formed on the basis of the internal sources found in legal documents of a constitutional nature in English is relatively small (14% within the group of one-word terms). More than half of terms of native origin are simple in structure (57% within the group of native origin), whereas the others are formations (43% within the group of native origin), two thirds of which are formed by derivation (suffixation) and one third is formed by compounding.

3.2.1.2. Terms formed on the basis of external sources in English

Although borrowing was uncommon in Old English (almost all of it was predominantly Germanic, except for about 3% of borrowings, mainly from Latin (Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, p. 29; McIntyre, 2010, p. 132), the number of borrowings in Modern English is quite high, being over 70%. As McIntyre states 'the rich vocabulary of English is a result of the extent to which it has borrowed from other languages during the course of its history' (McIntyre, 2010, p. 91). By all means the ratio of native and foreign vocabulary depends on the type of text, its style and scope. Jackson H. suggests that 'formal style and specialized language use a greater proportion of foreign loans than does everyday conversation' (Jackson & Zé Amvela, 2012, p. 53-54).

The majority of terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature come from external sources and form a group of 314 terms (83%). Most of them are Romance loans (predominantly from Latin and French) and Greek loans.

1) Borrowings from Romance languages

Borrowings from Romance languages form a group of 307 terms, which constitutes 98% of the borrowed terms. The majority of terms from Romance languages were borrowed from Latin or French. In case of the Latin language it is not always clear whether terms were borrowed from it directly or through other intermediary languages. In some cases it is not even possible to establish whether a word was borrowed directly from Latin or from French. Terms which were borrowed from Romance languages irrespective of their immediate source constitute 81.4% of all the analysed terms, which is 98% within the group of the borrowed terms.

Romance loans can be roughly divided into several subgroups. First, some terms that came into English directly from Latin without any intermediary language. Second, there is a group of terms of Latin origin whose immediate source is not possible to specify because they might have come into English either from Latin directly or from French. Next, there are terms of Latin origin that can be definitely said to have entered English through some source language other than Latin, such as Anglo-French, Old French, Middle French or French. Then, there are terms of French and Italian origin. Finally, there are terms which were derived on the basis of Latin and French elements.

a) Terms which were **borrowed from Latin as an immediate source** comprise a relatively small subgroup of 33 terms of Romance origin, e.g. *act* (< Latin *actus*), *applicant* (< Latin *applicantem), assertor* (< Latin *assertor,* noun of agent < *asserĕre*), *compensation* (< Latin *compensātiōn-em*), *concurrence* (< Latin *concurrentia), confidence* (< Latin *confīdentia*), *construction* (< Latin *constructiōn-em*), *conviction* (< Latin *convictiōn-em*), *custody* (< Latin *custōdia*), *delegation* (< Latin dēlēgātiōn-em), *deportation* (< Latin dēportātiōn-em), *discrimination* (< Latin *discrimination-*), *emergency* (< Latin *ēmergentia*), *formality* (< Latin *formālitās, < formālis*), *habeas corpus* (< Latin *habeas corpus*), *injunction* (< Latin *injunctiōn-em*), *instigation* (< Latin *instigātiōn-em*), *juvenile* (< Latin *juvenīlis*), *legislation* (< Latin *lēgislātiōn-em*), *potentate* (< *Latin potentātus*), *premunire* (< Latin *praemunire facias*), *prior* (< Latin *prior*), *protestant* (< Latin *prōtestānt-, prōtestāns*), *recess* (< Latin *recessus*), *recommendation* (< Latin *recommendation-*), *rejection* (< Latin *rēiectiōn-, rēiectiō*), *respondent* (< Latin *respondent-, respondens*), *security* (< Latin *securitas*), *status* (< Latin *statūtum), tribunal* (< Latin *tribūnāl, tribūnāle*), *vacancy* (< Latin *vacantia*), *validity* (< Latin *validitas, < validus*), *victim* (< Latin *victima*). A note should be made that the term *protestant* is of Latin origin < classical Latin *prōtestānt-*, *prōtestāns* and was formed after German *protestieren* v., which was probably subsequently reinforced by Middle French *protestant* (OED).

b) Terms that are **of Latin origin** and were definitely **borrowed indirectly** from Latin (or one of its forms, such as Late Latin (it is also referred to as Vulgar Latin), Medieval Latin, or Church Latin) **through an intermediary language** such as Anglo-French, Old French, Middle French or French are most numerous and constitute almost half of the borrowings of Romance origin, totalling to 173 terms, such as *accusation* (< French *accusation* < Latin *accūsātiōn-, accūsātiō*), *administrator* (< French *administrator* < Latin *administrātor administrator*), *ancestor* (< French *ancestre* < Latin *antecēssor), application*

(< French *application* < Latin *applicātiōn-, applicātiō*), *arm(s)* (< French *armes* < Latin *arma*), *arrest* (< French *areste,arrester* < Latin *arrestare*), *article* (< French *article* < Latin *articulus), assent* (<French *assenter* < Latin *assentare*), *authority* (< French *auctorité* < Latin *auctōritāt-, auctōritās*), *bailiff* (< French *bailiff* < *Latin bājulīvus*), *baron* (< French *barun, -on* < Latin *baro, -*), *benefits* (< French *bienfait* < *Latin benefactum*), *bill* (< French *bille*, an alteration of Latin *bulla*), *calamity* (< French *calamité,* < *Latin calamitàt-em*), *case* (< French *cas* < Latin *casus), cause* (< French *cause* < Latin *causa, caussa*), *certificate* (< French *certificat* < Latin *certificātum), charter* (< French *chartre* < Latin *chartula*), *city* (< French *cité* < Latin *cīvitāt-, cīvitās*), *claim* (< French *claime (clame)* < *clamer* < Latin *clamare*), *clause* (< French *clause,* < Latin *clausa*), *clerk* (< French *clerc* < Latin *clericus), colour* (< French *color* < Latin *color*), *command* (< French *comand* < *comander* < Latin *commendare*), *commission* (< French *commission* < Latin *commissiōn-em*), *commons* (< French *commune* < Latin *commūna*), *community* (< French *communité, comunité* < Latin *commūnitāt-, commūnitās*), *condition* (< French *condicion (condition)* < Latin *condiciōn-em*), *consent* (< French *consente, consenter* < Latin *consentire*), *contravention* (< French *contravention* < Latin *contrāventiōn-em*), *contribution* (< French *contribution* < Latin *contribūtiōn-em*), *coronation* (< French *coronacion, -ation* < Latin *corōnātiōn-em*), *costs* (< French *cost, coust* < Latin *costare*, *constare*), *councellor* (< French *conseillier* < Latin *consilator*), *country* (< French *contré, countré* <Latin *contrata*), *court* (< French *cort, curt, court* < Latin *cohort-em, cōrt-em*), *crime* (< French*crime* < Latin *crīmen*), *crown* (< French *coroune* < Latin *corōna*), *customs* (< French *custume*, *costume* < Latin *costūmen, consuētūdinem*), *damage* (< French *damage* < Latin *damnum*), *debt* (< French *dete, dette* < Latin *debita*), *decease* (< French *décès* < Latin *dēcessus*), *decision* (< French *décision* < Latin *dēcīsiōn-em*), *declaration* (< French *déclaration* < Latin *dēclārātiōn-em*), *defence* (< French *defens* < Latin *dēfensum*), *demand* (< French *demande* < *demander* < Latin *demandare*), *derogation* (< French *dérogation* < Latin *dērogātiōn-em*), *detention* (< French *détention* < Latin *dētentiōn-em*), *determination* (< French *détermination* < Latin *dēterminātiōn-em*), *dignity* (< French *digneté, dignité* < Latin *dignitāt-em*), *discharge* (< French *descharge, discharge* < Latin *discarricare*), *division* (< French *devisiun, division* < Latin *dīvīsiōn-em), doctrine* (< French *doctrine* < Latin *doctrīna*), *document* (< French *document* < Latin *documentum*), *dominion* (< French *dominion* < Latin *dominiōn-em*), *duchess* (< French *duchesse* < Latin *ducissa*, < *dux* (*duc-*)), *duke*(< French *duc* < Latin *dux*, *duc-em*), *education* (< French *education* < Latin ēducātiōn), *effect* (< French *effect* < Latin *effectus*), *election* (< French *election* < Latin ēlectiōn-em), *estate* (< French *estat* < Latin *status*), *exchequer* (< French *eschequier* < Latin *scaccarium*), *execution* (< French *exécution* < Latin *execūtiōn-em*), *executor* (< French *executour* < Latin *ex(s)ecūtōr-em*), *exercise* (< French *exercice* < Latin *exercitium*), *extent* (< French *extente, estente* < Latin *extendĕre*), *extradition* (< French *extradition* < Latin *ex- out + trāditiōn-em*), *fine* (< French *fin* < Latin *finem, finis*), *force* (< French, *forest* (< French, *function* (< French, *heir* (< French, *honour* (< French *honor* < Latin *honor), impeachment* (< French *empêchement* < Latin *impechementum, impechiamentum*), *imposition*(< French *imposition* < Latin *impositiōn-em*), *inhabitant* (< French *inhabitant* < Latin *inhabitānt-em*), *insurrection* (< French *insurrection* < Latin *insurrectiōn-em*), *interest* (< French *intérêt* < Latin *interest*), *judge* (< French *juge* < Latin *iudicare*), *judiciary* (< French *judiciaire* < Latin *iūdiciārius*), *jurisdiction* (< French *jurisdiction* < Latin *jūrisdictiōn-em*), *jury* (< French *jurée* < Latin *jūrāta*), *juror*

(< French *jureur* < Latin *jurātōr-em*), *justice* (< French *justise* < Latin *iūstitia*), *language* (< French *langage* < Latin *lingua*), *letter* (< French *letre, letter* < Latin *littera*), *liberty* (< French *liberté* < Latin *lībertāt-, lībertās*), *limitation* (< French *limitacion, limitation* < Latin *līmitātiōn*), *majesty* (< French *majesté* < Latin *maiestās*), *majority* (< French *majorité* < Latin *majoritat-, majoritas*), *matter* (< French *matière* < Latin *māteria*), *measure* (< French *mesure* < Latin *mēnsūra*), *member* (< French *membre* < Latin *membrum*), *minister* (< French *menestre, ministre* < Latin *minister*), *minor* (< French *menor, menour, menur* < Latin *minor*), *modification* (< French *modification* < Latin *modificātiōn-, modificātiō*), *motion* (< French *motion* < Latin *mōtiōn- , mōtiō*), *nation* (< French *nacion, nation* < Latin *nātiōn-, nātiō*), *notice* (< French *notice* < Latin *nōtitia*), *obedience* (< French *obedience* < Latin *oboedientia*), *obligation* (< French *obligacion, obligation* < Latin *obligātiōn-, obligātiō*), *offence* (< French *offense, offence* < Latin *offēnsa*), *office* (< French *office* < Latin *officium*), *officer* (< French *officier* < Latin *officiarius*), *omission* (< French *omission* < Latin *omission*), *opinion* (< French *opinion, oppinion* < Latin *opīniōn-*), *order* (< French *ordre* < Latinōrdin-, ōrdō), *pardon* (< French *pardon, perdon* < Latin *perdonare*), *patent* (< French *patente*< Latin *patens*), *peace* (< French *pais, pes, pezvpac-, pāx*), *penalty* (< French *pénalité* < Latin *penalitas, poenalitas*), *pension* (< French *pension* < Latin *pēnsiōn- , pēnsiō*), *people* (< French *people* < Latin *populus*), *person* (< French *persone, personne* < Latin *persōna*), *petition* (< French *peticion, petition* < Latin *petītiōn-*), *place* (< French *place* < Latin *platea*), *ports* (< French), *possession* (< French *port* < Latin *portus*), *posterity* (< French *postérité* < Latin *posteritās*), *power* (< French *povoir* < Latin *potere*), *pre-eminence* (< French *pre-eminence* < Latin *praeeminentia*), *prejudice* (< French *prejudice* < Latin *praeiūdicium*), *prelate* (< French *prelait* < Latin *praelatus*), *premises* (< French *premise* < Latin *premissa*), *prerogative* (< French *prerogative* < Latin *praerogātīva*), *present* (< French *present* < Latin *presentum*), *prevention* (< French *prévention* < Latin *praevention*), *prince* (< French *prince* < Latin *princip-, princeps*), *principality* (< French *principalté, principaltee* < Latin *principalitat, principalité*), *prison* (< French *prisun, prison* < Latin *prensiōn*), *proclamation* (< French *proclamation* < Latin *prōclāmātiōn-, prōclāmātiō*), *prohibition* (< French *prohibition*< Latin *prohibitiōn-*), *promise* (< French *promesse* < Latin *promissa*), *prosecution* (< French *prosecution* < Latin *prosecution*), *protocol* (< French *protocole* < Latin *protocollum*), *provision* (< French *provision* < Latin *prōvīsiōn-, prōvīsiō*), *provost* (< French *provost* < Latin *propositus*), *quiet* (< French *quiete* < Latin *quiēt-, quiēs*), *ratification* (< French *ratification* < Latin *ratification-, ratificatio*), *realm* (< French *realme* < Latin *regalimen, regimen*), *regality* (< French *régalité* < Latin *regalitat-, regalitas*), *reign* (< French *reigne* < Latin *regnum*), *religion* (< French *religion* < Latin *religiōn-, religiō*), *remedy* (< French *remède* < Latin *remedium*), *report* (< French *report*< Latin *reportum*), *request* (< French *requeste* < Latin *requesta*), *reservation* (< French *reservation* < Latin *reservation-, reservatio*), *resiant* (< French *receant, resseant, reseant*< Latin *resident-, residēns*), *resolution* (< French *resolution* < Latin *resolūtiōn-, resolūtiō*), *restriction* (< French *restriction* < Latin *restriction-, restrictio*), *rule* (< French *reule* < Latin *rēgula*), *salary* (< French *salaire* < Latin *salārium*), *service* (< French *service* < Latin *servitium*, <*servus*), *session* (< French *session* < Latin *sessiōnem* (*sessio*)), *sex* (< French *sexe* < Latin *sexus*), *signification* (< French *significacion, signification* < Latin *significātiōn-, significātiō*), *statute* (< French *statut* < Latin *statūtum*), *stile* (< French *style* < Latin *stilus*), *subject* (< French *subject* < Latin *subiectus*), *subsidy* (< French *subsidie* < Latin *subsidium*), *successor* (< French

successeur < Latin *successor, -ōrem*), *superiority* (< French *superiorité* < Latin *superioritas*), *tenement* (< French *tenement* < Latin *tenementum*), *tenor* (< French *tenor* < Latin *tenōrem*), *term* (< French *terme* < Latin *terminum*), *territory* (< French *territorie* < Latin *territōrium*), *title* (< French *title*< Latin *titulus*), *torture* (< French *torture*< Latin *tortūra*), *tranquillity* (< French *tranquillité* < Latin *tranquillitāt-em*), *treason* (< French *traïson* < Latin *trādĕre*), *university* (< French *université* < Latin *ūniversitāt-, ūniversitās*), *use* (< French *us* < Latin ūsus), *violation* (< French *violacion* < Latin *violātiōn-, violātiō*).

c) Due to the fact that relations between Latin and French were very close, it is sometimes difficult to identify the origin of the word. Thus there is a smaller subgroup of 15 terms that were **borrowed from Latin either directly or through French**. OED explicitly indicates such cases and specifies that the word was borrowed either from Latin directly or from French, e.g. *alien* (< French *aliene, alien,* or < Latin *aliēnus*), *convention* (< French *convention,* or < Latin *conventiōn-em*), *dispensation* (< French *dispensation,* or < Latin *dispensātiōn-em*), *hereditament* (< French *hereditament,* or < Latin *hereditamentum*), *instrument* (< French *instrument*, or < Latin *instrūmentum*), *interpretation* (< French *interprétation*, or < Latin *interpretātiōn-em*), *papist* (< French *papiste*, or < Latin *papista*), *representation* (< French *representacion, representation*, or < Latin *repraesentātiōn-, repraesentātiō*), *revocation* (< French*revocacion, revocation*, or < Latin *revocationem*), *servitude* (< French*servitude*, or < Latin *servitūdo, < servus*), *succession*(< French *succession*, or < Latin *successi-ōnem*), *Templar* (< French *templer*, or < Latin *templārius*), *unity* (< French *unité*, or < Latin *ūnitāt-, ūnitās*), *vacation* (< French *vacation*, or < Latin *vacātiōn-, vacātio*), *vexation* (< French *vexation*, or < Latin *vexātiōn- , vexātio*).

d) Finally, there is a group of 28 terms which have been derived on the basis of words and morphemes of Latin and French origin and are **formations**, such as *commitment (< commit v. + -ment suffix), counterclaim (< counter- prefix, + claim n.), disorder (< dis- prefix + order n.), disqualification (< disqualify v. + -ation suffix), electress (< elector n. + -ess suffix), enactment (< enact v. + -ment suffix), enjoyment (< enjoy v. + -ment suffix), entitlement (< entitle v. + -ment suffix), establishment (<establishing adj. + -ment suffix), impartiality (< impartial adj. + -ity suffix), interference (< interfere v. + -ence suffix), legislature (< legislator n. + substitution of suffix by -ure), non-compliance (< non- prefix + compliance n), peerage (< peer n. + -age suffix), popery (< pope n.1 + -ery suffix), reliance (< rely v.1 + -ance suffix), removal (< remove v. + -al suffix), responsibility (< responsible adj. + -ity suffix), slavery (< slave n.1 + -ery suffix), statement (< state v. + -ment suffix), supremacy (< supreme adj. + -acy suffix), survivor (< survive v. + -or suffix).*

Terms *repeal* and *regulation* might have been either formations based on borrowed elements or direct borrowings. The term *repeal* was either formed by conversion from a verb < *repeal* v. or was borrowed from Anglo-Norman *repel.* The term *regulation* was either borrowed from post-classical Latin *regulation-, regulation*, or formed independently < *regulate* v. + *-ion* suffix. Some terms were formed by means of conversion, such as *convict* (< *convict* V < Latin *convictus*), *representative* (< *representative adj.* < French *représentatif* and its etymon post-classical Latin *repraesentativus*), *tax* (< *tax* V < Old French *taxe-r* < Latin *taxāre), tender* (< *tender* V < French *tendre* < Latin *tendĕre*).

The terms in all above-mentioned subgroups ultimately derive from Latin, regardless of the way they got into English.

e) Yet another source of terms of Romance origin is French, i.e. the terms were **formed in French**, Old French or Anglo-French, however, most of them in fact were derived on the basis of Latin words (59 terms): *acceptance* (< French *acceptance* < *accepter*), *advice* (< French *avise, avvis*), *allegiance* (< French *alleggeance*), *amendment* (< French *amendement* < *amender*), *annulment*(< French *anullement*), *appeal* (< French *apel* (modern *appel*) <*apeler*), *appointment* (< French *apointement*), *assistance* (< French *assistance* < *assister*), *award* (< French *award*), *bail* (< French *bail*), *charge* (< French *charge*), *commencement* (< French *co(m)mencement*), *committee* (< French *committe, committee*), *compatibility* (< French *compatibilité*), *constable* (< French *cunestable, conestable*), *delay* (< French *délai* < *v. delayer*), *department* (< French *départementa*), *deputy* (< French *député*), *desire* (< French *desir*), *detainer* (< French *detenour*), *duty* (< French *dueté, duité*), *endeavour* (< French *endeavour*), *enforcement* (< French *enforcement*), *escape* (< French *eschap*), *felony* (< French *felonie*), *forfeiture* (< French *forfaiture*), *frontier* (< French *frontier*), *government* (< French *governement*), *grant* (< French *graunter, granter*), *grievance* (< French *grevance, grievance*), *guarantee* (< French *garant*), *imprisonment* (< French *enprisounement*), *incapacity* (< French *incapacité*), *incompatibility* (< French *incompatibilité*), *judgement* (< French *jugement*), *movables* (< French *movable*), *payment* (< French *paiement*), *parliament* (< French *parlement*), *party* (< French *partie*), *princess* (< French *princesse*), *prisoner* (< French *prisonnier*), *procedure* (< French *procédure*), *property* (< French *propreté*), *protection* (< French *protection*), *punishment* (< French *punisceement*), *race* (< French *race*), *recognizance* (< French *reconissance*), *recovery* (< French *recouvré*), *redress* (< French *redresse*), *release* (< French *relais*), *relief* (< French *relief*), *return* (< French *retorn*), *review* (< French *revue*), *riot* (< French riot), *safeguard* (< French *saufgarde*), *safety* (< French *sauveté*), *trial* (< French *trial, triel*), *war* (< French *werre*), *warrant* (< French *warant, warand*).It should be noted that in some cases the language is of origin of terms is not clear, i.e. *race*, whichwas borrowed from French, can be traced to Italian *razza* (OED), which is also of Romance origin. OED states that further etymology of this word is uncertain and disputed, however, there is a theory which relates the Italian word with classical Latin *ratiō*.

2) Borrowings of Greek origin

There is a small number of borrowings of Greek origin (6 terms), however, none of them entered English directly. English borrowed terms *abbot* (< Latin *abbat-, abbas* < Byzantine Greek *ἀββάς*), *archbishop* (< Latin *archiepiscopum* < Greek arkhi- *ἐπίσκοπος*), *bishop* (< Latin *episcopus* < Greek *ἐπίσκοπος*), *scheme* (< Latin *schēma* < Greek *σχῆμα*) from Latin or Late Latin. Terms *police* and *throne* are also of Greek origin, but they entered English through two intermediary languages – Latin and French. The group of terms of Greek origin constitutes only 1.6% of all the analysed terms and 2% within the group of borrowings.

To summarize, the number of terms formed on the basis of external sources found in legal documents of a constitutional nature in English is very high. Terms which come from external sources constitute 83% of all one-word terms. Most of them are of Romance origin (predominantly Latin and French) and a few are of Greek origin.

3.2.1.3. Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources in English

In English hybrids are words which consist of prefixes and suffixes of foreign origin (usually of Romance origin) attached to English words and vice versa (Van Gelderen, 2006, p. 100). However, Van Gelderen claims that 'many of the prefixes and suffixes avoid originally English words' (2006, p. 100), numerous affixes 'maintain a preference for being attached to a word whose origin is similar to their' (2006, p. 106) and as such 'hybrids are rare' (2006, p. 100).

Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources constitute 4%. They are formed by means of borrowing elements from foreign languages or different periods of development of those languages, such as Old French, Middle French, Anglo-French, Latin, Medieval Latin, Late Latin, Church Latin, and combining them with morphemes of native English origin or vice versa.

Terms formed by this means were formed by either a combination of a native base and an affix of foreign origin, or a base of foreign origin and a native affix.

a) a base of native origin + a foreign affix

Cases of combining a native base and an affix of foreign origin are not numerous. Only two hybrids of this type were found. They are formed by means of attaching a French suffix *-ment* to a native base:

- suffixation:
  - *fulfilment* (a base of native origin *fulfil* + a French suffix *-ment*),
  - *settlement* (a base of native origin *settle* + a French suffix *-ment*);

b) a base of foreign origin + a native affix

The majority of hybrids found are formed by attaching an affix of native origin to a foreign base (of Latin or French origin). Affixes of native origin used to form hybrids are not numerous: *-ing, -ship* and *by-*.

- suffixation:
  - a base of Latin origin + a native suffix: *asserting (assert + -ing)*, *committing (commit + -ing), vindicating (vidicate + -ing)*;
  - a base of Latin origin which came into English through French + a native suffix: *amending (amend + -ing), dispensing (dispense + -ing), passing (pass + -ing), proceeding(s) (proceed + -ing)*, *suspending(suspend + -ing)*, *membership* (*member* + a native suffix *-ship*);
- prefixation:
  - *by-election* (a native prefix *by-* + a base of Latin origin which came into English through French *election*).

To conclude, the majority of English one-word terms (83%) come from external sources, predominantly from Romance languages, such as French and Latin; 14% of terms come from internal sources; whereas only 3% of terms are formed on the basis of combining morphemes of native and foreign origin. The distribution of one-word terms formed on the basis of internal, external and a combination of internal and external sources in English is presented in Figure 8.

Next, the larger part of one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (57%). Most of them are formed by means of suffixation. Compounding is

the other frequent means of term-formation in English. Terms which are simple in structure constitute 43%. The distribution of one-word terms according to their structure is presented in Figure 9.

3.2.2. Sources and structure of one-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

The development of the legal Lithuanian language and professional language of lawyers is closely related with the restoration of independence in 1918 (Maksimaitis, 2014). Prior to that Latin or Slavic languages were used to draft legal documents in Lithuania. Lithuanian lawyers studied in Latin and Polish (ibid). The Lithuanian legal terminology started to be formed and used in state governance and other areas of public life only after the restoration of independence in 1918 (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 16). The period of 1918–1940 is the most crucial in the history of legal Lithuanian, because only after 1918 Lithuanian became the state language, legal acts were published in Lithuanian and the state started to devote considerable attention to legal terminology (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 265). It is also noteworthy that despite the fact that Slavic languages had a significant influence the on Lithuanian legal language at the beginning of its development, borrowings from these languages were step by step replaced by Lithuanian equivalents and terms of Latin and Greek origin, borrowed either directly or through intermediary languages. M. Maksimaitis draws a conclusion that during the two decades of the Independence in 1918–1940 a solid foundation for the development of the contemporary Lithuanian legal terminology was established (Maksimaitis, 2014). During the later period of 1945–1990 when Lithuania was part of the Soviet Union, general Soviet legal standards were applied to form Lithuanian legal terminology. After the restoration of independence in 1990, Lithuanian again gained its position as the state language and has been used in all spheres of life.

Terms found in the Constitution of the Republic ofLithuania come from internal and external sources, with the great prevalence of the former.

3.2.2.1. Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in Lithuanian

In Lithuanian, as well as in English, this group of terms consists of terminologized words of native origin which are either simple in structure or are formations, which consists of components (the root or roots and affixes) of native origin. This group of terms includes, first of all, native words, words inherited from the Indo-European protolanguage and old borrowings which have been totally assimilated in the language and are not perceived as foreign by native speakers.

In Lithuanian, unlike in English, terms formed on the basis of internal sources comprise a very large group of 184 terms (76%), only 16 of which are simple in structure (9%), whereas 168 terms (91 %) are formations consisting of morphemes of native origin formed by different means of derivation and compounding.

1) Terminologized simple words of native origin.

This category of terms includes words which are viewed as simple from the synchronic point of view. Diachronically some of the analysed words might be interpreted as formations. For instance, the word žmogus ‘man’ diachronically is a formation which

was built by means of suffixation and replaced the old form *žmuo* (Fraenkel, 1955, pp. 1318-1319). However, synchronically it is not formally and semantically motivated by any other word and as such is undoubtedly viewed as simple. Some cases are not that transparent. For instance, the word *byla* 'a case' in its legal sense is quite remote from its base, the verb *byloti* 'to speak'. Umbrasas (2010, p. 108) claims that this word is viewed by some linguists as simple, whereas others still see some connection between the word and its base and consider it to be a formation. Umbrasas attributes this word to the category of formations. The root of the problem of attributing a word to the category of simple words or formations lies in the morphological structure of the word: some words are decomposable into roots and affixes, however synchronically not all decomposable words are formations.

The origin of words was established on the basis of data presented in etymological dictionaries: thee tymological dictionary of Lithuanian by Fraenkel (Fraenkel, 1955) and thee tymological dictionary of the Lithuanian language by Smoczyński (Smoczyński, 2007).

Terminologized simple words of native origin (10% within the group of the terms of native origin, which is 7% ofall the analysed terms) are almost all inherited from the Indo-European protolanguage, e. g. *dvasia* 'spirit', *karas* 'war', *kraštas* 'region', *liga* 'illness', *lytis* 'sex',*narys* 'member', *straipsnis* 'article', *šeima* 'family', *tauta* 'nation', tėvai 'parents', *vaikas* 'child', *valia* 'will', *žemė* 'land', *žmogus* 'man'. One more simple term of native origin *asmuo* 'person' is not an inheritance, but a neologism which was introduced and first used by Jablonskis and Būga (Fraenkel, 1955, p.18). *Seimas* 'parliament' is an old borrowing from Polish (Fraenkel, 1955, p. 755). Umbrasas attributes old borrowings such as *Seimas* to words of native origin (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 72).

2) Formations (and terminologized formations) of native origin.

Native formations made of elements of native origin in Lithuanian constitute the largest group of 168 terms (91% within the group of terms of native origin, which is 69% ofall the analysed terms). All constituent parts of these formations are of native origin. In this research terms are regarded to be formations from the point of view of word-building and not the way they became terms. Thus word-formations which have already exhisted in the general vocabulary and were terminologized are considered as formations from this point view.

Most of these formations (127 terms) are formed by means of **suffixation** (92 terms are formed on the basis of verbs, 21 terms are formed on the basis of nouns, 10 terms are formed on the basis of adjectives, 2 terms are formed on the basis of participles, 1 term is formed on the basis of a pronoun, and 1 termis formed on the basis of a numeral). Terms are presented below according to the base and frequency of the affix used in the term-formation process.

Suffixes used to form terms on the basis of verbsmost frequently are:

- ***-imas/-ymas*** (plural ***-imai/-ymai***) (57 terms): *atleidimas* 'dismissal', *atlyginimas* 'payment, remuneration, compensation', *atsistatydinimas* 'resignation', *balsavimas* 'voting', *dėstymas* 'teaching', *gimimas* 'birth', *įgaliojimai* 'credentials, powers', *įgyvendinimas* 'implementation', *įsigaliojimas* 'coming into force', *įsitikinimai* 'convictions', *įstatymas* 'law', *išrinkimas* 'selection, election', *įteikimas* 'submission', *klausimas* 'question, issue', *kreipimasis* 'application', *kurstymas* 'incitement', *naudojimas* 'usage', *nepasitikėjimas* 'no confidence', *nesijungimas* 'non-align-

ment', *nusikaltimas* 'offence, crime', *nutarimas* 'resolution', *paaukštinimas* 'promotion, elevation', *paklausimas* 'enquiry', *palikimas* 'inheritance', *papildymas* 'supplement', *pareiškimas* 'statement, declaration', *parodymas* 'testimony, evidence', *pasižadėjimas* 'pledge, promise', *pasiūlymas* 'proposal', *paskelbimas* 'announcement, promulgation', *paskyrimas* 'appointment, nomination', *pavedimas* 'assignment', *perkėlimas* 'transfer', *piktnaudžiavimas* 'abuse', *priėmimas* 'adoption, passing', *pritarimas* 'consent', *reikalavimas* 'demand', *rinkimai* 'elections', siūlymas 'proposal', *skyrimas* 'appointment', *sprendimas* 'decision', *steigimas* 'establishment', *stojimas* 'joining, becoming a member', *sumanymas* 'idea, intention', *susižinojimas* 'intercommunication', *sutarimas*' agreement, concord', *sutikimas* 'assent', *švietimas* 'education', *teikimas* 'submission, presentation', *tikėjimas* 'faith', *tyrinėjimai* 'research', *tvarkymas* 'administration', *užkariavimas* 'conquered territories', *užtikrinimas* 'securing', *vadovavimas* 'command', *valdymas* 'governance', *vykdymas* 'conducting'.

- ***-yba*** (4 terms)*: gynyba* 'defence', *taryba* 'council', *tikyba* 'religious instruction', *valdyba* 'the board';
- ***-ėjas*** (3 terms): *globėjas* 'guardian, tutor', *rinkėjas* 'elector', *teisėjas* 'judge';
- ***-tas*** (3 terms): *raštas* 'writing', *šmeižtas* 'defamation', *turtas* 'property';

Suffixes used to form deverbal nouns less frequently are (1 or 2 terms found):

- ***-alas****:* reikalas 'matter';
- ***-atvė****: senatvė* 'old age';
- ***-ėlis****: nusikaltėlis* 'a criminal';
- ***-estis****: mokestis* 'tax', *užmokestis* 'payment';
- ***-ga****: apeigos (plural)* 'practices', *pareiga* 'duty';
- ***-la****: veikla* 'activity';
- ***-liava****: rinkliava* 'levy';
- ***-mas****: teismas* 'court';
- ***-mė****: grėsmė* 'threat', *kilmė* 'origin';
- ***-ojas****: gyventojas* 'resident', *pavaduotojas* 'deputy';
- ***-ovas****: atstovas* 'representative', *vadovas* 'head';
- ***-slas****: mokslas* 'science', *verslas* 'business';
- ***-smė****: bausmė* 'punishment';
- ***-snis****: skirsnis* 'chapter';
- ***-stas****: būstas* 'home';
- ***-tis****: mirtis* 'death', *sutartis* 'agreement, treaty';
- ***-ūnas****: pareigūnas* 'officer';

Suffixes used to form denominal and deadjectival nouns are:

- ***-ybė*** (10 terms): *atsakomybė* 'responsibility', *gyvybė* 'life', *nepriklausomybė* 'independence', *nuosavybė* 'property, ownership', *pilietybė* 'citizenship', *savivaldybė* 'municipality', *tautybė* 'nationality', *valstybė* 'the state', *Vyriausybė* 'Government', *viršenybė* 'supremacy';
- ***-ystė*** (6 terms): *motinystė* 'motherhood', *narystė* 'membership', *našlystė* 'widowhood', *pilnametystė* 'full age', *tėvystė* 'fatherhood', *vaikystė* 'childhood';
- ***-umas*** (3 terms): *kaltumas* 'guiltiness, culpability', *saugumas* 'security', *teisingumas* 'justice';

Suffixes used to form denominal and deadjectival nouns are less frequently are (1 or 2 terms found):

- *-**atvė**: senatvė* 'old age';
- *-**ata**: lengvata* 'levy concession', *sveikata* 'health';
- *-**ietis**: pilietis* 'citizen', *užsienietis* 'foreigner';
- *-**ija**: bendrija* 'society, community';
- *-**ina**: motina* 'mother';
- *-**inė**: sostinė* 'capital';
- *-**ininkas**: karininkas* 'a military officer', *pirmininkas* 'the presiding officer, chairperson';
- *-**inis**: globotinis* 'ward', *liktinis* 're-enlistee';
- *-**mas**: orumas* 'dignity';
- *-**ovė**: dorovė* 'morals', *gerovė* 'well-being';
- *-**uomenė**: kariuomenė* 'army', *visuomenė* 'society';
- *-**ynė**: Tėvynė* 'Homeland'.

Another productive means of term-formation in Lithuanian is **inflexion**, which is characteristic of Lithuanian in general – flexions are used not only to express relations of words, but also as a means of word-formation. 36 terms formed by means of inflection were found.

Most of them are deverbal:

- *-**a** (plural -**os**): apkalta* 'impeachment', *apklausa* 'interrogation', *apsauga* 'protection', *byla* 'case', *galia* 'validity, force', *įplaukos* 'income', *įstaiga, išlaidos* 'expenditure', išvada 'conclusion', *kalba* 'language', *neapykanta* 'hatred', *nuostata 'provision', pajamos* 'revenue', *parama* 'support, assistance', *pataisa* 'amendment', *pažiūros* 'views', *priesaika* 'oath', *prievarta* 'violence', sąjunga 'union', *sandrauga* 'commonwealth', *santuoka* 'marriage', *valdžia* 'power';
- *-**as**: darbas* 'labour, work', *nedarbas* 'unemployment', *skundas* 'complaint';
- *-**ė**: garbė* 'honour', *įmonė* 'enterprise', *nuomonė* 'opinion', *teisė* 'law';
- *-**is**/-**ys**: paprotys* 'custom', *posėdis* 'sitting'.

In Lithuanian the process of inflexion involves either a change of flexion only (e.g. *apklaus-**a**: apklaus-**ti***) or a change of flexion and desuffixation (e.g. *apkalt-**a**: apkalt-**in**-**ti***).

Some terms formed by means of inflection are denominal:

- *-**ys**: karys* 'serviceman',

Some terms formed by means of inflection are deadjectival:

- *-**a**: atsarga* 'reserve', *dora* 'public morals',
- ***ė**: laisvė* 'freedom', *malonė* 'pardon'.

Although **conversion** is not characteristic of Lithuanian due to its structure, there were several terms found which were formed by means of converting participles to nouns: *kaltinamasis* 'the defendant' (substantivized present passive participle, 1st person singular), *nuteistasis* 'the convict' (substantivized past passive participle, 1st person singular), *sulaikytasis* 'the detainee' (substantivized past passive participle, 1st person singular).

Only two terms formed by means of **compounding** were found in the analysed data: *puskarininkis* 'a non-commissioned officer' (*pusė* N 'a half' + *karininkas* N 'a military officer') and *labdara* 'charity' (← adjective *labas* 'good' and verb *daryti* 'to do').

There were no cases of prefixation found. Usually, nouns are formed by means of prefixation from other nouns and as such these cases are rare.

The distribution of terms formed on the basis ofinternal sources in Lithuanian is presented in Figure 6.

All in all, the number of terms formed on the basis of internal sources found in legal documents of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian, unlike in English, is very high. Within this group of terms only approximately one third of terms are simple in structure, whereas more than two-thirds are formations, most of which are formed by means of derivation (suffixation and inflexion), and several terms are formed by conversion and compounding.

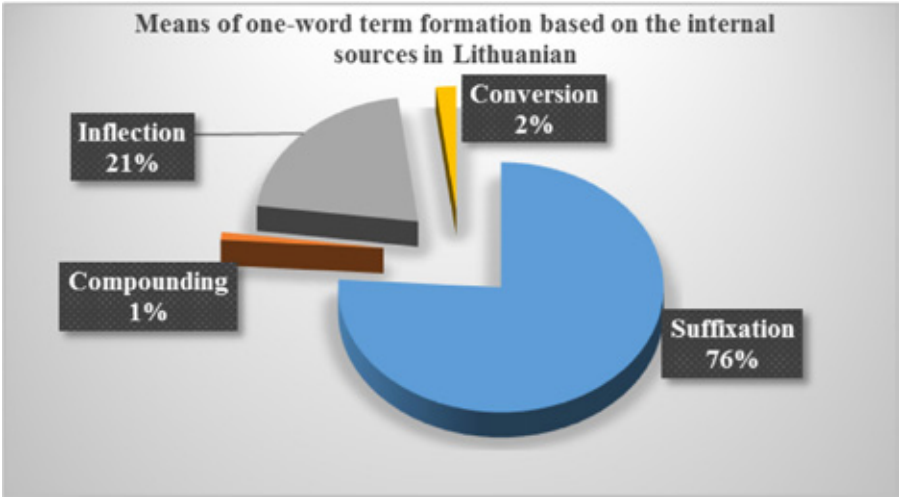


Figure 6. Means of formation of one-word terms based on internal sources in Lithuanian.

3.2.2.2. Terms formed on the basis of external sources in Lithuanian

Only about one fourth of terms found in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania come from external sources and form a group of 54 terms (22.4%). All of them are international words. Most of them are of Latin and Greek origin and entered Lithuanian through or under the influence of intermediary languages, predominantly Western European languages, such as French, German, English and Italian.

1) Borrowings from Romance languages

There are 46 terms of Romance origin (87% within the group of borrowings or 19% of all terms).

Most of them might have come into Lithuanian directly from Latin: *aktas* 'act' (< Latin *actus*), *asociacija* 'association' (< Latin *associatio*), *cenzūra* 'censure' (< Latin *censeo*), *dekretas* 'decree' (< Latin *decretum*), *deputatas* 'deputy' (< Latin *deputatus*), *diskriminacija* 'discrimination' (< Latin *discriminatio*), *funkcija* 'function' (< Latin *functio*), *institucija* 'institution' (< Latin *institutio*), *integracija* 'integration' (< Latin *integratio*), *interpeliacija* 'interpellation' (< Latin *interpellatio*), *kandidatas* 'candidate' (< Latin *candidatus*),

kompetencija 'competence' (< Latin *competentia*), *konstitucija* 'constitution' (< Latin *constitutio*), *kultūra* 'culture' (< Latin *cultura*), *mandatas* 'mandate' (< Latin *mandatam*), *ministerija* 'ministry' (< Latin *ministerium*), *ministras* 'minister' (< Latin *minister*), *plebiscitas* 'plebiscite' (< Latin *plebiscitum*), *pozicija* 'position' (< Latin *positio*), *prezidentas* 'president' (< Latin *praesidens*), *privilegija* 'privilege' (< Latin *privilegium*), *prokuratūra* 'prosecutor's office' (< Latin *procuro*), *propaganda* 'propaganda' (< Latin *propago*), *referendumas* 'referendum' (< Latin *referendum*), *registracija* 'registration' (< Latin *registrum*), *rekomendacija* 'recommendation' (< Latin *recomendatio*), *religija* 'religion' (< Latin *religio*), *Respublika* 'republic' (< Latin *res publica*), *rezidencija* 'residence' (< Latin *residentia*), *rezoliucija* 'resolution' (< Latin *resolutio*), *sesija* 'session' (< Latin *sessio*), *statusas* 'status' (< Latin *status*), *statutas* 'statute' (< Latin *statutum*), *teritorija* 'territory' (< Latin *territorium*) (TŽŽ, 2013).

Some terms of Latin origin came into Lithuanian not directly, but through intermediary languages, e.g. *interesas* 'interest' was borrowed through German *Interesse* (< Latin *interesse*), *kadencija* 'term of office' was borrowed through Italian *cadenza* (< Latin *cado*), *kandidatūra* 'candidature' was borrowed either from German *Kandidatur* or French *candidature* (< Latin *candidatus* TŽŽ, 2007).

Some terms of Latin origin were borrowed from French, e.g. *demobilizacija* 'demobilization' (< mobilisation), *dezinformacija* disinformation', *finansai* 'finances'(< French *finances* < Latin *Financia*), *mobilizacija* 'mobilisation' (< French *mobilisation*< Latin *mobilis*), *prokuroras* 'prosecutor' (< French *procureur* < Latin *procure*) (TŽŽ, 2013).

Finally, some words were formed in French, and came into Lithuanian either directly, e.g. *biurokratismas* 'bureaucratism' (< French bureaucrate < French *bureau* + Greek *kratos*), *organizacija* 'organisation' (< French *organisation*< Greek *organizō*), *suverenitetas* 'sovereignty' (< French *souveraineté*), or through intermediary languages, e.g. the term *biudžetas* 'budget' was borrowed into Lithuanian through English (*budget)*, which in turn was borrowed into English from French (*bougette*) (TŽŽ, 2013). The term *biurokratizmas* 'bureaucratism' is a very interesting formation, as it was formed in French on the basis of the noun *bureaucracy* and a suffix *-ism*, whereas *bureaucracy* was formed in French on model of *democratie, aristocratie* by adding together a French noun *bureau* and a Greek element *kratos* 'power', thus it contains an element of Greek origin, however, the term was formed in French. Another complicated case is the term *organizacija* 'organisation' which was borrowed into Lithuanian from French. TŽŽ (2013) data states that the term came from French *(organisation),* which, in turn, was formed in French on the basis of Greek *organizō.* It is evident that the form of the term underwent certain modifications and was changed significantly in the intermediary language; apparently the suffix *-ation* was added to the word in French. Thus it can be considered to be of French origin. Another complicated case is *rasė* 'race', which according to TŽŽ (2007, 2013) came into Lithuanian from French *race*. Further etymology is not explained. However, OED states that the French *race* is based on the Italian *razza.* Thus, alternatively, French can be viewed as an intermediary language, but not the language of origin.

2) Borrowings of Greek origin

Eight terms are of Greek origin (13% within the group of borrowings or 3% of all terms): *amnestija* 'amnesty' (← Greek *amnēstia* TŽŽ, 2013), *autonomija* 'autonomy' (← Greek

autonomia TŽŽ, 2013), *demokratija* 'democracy' (← Greek *dēmokratia* TŽŽ, 2013), *kanonas* 'canon' (← Greek *kanōn* TŽŽ, 2013), *kritika* 'critics' (← Greek *kritikē* TŽŽ, 2013), *policija* 'police' (through German *Polizei* ← Greek *politeia* TŽŽ, 2013), *programa* 'programme' (← Greek *programma* TŽŽ, 2013). The term *policija* 'police' came into Lithuanian through German (German *Polizei* ← Greek *politeia*). It is interesting that the form of the Lithuanian term is closer to the Greek form of the word rather than the form in the intermediary language. Probably in such cases it would be convenient to speak about the influence of the language on term-formation rather than the immediate source of borrowing.

In conclusion, the analysis of borrowings shows that in some cases it is rather problematic to establish the immediate source of international terms in Lithuanian. It can be said that many international terms of Latin and Greek origin came into Lithuanian directly or through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, and Italian).

3.2.2.3. Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources in Lithuanian

Unlike English hybrids, which are formed by a combination of either a native base and a foreign affix, or a foreign base and a native affix, in Lithuanian the analysed hybrids are of only one type, i.e. they are formed by attaching a native affix to a foreign base. In fact, a combination of a foreign affix and a native base is not productive in Lithuanian.

Hybrids (4 terms) constitute only 1.7% of all terms, most of which were formed using bases of Latin or French origin. All analysed hybridswere formed by combining **a base of foreign origin (a verb or an adjective) + a native suffix:**

- *disponav-**imas*** 'disposal' ← averb *disponuoti* 'to dispose' (< a base of Latin origin *disponere*) + Lith. suffix *-imas*;
- *finansav-**imas*** 'financing' ← a verb *finansuoti* 'to finance' (< a base of French origin *financer*) + Lith. suffix *-imas*;
- *organizav-**imas*** 'organisation' ← a verb *organizuoti* 'to organise' (< a base of French origin *organiser*) + Lith. suffix *-imas*;
- *suveren-**umas*** 'sovereignty' ← an adjective *suverenus* 'sovereign' (<a base of French origin *souverain*) + Lith. suffix *-umas*.

To conclude, the majority of Lithuanian one-word terms (76%) come from the internal sources; 22% of terms come from external sources, predominantly from Latin and Greek, through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, Italian); whereas only 2% of terms are hybrids and are formed on the basis of combining suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin. The distribution of terms formed on the basis of internal, external and a combination of internal and external sources in Lithuanian is presented in Figure 8.

Next, the largest part of one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (91%). Most of them are formed by means of suffixation. Inflexion is another frequent means of term-formation in Lithuanian. Several cases of compounding and conversion were found. Terms which are simple in structure constitute only 9%. The distribution of one-word terms according to their structure is presented in Figure 8.

3.2.3. Sources and structure of one-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

Upto the 18-th century the linguistic situation in Russia was characterised by bilingualism: the folk Russian language was in interaction with the Old Church Slavonic. These two languages were used in different spheres: the folk Russian language was used for spoken communication; whereas the Old Church Slavonic was the language of written communication. The Old Church Slavonic was used in prosecution and judicial matters, and recording trial testimony. In the 17-th century it was also used to write scientific works (Суперанская et al., 2012, pp. 171-172). The Old Church Slavonic for a thousand years served as a means of uniting the Slavic nations in the spheres of religion, science and literature. In science its traces are still visible because it was used as a universal means of term formation and provided its own models and lexical basis (Суперанская, Подольская, & Васильева, 2005, pp. 112-134). From the beginning of the 18-th century the process of borrowing terms from Western European languages became very active. One of the major areas of the extensive use of borrowings from Western European languages was state matters, law, politics, diplomacy, administration and justice. Others included military and the navy, finances, production, science, education, culture, ad religion. This lexical stratum enriched Russian by numerous Romance and Germanic elements, which were not only single lexical items, but rather whole blocks of terminological systems. The influence of Western European languages on Russian is illustrated by the fact that scientific works of the Russian Academy of Science in the 18-th century were published in Latin, in the 19-th century – in French. Some works were published in German. Russian was also used to publish scientific works. Latin borrowings, which came into Russian through intermediary languages, such as French and German, are to a large extent related to science and culture. It is noteworthy, that in many cases these borrowings acquire a more 'Latin' form in Russian, than they had in the intermediary language. In the 19th and 20th centuries a great number of borrowings came into Russian, predominantly from new western languages, such as English (Суперанская et al., 2012, pp. 171-192).

Terms found in the Constitution of the Russian Federation come from internal and external sources, with the great prevalence of the former.

3.2.3.1. Terms formed on the basis of internal sources in Russian

In Russian, as well as in English and Lithuanian, this group of terms consists of terminologized words of native origin which are either simple in structure (consist of a root) or are formations, which consists of components (the root or roots and affixes) of native origin. Internal sources include, first of all, native Russian words, words inherited from the Indo-European protolanguage, Proto-Slavic (or Common Slavic) and old borrowings which have been totally assimilated in the language.

In Russian, similarly to Lithuanian, terms formed on the basis of internal sources comprise a very large group of 161 terms (75 %), only 34 of which are simple in structure, whereas 127 terms are formations consisting of morphemes of native origin formed by different means of derivation and compounding (see Figure 7).

1) Terminologized simple words of native origin in Russian.

This category of terms in Russian includes words which are viewed as simple from the synchronic point of view. As Tichonov claims in the introduction to his dictionary of word formation in Russian, from the synchronic point of view only words which have retained 'live' relations with other words in the contemporary language can be viewed as formations (Тихонов, 1990). His dictionary of word formation is based on this principle. All one-word terms of native Russian origin were analysed on the basis of this dictionary. The origin of words was established on the basis of data presented in etymological dictionaries by Shansky N. M. (Шанский Н. М., 2004), Krysin L. P. (Крысин Л. П., 2008) and Vasmer M. (Фасмер, 1986).

Simple words of native Russian origin (20% within the group of the terms of native Russian origin, which is 15.4% of all analysed one-word terms) are almost all inherited from the Indo-European protolanguage and Proto-Slavic, such as *власть* 'power', *война* 'war', *голос* 'vote', *государство* 'state', *гражданин* 'citizen', *граница* 'border', *долг* 'duty', *должность* 'post', *закон* 'law', *земля* 'land', *имущество* 'property', *край* 'territory', *лицо* 'person', *люди* 'people', *мир* 'peace', *народ* 'nation', *недра* 'subsoil', *область* 'region', *пол* 'sex', *положение* 'provision', *право* 'right', *председатель* 'chairman', *природа* 'nature', *рубль* 'rouble', *семья* 'family', *срок* 'term', *столица* 'capital', *супруг* 'spouse', *устав* 'charter', *человек* 'man', *честь* 'honour', *член* 'member', *язык* 'language'.

2) Formations (and terminologized formations) of native origin in Russian.

Native formations made of elements of native Russian origin constitute the largest group of all terms (127 terms, which is 80% within the group of words of native origin in Russian, and 59.5% of all analysed one-word terms). All constituent parts of these formations are of native origin.

Most of these formations (108 terms) are formed by means of **suffixation** (80 terms are formed on the basis of verbs, 21 terms are formed on the basis of adjectives and 7 terms are formed on the basis of nouns). Terms are presented below according to the base and frequency of the affix used.

The majority of terms formed by means of suffixation are deverbal. Suffixes used to form terms on the basis of **verbs** most frequently are:

-ениj (28 terms): *ведение* 'jurisdiction, authority', *дополнение* 'supplement', *заключение* 'conclusion, opinion', *изменение* 'amendment', *исполнение* 'implementation, exercise, fulfilment', *назначение* 'appointment', *нарушение* 'violation', *население* 'population', *обвинение* 'charges', *объединение* 'association', *ограничение* 'limitation', *одобрение* 'approval', *отклонение* 'rejection', *поручение* 'instruction', *постановление* 'decision', *поступление* 'receiving, *pl.* proceeds', *предложение* 'proposal, submission', *представление* 'proposal', *преступление* 'crime', *применение* 'application, implementation', *происхождение* 'origin', *распоряжение* 'order; disposal', *соглашение* 'agreement', *сохранение* 'preservation', *убеждения* 'convictions', *умаление* 'derogation', *управление* 'management', *утверждение* 'approval';

-ниj (17 terms): *владение* 'possession', *воспитание* 'upbringing', *голосование* 'voting', *задержание* 'detention', *заседание* 'sitting', *заслушивание* 'consideration, hearing', *избрание* 'election', *наказание* 'punishment', *обнародование* 'making public', *образование* 'education', *отрицание* 'rejection', *подписание* 'signing', *пользование* 'use', *помилование* 'pardon', *послание* 'message', *рассмотрение* 'consideration', *согласование* 'agreement';

zero suffixation[2] (19 terms): *вражда* 'strife', *выборы* 'elections', *договор* 'treaty, agreement', *запрос* 'request', *защита* 'protection', *налог* 'tax', *оборона* 'defence', *обыск* 'search', *отказ* 'rejection', *охрана* 'protecting', *переговоры* 'negotiations', *пересмотр* 'review', *присяга* 'oath', *роспуск* 'dissolution', *сбор* 'collection, *pl.* dues', *созыв* 'convocation', *суд* 'court', *труд* 'labour', *указ* 'decree';

-ий (6 terms): *бездействие* 'inaction', *доверие* 'confidence', *пособие* 'allowance', *предприятие* 'enterprise', *принятие* 'adoption', *согласие* 'consent';

-тель (4 terms): *заместитель* 'deputy', *избиратель* 'elector', *представитель* 'representative', *родитель* 'parent';

-к (3 terms): *отставка* 'resignation', *поправка* 'amendment', *пытки* 'torture';

-ин: *Родина* 'Fatherland, Motherland';

-ищ: *жилище* 'home, house';

-ник: *защитник* 'counsel for the defence';

-j: *судья* 'judge'.

There are 21 terms formed on the basis of **adjectives**. Most of these terms are formed by adding the affix ***-ость***:

-ость (16 terms): *безопасность* 'security', *благотворительность* 'charity', *виновность* 'guilt', *деятельность* 'activities', *законность* 'the rule of law', *личность* 'individual', *невиновность* 'innocence', *независимость* 'independence', *неприкосновенность* 'immunity', *нравственность* 'morality', *обязанность* 'duty', *ответственность* 'responsibility', *подсудность* 'cognizance', *собственность* 'property', *состязательность* 'controversy, adversarial system', *целостность* 'integrity'.

Other suffixes used to form deadjectival nouns are:

-ств (2 terms): *верховенство* 'supremacy', *достоинство* 'dignity'

-j: *здоровье* 'health'

-ий: *полномочия* 'powers'

-ик: *собственник*

Only 6 **denominal** terms formed by means of suffixation were found:

-ств (3 terms): *гражданство* 'citizenship', *детство* 'childhood', *покровительство* 'patronage'

-ество (1 term): *Отечество* 'Fatherland'

-ств + an infix (2 terms): ***-ов/ств*** *отцовство* (*отц-ов/ств-о*) 'paternity', *-ин/ствматеринство* (*матер-ин/-ств-о*) 'maternity'.

Conversion is not characteristic of Russian due to its structure, however, there were 4 terms found which were formed by means of converting participles to nouns:

- *обвиняемый* 'the defendant' (substantivized present passive participle, 1st person singular),
- *осужденный* 'the convict' (substantivized past passive participle, 1st person singular),
- *задержанный* 'the detainee' (substantivized past passive participle, 1st person singular),

2 Zero suffixation as a means of word-formation in Russian involves desuffixation of the verb base. This type of word-formation is similar to Lithuanian means of word-formation called *inflection*. The difference is that in Russian inflection is not expressed in nouns of masculine gender in the nominative singular; however, nouns in plural or of feminine gender do acquire an inflection.

- *потерпевший* 'victim' (substantivized past passive participle, 1st person singular).

12 terms formed by means of **compounding** were found in the analysed data:

- *вероисповедание* 'religious belief' (← noun *вера* 'belief, faith' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *исповедание* 'confession');
- *законодательство* 'legislation' (← noun *закон* 'law' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *исповедание* 'confession');
- *здравоохранение* 'health care' (← adjective *здоровый* 'health' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *охранение* 'protection');
- *налогообложение* 'taxation' (← noun *налог* 'tax' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *обложение* 'imposition');
- *налогоплательщик* 'taxpayer' (← noun *налог* 'tax' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *плательщик* 'payer');
- *правонарушение* 'transgression, crime' (← noun *право* 'law' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *нарушение* 'violation');
- *правопорядок* 'law and order' (← noun *право* 'law' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *порядок* 'order');
- *правосудие* 'justice' (← noun *право* 'law' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *суд* 'court' + suffix *-ие*);
- *природопользование* 'use of natural resources' (← noun *природа* 'nature' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *пользование* 'use');
- *самообразование* 'self-education' (← pronoun *сам* 'self' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *образование* 'education');
- *судопроизводство* 'judicial proceedings' (← noun *суд* 'court' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *производство* 'proceeding');
- *судоустройство* 'judicial system' (← noun *суд* 'court' + an interfix **-o-** + noun *устройство* 'organization, system').

Two instances of **prefixation** were found. Both terms are formed on the basis of nouns by means of attaching the prefix ***не-*** which is used to form negative forms: *недоверие* 'no-confidence', *несогласие* 'disagreement'.

One case of mixed derivation (**prefixation-suffixation**) was found: *насилие* 'violence'. The terms is formed on the basis of a noun, a prefix and an affix (← prefix ***на-*** + noun *сила* 'power' + suffix ***-ие***).

To conclude, the number of terms formed on the basis of internal sources found in legal documents of a constitutional nature in Russian, similarly to Lithuanian, is very high. Within this group of terms about one-fifth are simple in structure, whereas the others are formations, the majority of which (88%) are formed by derivation (suffixation, prefixation and prefixation-suffixation), 9% is formed by compounding and 3% are formed by conversion.

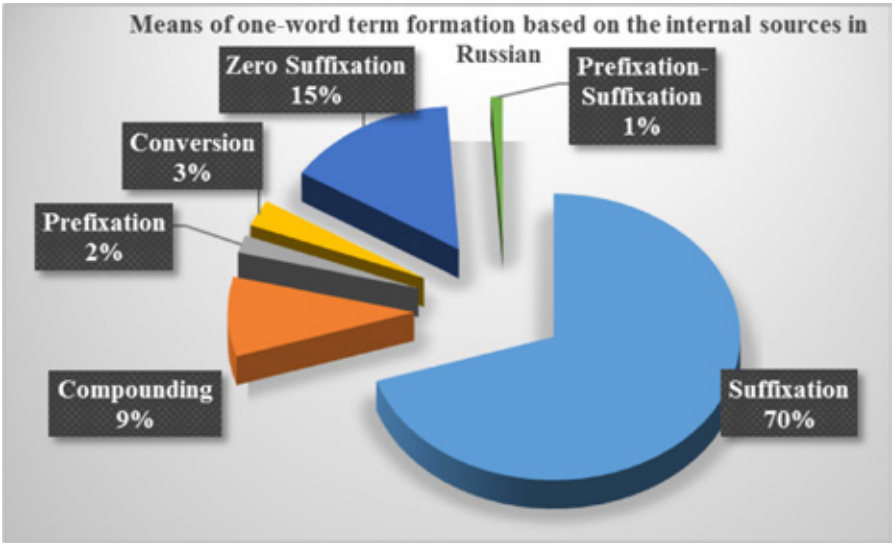


Figure 7. Means of formation of one-word terms based on internal sources in Russian.

3.2.3.2. Terms formed on the basis of external sources in Russian

Terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian, which originated in external sources, form a group of 47 terms (22%). Most of them are of Latin and Greek origin and entered Russian through or under the influence of intermediary languages, predominantly Western European languages, such as French, German, and Polish.

1) Borrowings from Romance languages

There are 43 terms of Romance origin (91% within the group of borrowings, which is 20% of all one-word terms). Most of them are of Latin origin and entered Russianeither directly or through intermediary languages.

Terms that most likely were borrowed from Latin directly, as stated by the analysed dictionaries, are: *аудитор* 'auditor' (< Latin *audītor*), *палата* (< Latin *palātium*), *республика* 'republic' (< Latin *rēs pūblica*), *референдум* 'referendum' (< Latin *referendum*), *статус* 'status' (< Latin *status*), *субъект* 'subject' (< Latin *subjectum*), *территория* 'territory' (< Latin *territōrium*).

Other terms of Latin origin might have entered Russian either from Latin directly or through intermediary languages, such as German, Polish, French, English and Greek:

агитация 'agitation' (through German *Agitation* < Latin *agitātio*);

агрессия 'aggression' (through French *aggression* or German *Aggression* < Latin aggrēssio);

адвокатура 'the Bar' (through German *Advokatur* <Latin *advocatus*);

акт 'act' (through French *acte* < Latin āctus);

арест 'arrest' (through German *Arrest* Old French *arrest* < Medieval Latin *arrestum*);

депутат 'deputy' (through German *Deputat* < Latin *dēputātus*);

дискриминация 'discrimination' (through French *discrimination* or German *Diskrimination* < Latin *discrīmīnātio*);

инвалид 'a disabled person' (through French *invalide* < Latin *invalidus*);

интерес 'interest' (through German *Interesse* < Latin *interesse*);

комиссия 'commission' (through German *Kommission* or French *commission* < Latin *commission* or directly from Latin);

комитет 'committee' (through French *comité* < Latin *committere*);

компетенция 'competence' (through German *Kompetenz* or French *compétence* < Latin *competentia*);

конкуренция 'competition' (through ← German *Konkurrenz* < Latin *concurrentia*);

конституция 'constitution' (through French *constitution* < Latin *cōnstitūtio* or directly from Latin);

консультация 'consultation' (through French *consultation* < Latin *consultatio*);

координация 'coordination' (through German *Koordination* or French *coordination* < Latin*co(n)* 'together' + ōrdinā);

культура 'culture' (through German *Kultur* or French *culture* < Latin *cultūra*);

норма 'norm' (through French *norme* < Latin *nōrma* or directly from Latin);

Президент (through French *président*<Latin *praesidens*);

пропаганда 'propaganda' (through German *Propaganda* or French *propagande* < Medieval Latin *congregātiō de propagandā fidē* < Latin *prōpāgāre*);

религия 'religion' (through Polish *religia* < Latin *religiō* or directly from Latin);

федерация 'federation' (through French *fédération* < Latin *foederātio* or directly from Latin);

цензура 'censorship' (through German *Zensura* < Latin *cēnsūra*);

юрисдикция 'jurisdiction' (through German Jurisdiktion < Latin *jūrisdictio* or directly from Latin).

Some terms were formed in French and entered Russian either through intermediary languages or directly:

бюджет 'budget' (< French *budget* < Old French *bougette*);

инициатива 'initiative' (< French *initiative* < Latin *initiāre*);

кандидатура 'candidature' (< French *candidature* < Latin *candidātus*);

контроль 'control' (through French *contrôle* or German *Kontrolle* < Old French *Contrerôle*);

нотариат 'notaryship' (< French *notariat* < Latin *notarius*);

организация 'organisation' (< French *organisation* either through German *Organisation* or directly, based on Greek *organon*);

парламент 'parliament' (through German *Parlament*, English *parliament*, or French *parlement*, based on French *parler*);

прокуратура 'procurator's office' (through French *procureur* < Latin *prōcūrāre*);

прокурор 'procurator, prosecutor' (through French *procureur* < Latin *prōcūrāre*);

раса 'race' (<French *race,* related to Italian *razza* which is probably related to Latin ratio 'category, class');

регламент 'procedural rules' (<French *règlement* based on French *règle* 'rule');

суверенитет 'sovereignty' (through German *Souveränität* < French *souverainité*, based on Latin *superus*).

Etymology of some of the above-mentioned terms is not clear-cut. For instance, the origin of theterm *paca* 'race' is difficult to track down. It can be traced back to Italian *razza* and further on to Latin *ratio* 'category, class'. However, some scholars claim that it is related to Arabic *rās* 'breed' (Schansky, 2004). Some scholars have doubts about the relation of this term and Italian *razza*, e.g. Vasmer (p. 444) states that it is probably related to Italian *razza*. Besides, he claims that this word might have been borrowed into Russian through German *Rasse*, as well as French. In comparison, in English and Lithuanian the origin of this word is also uncertain. Most sources (OED, TŽŽ, 2007, 2013) indicate that the origin of this word is French, with further etymology being unclear.

2) Borrowings of Greek origin

Several terms are of Greek origin and entered Russian either directly or through intermediary languages. There are 4 terms of this type (9% within the group of borrowings, which is 2% of all one-word terms):

амнистия 'amnesty' (through Polish *amnestia* or French *amnistie* < Greek *amnēstia* or directly from Greek);

идеология 'ideology' (through German *Ideologie* < Greek *idea* + *logos*);

монополизация 'monopolisation' (through German *Monopolisation* or French *monopolisation* < Greek *monos* 'one' + *poleo* 'sell');

политика 'policy' (through German *Politik* or French *politique* < Greek *politikē*).

As the analysis of borrowings into Russian shows, in many cases it is rather problematic to establish the immediate source of international terms. In summary, most of international terms in Russian are of Latin origin and came into Russian directly or through Western European languages (such as French, German, Polish and English). Some terms were formed in French and entered Russian either through intermediary languages or directly. Only a few terms are of Greek origin.

3.2.3.3. Terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources in Russian

In Russian terms formed on the basis of combining internal and external sources constitute only 3.3%. There are 7 terms formed by means of borrowing elements from foreign languages, such as French and Latin, and combining them with morphemes of native Russian origin.

Similar to Lithuanian, the analysed hybrids are of only one type, i.e. they are formed by attaching a native affix to a foreign base, not vice versa. However, the variety of patterns of forming hybrids according to word-formation is greater than in Lithuanian.

In most cases the analysed hybrids were formed by combining **a base of foreign origin (a verb, a noun or an adjective) + a native suffix:**

инвалидность 'disability' (← a borrowed noun *инвалид* 'a disabled person' (through French *invalide* ← Latin *invalidus*) + a native suffix *-ность*);

конституционность 'constitutionality' (← an adjective *конституционный* 'constitutional' (< a base of Latin origin *constitutio*) + a native suffix *-ость*);

национальность 'nationality' (← an adjective *национальный* (< a base of Latin origin *nātiō*) + a native suffix *-ость*);

финансирование 'financing' (← a verb *финансировать* (< a base of French origin *financer*) + a native suffix ***-ниj***);

формирование 'forming, formation' (← a verb формировать (< a base of Latin origin *fōrmāre*) +a native suffix ***-ниj***).

One hybrid was formed on the basis of **a compound adjective** (which is a hybrid):

многопартийность 'multi-party system' (← a hybrid adjective *многопартийный* 'multi-party' (< a native adverb *много* 'a lot' + a base of Latin origin *партия* 'party' ← *pars (partis)*) + a native suffix ***-остьь***).

Another hybrid is **a compound** and consists of two nouns of native and foreign origin combined by **an interfix**:

законопроект 'bill' (← a native noun *закон* 'a law' + an interfix -o- + a borrowed noun *проект* 'draft' (through German *Projekt* < Latin *projectum*)).

In conclusion, the majority of Russian one-word terms (75%) come from the internal sources; 22% of terms come from external sources, predominantly from Latin and Greek, through Western European languages (such as French, German, Polish, English); whereas only 3% of terms are hybrids and are formed on the basis of combining suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin. The distribution of terms formed on the basis of internal, external and a combination of internal and external sources in Russian is presented in Figure 8.

Next, the largest part of one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (80%). Most of them are formed by means of suffixation. Other frequent means of term-formation in Russian are compounding and conversion. Several cases of prefixation and prefixation-suffixation were found. Terms which are simple in structure constitute 20%. The distribution of one-word terms according to their structure is presented in Figure 9.

***

In conclusion of this part on the structure and sources of one-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian it can be stated that the ratio of internal and external sources of one-word terms in the analysed languages reveals that the majority of one-word terms in English are borrowings; whereas in the Lithuanian and Russian languages tend to use the resources of the native language as much as possible. The amount of hybrids, i.e. terms consisting of morphemes of native and foreign origin, is considerably small in all three languages. The ratio of internal and external sources of one-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian is presented in Figure 8.

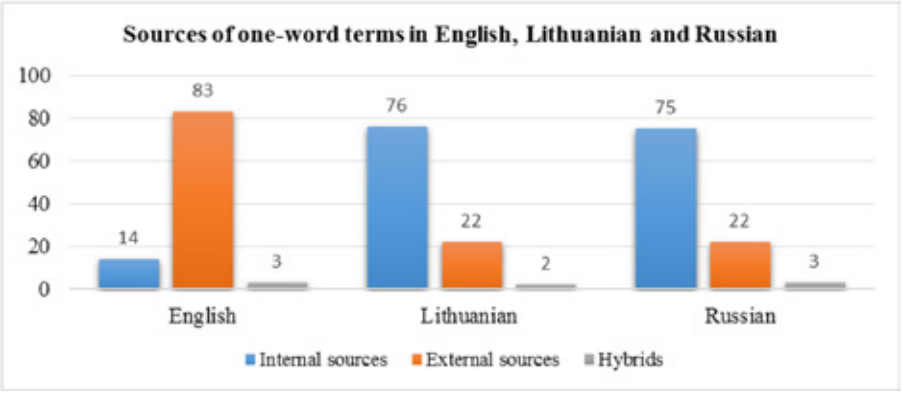


Figure 8. Internal and external sources of one-word terms
in English, Lithuanian and Russian, 100%

Moreover, the comparison of the structure of one-word terms of native origin in English, Lithuanian and Russian shows thatthe Lithuanian and Russian languages give absolute preference to word formations, whereas in English the majority of one-word terms of native origin are simple in structure. The ratio of simple one-word terms and formations in English, Lithuanian and Russian is presented in Figure 9.

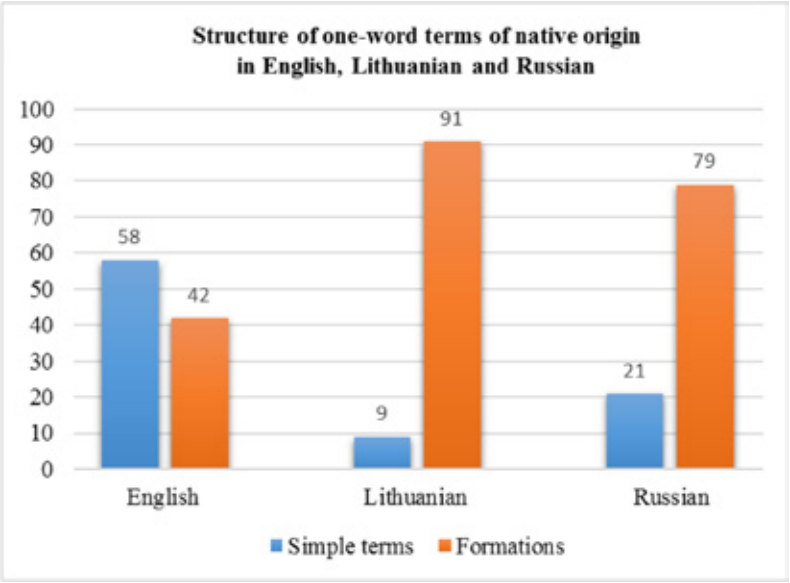


Figure 9. Structure of one-word terms of native origin
in English, Lithuanian and Russian, 100%

3.3. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian

Different languages give preference to different optimal length of a term. A concept might be expressed not only by a single word, but also by a combination of several words, connected in different ways.

The objective of this part of the research is to analyse the selected multi-word terms according to the number and source of their constituent words and to classify the terms according to the type of relations between the constituent parts.

First, terms are classified according to the number of constituent words into two-word terms, three-word terms and terms consisting of four and more words. Function words, such as determiners, conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns, in this research are not counted as separate words which constitute a term. They are omitted when counting the number of constituting words. For example, the term *act of parliament* is attributed to the category of two-word terms. Such methodology of excluding function words when categorising terms according to the number of constituent words is applied by such terminologists as Akelaitis (Akelaitis, 2008), Grinev-Griniewicz (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008), Danilenko (Даниленко, 1977), Janulevičienė and Rackevičienė (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2014). Umbrasas, on the contrary, considered prepositions as a constituting word of a complex term and analysed such terms as *skyrimas į tarnybą* 'appointment to a position' as three-word terms. He notes that in fact such terms take an intermediary position between two-word terms and three-word terms. Formally they are closer to three-word terms, whereas semantically they are closer to two-word terms. Nonetheless, he divided three-word terms into two subcategories: terms with a preposition and terms made of three independent words (Umbrasas, 2010, pp. 187-192). In the present research terms which consist of two independent words and include function words will be attributed to a separate subcategory under the category of two-word terms. Meanwhile, terms which consist of three independent words and include function words will be attributed to a separate subcategory under the category of three-word terms. Besides, function words found in the analysed terms are of several types: prepositions, conjunctions, determinersand particles (in English).

Next, terms are classified according to the sources of their constituent words (internal and external) into terms of native origin (consisting exclusively of native words), terms of foreign origin (consisting of foreign words and/or hybrids) and terms hybrids (consisting of one or more native words and one or more foreign words or hybrids). Such classification, which is based on the opposition of native words and borrowings, has been applied by Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2010, pp. 162-169) and Keinys (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 162).

Finally, the multi-word terms are classified according to the structural models of formation and the grammatical expression of the constituent parts.

3.3.1. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

Multi-word terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English constitute 43% of all terms, i.e. 282 terms, out of which 222 are two-word terms (which is 78.5% of multi-word terms), 39 are three-word terms (which is 14% of multi-word terms), and 21 are made of four and more words (which is 7.5% of multi-word terms).

3.3.1.1. Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

Two-word terms (N=222) found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English constitute 78.5% of multi-word terms, which is 33.7% of all the analysed terms. They will be analysed in two aspects:the source of constituent words and relations between the constituent words and their expression.

3.3.1.1.1. Sources of two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

Terms of native origin (consisting exclusively of native words) are least numerous and constitute only 3.6% of two-word terms. There are 8 terms of this type: *fair hearing, freedom of speech, law of the land, Lord Keeper, polling day, right to life, second reading, working day*.

The largest group of two-word terms consists of words of foreign origin (composed of foreign words and/or hybrids) and constitutes 68.2%. There are 152 terms of this type. Most of them are composed of a combination of two borrowings (143 terms): *act of parliament, administration of justice, advisory opinion, amendment to the legislation, amount of an award, appropriate minister, appropriate person, arbitrary power, authority of parliament, award of compensation, award of damages, capital offence, causes of imprisonment, certificate of vacancy, circuit judge, civic obligation, civil cause, civil obligation, civilised nations, committee of ministers, conditional release, conscientious objector, consent of parliament, consequential provision, conviction of a crime, county court, courts of record, criminal case, criminal charge, criminal matter, criminal offence, declaration of incompatibility, democratic society, designated derogation, devolved competence, dissolution of parliament, ecclesiastical authority, Ecclesiastical Commission, ecclesiastical courts, educational supervision, excessive bail, excessive fines, executive function, failure to act, Family Division, frequent parliaments, general election, general interest, General Synod, grants of fines, grants of forfeitures, hereditary peer, hereditary peerage, illegal imprisonment, illegal prosecution, imperial crown, imperial dignity, incidental provision, incompatible provision, inhabitant of resiant, interests of justice, judicial act, judicial office, judicial pension, judicial power, judicial remedy, judicial review, just satisfaction, justice of the peace, legal assistance, legal authority, legal order, legal person, legal process, limitation of the crown, local act, marriageable age, member of parliament, minister of the crown, national minority, national origin, national security, natural person, negative resolution, order in council, original order, payment of compensation, parliamentary procedure, party to the proceedings, period for consideration, personal act, philosophical convictions, political activity, political opinion, prerogative function, primary legislation, prime minister, principal person, privacy code, private act, prohibition of discrimination, prohibition of torture, proposal for legislation, protection of property, protestant religion, protocol to the convention, provision of legislation, public authority, public interest, public order, public safety, puisne judge, reasonable suspicion, regal authority, regal government, regal power, religious convictions, religious organisation, remedial action, remedial order, replacement order, retrospective effect,royal assent, royal dignity, royal prerogative, royal progeny, secret ballot, secretary of state, session of parliament, social origin, spiritual authority, statement of compatibility, statutory*

instrument, subordinate legislation, succession to the crown, successive session, supplemental provision, territorial integrity, transitional provision, unjust vexation, use of property, vacant seat, warrant for removal, warrant of commitment; whereas only several are composed of either a combination of a hybrid and a foreign word: *compelling reasons, levying money, Popish Religion, required information, transferred matters*; or a combination of a foreign word and a hybrid: *civil proceeding, criminal proceeding, legal proceeding.*

Finally, terms hybrids (composed of one or more native words and one or more foreign words or hybrids) constitute 27.8%. There are 62 terms of this type. All of them containa borrowing as a constituent part (borrowings are in bold), i.e. all of them are composed of either a combination of a native word and a foreign word (35 terms): *birthright of the* ***people****, Church* ***Assembly****, coming into* ***force****, death* ***penalty****, first* ***minister****, free* ***elections****, freedom of* ***election****, freedom of* ***expression****, High* ***Court****, high* ***treason****, House of* ***Commons****, house of* ***correction****, house of* ***parliament****, house of* ***peers****, lawful* ***arrest****, lawful* ***detention****, lawful* ***order****, lawful* ***restriction****, Lord* ***Chancellor****, Lord* ***Spiritual****, Lord* ***Temporal****, oath of* ***allegiance****, right of* ***appeal****, right to* ***education****, right to* ***marry****, right to* ***petition****, rights and* ***liberties****, see of* ***Rome****, sheriff* ***principal****, standing* ***army****, standing* ***order****, time of* ***peace****, unlawful* ***act****, unlawful* ***violence****, writ of* ***summons***; ora combination of a foreign word and a native word (27 terms): ***bank*** *holiday,* ***civil*** *right,* ***communion*** *with the See,* ***Convention*** *right,* ***coronation*** *oath,* ***demand*** *of rights,* ***deprivation*** *of life,* ***economic*** *well-being,* ***force*** *of a law,* ***fundamental*** *freedoms,* ***heir*** *of the body,* ***human*** *rights,* ***international*** *law,* ***minimum*** *rights,* ***national*** *law,* ***office*** *of trust,* ***place*** *of trust,* ***private*** *life,* ***protestant*** *kingdom,* ***public*** *hearing,* ***public*** *mourning,* ***public*** *thanksgiving,* ***relevant*** *day,* ***royal*** *highness,* ***sovereign*** *lord,* ***vacation*** *time,* ***violation*** *of a right.*

To sum up, the majority of two-word terms in English are composed of words both of which come from external sources. A smaller group of two-word terms are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources, and are hybrids; whereas two-word terms composed of words exclusively of native origin are very rare.

The distribution of the two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in English is presented in Figure 10.

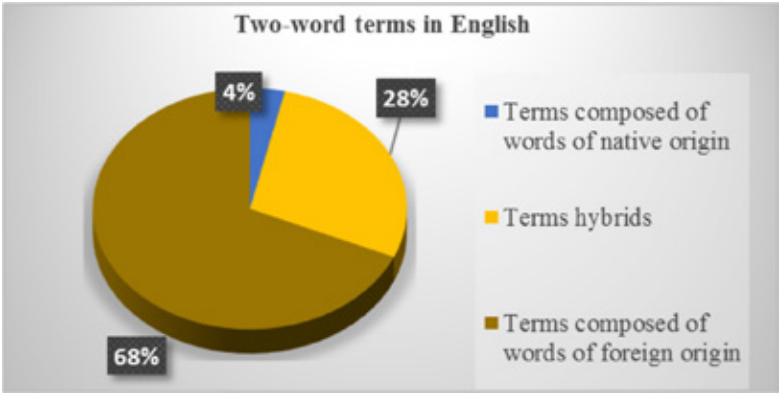


Figure 10. Two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in English (N=222, 100%).

3.3.1.1.2. Models of formation of two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

In English all two-word terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature, except one case, consist of a head noun and a dependent. Dependents are attached to the head either prepositionally or postpositionally. In models bellow an arrow (←, →) indicates the direction of governance of dependents.

1) Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position

Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position in the analysed material are of two types: a) an adjectival word (an adjective or a participle) is attached to the head noun; b) a dependent noun is attached to the head noun. There are 148 terms of this type, which is 52.4% of multi-word terms.

a) An adjectival word ← N

There are 136 terms of this type and they are composed of either (a) a combination of an adjective and the head noun, or (b) a combination of a participle (present or past) and the head noun.

(a) An adjective ← N

The majority of two-word terms consist of a combination of an adjective and a noun. There are 127 terms of this type.

Terms composed of the head noun modified by an adjective in the pre-head position are *advisory opinion, appropriate minister, appropriate person, arbitrary power, capital offence, civic obligation, civil cause, civil obligation, civil proceeding, civil right, conditional release, conscientious objector, consequential provision, criminal case, criminal charge, criminal matter, criminal offence, criminal proceeding, democratic society, ecclesiastical authority, Ecclesiastical Commission, ecclesiastical courts, economic well-being, educational supervision, excessive bail, excessive fines, executive function, fair hearing, First Minister*[3]*, free elections, frequent parliaments, fundamental freedoms, general election, general interest, General Synod, hereditary peer, hereditary peerage, High Court, high treason, human rights, illegal imprisonment, illegal prosecution, imperial crown, imperial dignity, incidental provision, incompatible provision, international law, judicial act, judicial office, judicial pension, judicial power, judicial remedy, judicial review, just satisfaction, lawful arrest, lawful detention, lawful order, lawful restriction, legal assistance, legal authority, legal order, legal person, legal proceeding, legal process, local act, marriageable age, minimum rights, national law, national minority, national origin, national security, natural person, negative resolution, original order, parliamentary procedure, personal act, philosophical convictions, political activity, political opinion, Popish Religion, primary legislation, Prime Minister, principal person, private act, private life, protestant kingdom, protestant religion, public authority, public hearing, public interest, public mourning, public order, public safety, public thanksgiving, puisne judge, reasonable suspicion, regal authority, regal government, regal power, relevant day, religious convictions, religious organisation, remedial action, remedial order, retrospective*

3 Note: adjectives *first* and *second* used in terms *First Minister* and *second reading* are considered to be numerals in Lithuanian, whereas in Russian they are referred to as either adjectives or numerals.

effect, Royal Assent, royal dignity, Royal Highness, royal prerogative, Royal Progeny, second reading, secret ballot, social origin, sovereign lord, spiritual authority, statutory instrument, subordinate legislation, successive session, supplemental provision, territorial integrity, transitional provision, unjust vexation, unlawful act, unlawful violence, vacant seat, working day.

(b) a participle ← N

In several cases the head noun is modified by a participial adjective (a present or past participle). 9 terms of this type were found. The modifying participles are in the pre-head positions and perform the function of adjectives.

Terms composed of the head noun modified by a past participle in the pre-head position (N=5) are *civilised nations, designated derogation, devolved competence, required information, transferred matters.*

Terms composed of the head noun modified by a present participle in the pre-head position (N=4) are *compelling reasons, polling day, standing army, standing order.*

b) <u>n ← N</u>

In several cases the head nouns are modified by nouns in the nominative case in the pre-position. From the syntactic point of view this pattern is typical of English. The nouns placed in the pre-position of the head noun express the same meaning which could have been expressed by a modifying phrase or clause in the postposition of the head noun, e.g. *circuit judge* = a judge of a circuit, *Convention right* = a right entrenched in the Convention, *replacement order* = order for replacement. The pattern of using a noun instead of a phrase or clause to modify the head noun helps to compress the term and make it shorter.

Terms composed of the head noun modified by a noun in the pre-head position (N=12) are *bank holiday, Church Assembly, circuit judge, Convention right, coronation oath, county court, death penalty, Family Division, prerogative function, privacy code, replacement order, vacation time.*

2) Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition

Models of two-word terms with dependents in the postposition in English are of several types: a) the head noun is followed by a prepositional phrase; b) the head noun is followed by an infinitive verb; c) the head noun is followed by a dependent noun; d) the head noun is followed by an adjective. There are 74 terms of this type, which is 26% of multi-word terms.

a) <u>N → a prepositional phrase</u>

Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition which consist of the head noun followed by a prepositional phrase are most numerous. There are only 66 terms of this type.

All words connected by prepositions are nouns. The most frequent preposition, which connects the nouns, is preposition '***of***'. It was used to form 53 two-word terms: *act of parliament, administration of justice, amount of an award, authority of parliament, award of compensation, award of damages, birthright of the people, causes of imprisonment, certificate of vacancy, committee of ministers, consent of parliament, conviction of a crime, courts of record, declaration of incompatibility, demand of rights, deprivation of life, dissolution of parliament, force of a law, freedom of election, freedom of expression, freedom of speech, grants of fines, grants of forfeitures, heir of the body, House of Commons, house of correction,*

house of parliament, House of Peers, inhabitant of resiant, interests of justice, justice of the peace, law of the land, limitation of the Crown, member of parliament, minister of the crown, oath of allegiance, office of trust, payment of compensation, place of trust, prohibition of discrimination, prohibition of torture, protection of property, provision of legislation, right of appeal, secretary of state, See of Rome, session of parliament, statement of compatibility, time of peace, use of property, violation of a right, warrant of commitment, writ of summons.

Constituent words of 7 two-word terms are connected by the preposition '***to***': *amendment to the legislation, party to the proceedings, protocol to the convention, right to education, right to life, right to petition, succession to the crown*.

Constituent words of 3 two-word terms are connected by the preposition '***for***':*period for consideration, proposal for legislation, warrant for removal*.

Other prepositions have been used only once to connect the constituent words of two-word terms:

'***in***' – *order in council*;

'***into***' – *coming into force*;

'***with***' – *communion with the See*.

b) N → to infinitive

There are 2 two-word terms composed of the head noun and a verb infinitive with the particle '**to**': *failure to act, right to marry*.

c) <u>N → n</u>

Several cases of the dependent noun in the postposition were found. This pattern is not typical of English. Modifying nouns are usually in the pre-head position. Terms composed of the head noun modified by a noun in the postposition (N=3) are *levying money, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper.*

d) <u>N → Adj.</u>

A few cases of postpositive attributive adjectives, which modify the head noun, were found. In English postpositive adjectives are not typical in such cases[4]. The structure of the terms found resembles the structure which is characteristic of Romance languages. Terms composed of the head noun modified by an adjective in the postposition (N=3) are *Lord Spiritual, Lord Temporal, sheriff principal.*

3) Two-word terms with both nouns as head nouns

Another model of forming two-word terms in English found is a nominal phrase consisting of two head nouns connected by a conjunction. Only one two-word term connected by a conjunction was found:

<u>A nominal phrase (N + conj. + N)</u>

'***and***' – *rights and liberties*.

In conclusion, two-thirds of two-word terms in the analysed legal acts in English (66.5%) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the pre-head position, whereas one third of two-word terms (33%) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the postposition. One two-word term (0.5%) is composed of two head nouns connected by a conjunction.

4 In English postpositive adjectives are typically used in a restricted number of cases, such as in certain particular grammatical constructions, to qualify compound indefinite pronouns such as *something*, *someone*, and for archaic and poetic uses.

Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of an adjectival word (attributive or participial adjective) and the head noun(92%). Another type of the dependent in the pre-head position is a noun in the nominative case (8%).

Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are predominantly composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase (89%). Other dependents in the postposition are verbs (3%), nouns (4%) and adjectives (4%).

The major structural types of modifiers in the pre-head position in English are attributive adjectives, participial adjectives, and nouns (Biber, Grieve, & Iberri-Shea, 2010). Meanwhile, nouns and adjectives are not usually used as modifiers in the postposition.

Although the modifying adjectives and nouns in nominal phrases in English as a rule are in the pre-head position, some exceptional cases were found when they are used in the postposition to modify the head noun.

3.3.1.2. Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

Three-word terms (N=39) found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English constitute 13.7% of multi-word terms, which is 6% of all the analysed terms. As well as two-word terms they will be analysed below in two aspects: the source of constituent words and structural models of their formation.

3.3.1.2.1. Sources of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

None of three-word terms found in the analysed documents in English are composed of words exclusively of native origin.

Two-thirds of three-word terms (N=22) are composed of a combination of words from internal and external sources. The majority of them (N=16) contain one word which comes from an internal source and two words from an external source (a borrowing or a hybrid) (the words of foreign origin are in bold): ***communion*** *with the Church of* ***Rome****,* ***deputy*** *first* ***minister****,* ***enforceable*** *right to* ***compensation****, free* ***assistance*** *of an* ***interpreter****, freedom of* ***assembly*** *and* ***association****,* ***judicial office*** *holder, Most* ***Excellent Majesty****,* ***obligation prescribed*** *by law,* ***person*** *of* ***unsound*** *mind,* ***power*** *of* ***dispensing*** *with laws,* ***power*** *of* ***suspending*** *of laws,* ***power*** *to make the* ***rules****,* ***prohibition*** *of* ***abuse*** *of rights,* ***protection*** *of health or* ***morals****, right to* ***liberty*** *and* ***security****,* ***Royal*** *Care and* ***Concern***. Several three-word terms (N=6) contain one word which comes from an external source (a borrowing or a hybrid) and two words from an internal source (the words of foreign origin are in bold): ***Court*** *of King's Bench, great* ***seal*** *of England, Lord Great* ***Chamberlain****, right to a fair* ***trial****, right to found a* ***family****, right to free* ***elections****.*

One third of three-word terms (N=17) are composed of words all of which come from external sources: *authorised government department, cruel and unusual punishments, forced or compulsory labour, functions of a public nature, illegal and cruel punishments, independent and impartial tribunal, nature and cause of the accusation, ordinary general election, parliamentary general elections, peaceful enjoyment of possessions, power to award damages, power to prorogue parliament, public general act, service of a military character,*

supposed criminal matters, unauthorised entry into the country, unreasonable public expenditure.

To sum up, more than half of three-word terms in English are hybrids. The majority of them contain two words from external sources. Another large group of three-word terms contain all words from external sources; whereas three-word terms composed of words exclusively of native origin were not found.

The distribution of the three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in English is presented in Figure 11.

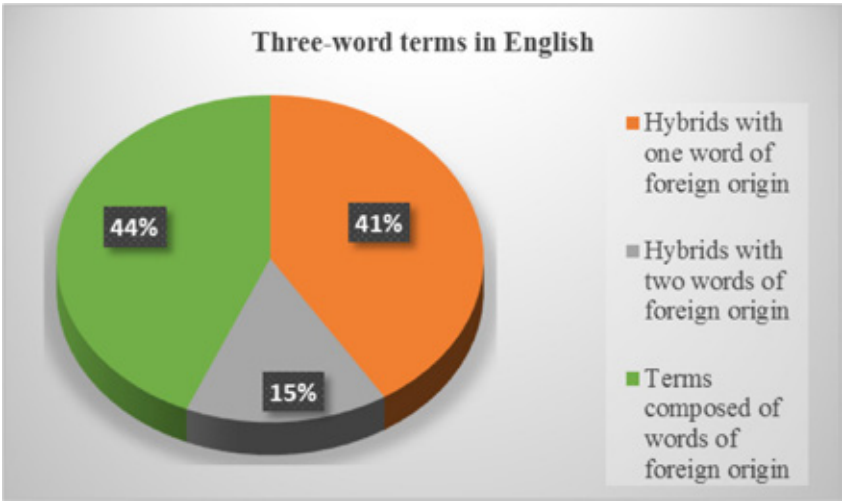


Figure 11. Three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in English.

3.3.1.2.2. Models of formation of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in in English

Three-word terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English are formed on the basis of three models: they consist of the head and dependents, which are either in the pre-head position, postposition, or both.

1) Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position

There are several models of three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position. Most of three-word terms of this type are composed of independent words. There are 14 terms of this type (36% of three-word terms, which is 5% of multi-word terms).

a) <u>an adjectival word ← a nominal phrase</u>

In some cases an adjectival word modifies a nominal phrase, which is in the head position. The head noun is modified by a preceding noun or adjective. Three variants of this pattern were found:

(a) a participle ← a nominal phrase <u>(n ← N)</u>: *authorised (government department);*

(b) a participle ← a nominal phrase <u>(Adj. ← N)</u>: *supposed (criminal matters),*

(c) an adjective ← a nominal phrase (Adj. ← N): *ordinary (general election), parliamentary (general elections), public (general act), unreasonable (public expenditure)*;

b) (an adjective ← an adjective) ← N

(Most Excellent) Majesty

In this model the head noun is preceded by the dependent adjective '*Excellent*' which is modified by the preceding adjective'*Most*'.

c) a nominal phrase (Adj. ← n) ← N

In some cases the term consists of a nominal phrase (Adj. + a noun) in the pre-head positionand the head noun: *(judicial office) holder.* In this pattern the adjective '*judicial*' refers not to the head noun '*holder*', but to the modifying noun '*office*', the term has the meaning '*holder of the judicial office*'.

d) n ← (Adj. ← N)

There are cases when the head noun is expressed through a nominal phrase and is modified by a noun in the pre-head position: *deputy (first minister).*The structure of this model is similar to the model of an adjectival word in the pre-head position is attached to a nominal phrase.

e) Adj. ← N

Two variants of this pattern were found. The conjunction is used either to connect two head nouns or to connect two adjectives which modify the head noun. There 5 three-word terms of this type.

(a) Adj. ← N × 2

One term of this type was found. The modifying adjective refers to both nouns, which are connected by a conjunction. Both nouns in this case are head nouns: *Royal (Care and Concern)*;

(b) Adj. × 2 ← N

Four terms of this type were found. There are two modifying adjectives connected by a conjunction in the pre-head position: *cruel and unusual punishments, forced or compulsory labour, independent and impartial tribunal, illegal and cruel punishments.*

2) Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition

Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition in English are formed on the basis of different models. There are 20 terms of this type (51% of three-word terms, which is 7% of multi-word terms).

a) N → a prepositional phrase

The most frequent model of formation of three word terms is a combination of a head noun and a prepositional phrase. The most frequent preposition used in a prepositional phrase is '***of***. Other less frequent prepositions used to form terms are '***to***', '***with***'. The prepositional phrase contains a preposition and a nominal phrase, a participle phrase or a prepositional phrase. The nominal phrase includes different combinations of a noun and an adjective or a noun in the genitive case. There are several variants of this model.

(a) N → a prepositional phrase (a preposition +a nominal phrase):

(a1) N → prep. *of* → (Adj.←n): *functions of a public nature, person of unsound mind, service of a military character;*

N → prep. *to* → (Adj. ← n): *right to a fair trial, right to free elections*

(a2) **N → prep. *of* → (n GEN ←n)**: *Court of King's Bench;*

(a3) **N → prep. *of* → n × 2**: *protection ofhealth or morals*; *freedom of assembly and association*

N → prep. *to* → n × 2: *right to liberty and security*

(a4) **N → prep. *of* → a nominal phrase (N → a prepositional phrase)**: *prohibition of abuse of rights*;

N → prep. *with*→ a nominal phrase (N → a prepositional phrase): *communion with the Church of Rome.*

(b) **N → a prepositional phrase (a preposition→ a participle phrase):** *power of dispensing with laws, power of suspending of laws*;

b) **N × 2 → a prepositional phrase**

There is only one term formed on the basis of this pattern. In such cases the head of the term consists of more than just a single noun. It might be a combination of two nouns connected by a conjunction ***'and'***:

(nature and cause) of the accusation.

c) **N → a participle phrase (a participle → a prepositional phrase)**

There is only one term formed on the basis of this model. The participle phrase is in the postposition and is a complex structure which contains a past participle and a prepositional phrase, which consists of a preposition and a noun: *obligation prescribed by law*.

d) **N → a verb phrase**

Several three-word terms were formed by combining a head noun and a verb phrase. The verb in the verb phrase is an infinitive with a particle '***to***', which is followed by a noun. Four terms of this type were found: *power to prorogue parliament, power to award damages, power to make the rules, right to found a family*.

e) **N → a nominal phrase (Adj. → n)**

There is one case when the head noun is modified by a nominal phrase (Adj. + a noun) in the postposition: *Lord Great Chamberlain*. This pattern is not typical of English.

3) Three-word terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition

In this case the head noun is preceded by a dependent and is followed by a dependent. One type of three word termswith dependents in the preposition and postposition was found. There are 5 terms of this type (13% of three-word terms, which is 2% of multi-word terms).

An adjectival word ← N → a prepositional phrase (prep. → N)

Three-word terms of this model consist of a combination of an adjectival word and a prepositional phrase. There are two variants of this model:

(a) **a participle ← N → a prepositional phrase:** *enforceable right to compensation, free assistance of an interpreter, great seal of England, peaceful enjoyment of possessions*;

(b) **an adjective ← N → a prepositional phrase:** *unauthorised entry into the country.*

To sum up, half of three-word terms in English are terms with dependents in the postposition (51%). The majority of them are composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase, whereas a few are composed of the head noun and a particle phrase, a verb phrase or a nominal phrase.

Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position constitute 36%. Terms formed on the basis of this model follow a great variety of patterns.

Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous. Only 13% of three-word terms are formed on the basis of this model. The head noun is modified by an adjectival word in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase.

As Biber notes, in English modifiers in the pre-head position are phrasal rather than clausal, meanwhile, modifiers in the postposition can be either clausal or phrasal (prepositional phrases and appositive noun phrases) (Biber et al., 2010). In the analysed three-word terms dependents are predominantly phrasal.

3.3.1.3. Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

3.3.1.3.1. Sources of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English

None of terms consisting of four and more words found in the analysed documents in English are composed of words exclusively of native origin.

13 out of 21 terms are composed of a combination of words from internal and external sources (the words of foreign origin are in bold): *early **parliamentary general election**; freedom of speech and **debates** or **proceedings** in **Parliament**; freedom of thought, **conscience** and **religion**; freedom to hold **opinions** and to **receive** and **impart information** and **ideas** without **interference** by **public authority** and regardless of **frontiers**; freedom to **manifest** one's **religion** or beliefs; right to **form** and to **join** trade **unions**; right to freedom of **peace**ful **assembly**; right to freedom of **association** with others; right to freedom of thought, **conscience** and **religion**; right to **respect** for his **private** and **family** life, his home and his **correspondence**; right to **respect** for **private** and family life; **safeguard** for **existing human** rights; **sole** and full **exercise** of the **regal power**.*

8 terms are composed of words all of which come from external sources: *court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes; disclosure of information received in confidence; inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; power to amend or revoke subordinate legislation; power to amend primary legislation; proclamation summoning a new parliament; prohibition of slavery and forced labour; succession of the Crown in the protestant line*.

In summary, more than half of terms consisting of four and more words in English are hybrids (62%, which is 5% of all multi-word terms). Each of them contains at least two words from external sources. Another large group of terms consisting of four and more words contain all words from external sources (38%, which is 3% of all multi-word terms); whereas terms composed of four and more words exclusively of native origin were not found.

The distribution of terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in English is presented in Figure 12.

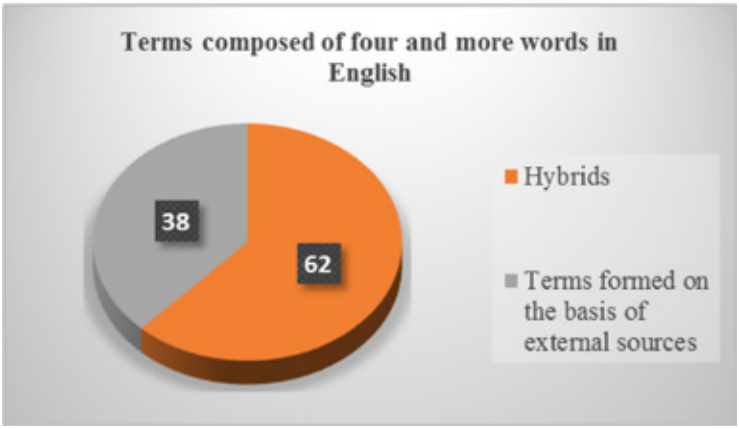


Figure 12. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in English.

3.3.1.3.2. Models of formation of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in in English

Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English are formed on the basis of three models: they consist of the head and dependents, which are either in the pre-head position, postposition, or both.

1) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the pre-head position

There are two variants of the model of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position. There are only 2 terms of this type (9.5% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words, which is 0.7% of multi-word terms).

a) Adj. ← Adj. ← Adj. ← N

One term of this type was found. It is composed of four independent words: three adjectives which modify the head noun: *early parliamentary general election.*

b) Adj. × 2 ←N × 2

One term of this type was found. There are two dependent adjectives connected by a conjunction in the pre-head position, which modify two head nouns connected by a conjunction: *inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*

2) Multi-word terms consisting of four and morewords with dependents in the postposition

Multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition in English are formed on the basis of different models. There are 18 terms of this type (86% of multi-word termsconsisting of four and more words, which is 6.4% of multi-word terms).

a) N → a prepositional phrase

The most frequent model of formation of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words is a combination of a head noun and a prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase usually is a complex structure consisting of a preposition and

one more prepositional phrase which cantains a preposition and a nominal phrase, a participle phrase or a prepositional phrase. The most frequent preposition used in the prepositional phrase is ***'of'***. Other prepositions used to form terms are ***'to', 'for'***. There are 12 terms of this type (57% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words): *court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, disclosure of information received in confidence, freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, prohibition of slavery and forced labour, right to freedom of peaceful assembly, right to freedom of association with others, right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence, right to respect for private and family life, safeguard for existing human rights, succession of the Crown in the protestant line*.

b) N → a participle phrase

There is only one term formed on the basis of this model (0.5% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words). The participle phrase is in the postposition and is a complex structure which contains a present participle and a nominal phrase: *proclamation summoning a new parliament*.

c) N → a verb phrase

Several multi-word terms consisting of four and more words were formed by combining a head noun and a verb phrase. The verb in the verb phrase is an infinitive with a particle '***to***'. There are 5 terms of this type (24% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words): *freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers, freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs, power to amend or revoke subordinate legislation, power to amend primary legislation, right to form and to join trade unions*.

3) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the preposition and postposition

In this case the head noun is preceded by two dependent adjectives connected by a conjunction and is followed by a dependent prepositional phrase. One termwith dependents in the preposition and postposition was found (4.5% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words, which is 0.35% of multi-word terms): *sole and full exercise of the regal power*.

To sum up, the majority of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (86%). Most of the dependents in the postposition are prepositional phrases; others include verb phrases and participial phrases. Some terms contain dependents in the pre-head position which are a combination of adjectives (9.5%). Finally, termswith dependents in the preposition and postposition are extremely rare (4.5%).

3.3.2. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Multi-word terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian constitute 61.5% of all terms, i.e. 385 terms, out of which 287 are two-word terms (which is 74.5% of multi-word terms), 66 are three-word terms (which is 17.2% of multi-word terms), and 32 are made of four and more words (which is 8.3% of multi-word terms).

3.3.2.1. Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Two-word terms (N=287) found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian constitute 74.5% of multi-word terms, which is 46% of all the analysed terms in Lithuaian. As well as English multi-word terms they will be analysed below in two aspects: the source of constituent words and relations between the constituent words and their expression.

3.3.2.1.1. Sources of two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Terms of native origin (consisting exclusively of native words) are most numerous and constitute 59% of two-word terms. There are 168 terms of this type: *apygardos teismas* 'regional court', *apylinkės teismas* 'local court', *apmokami pareigūnai* 'paid official', *asmens įžeidimas* 'personal insult', *asmens susirašinėjimas* 'personal correspondence', *asmens teisės* 'rights of the person', *atleidimas iš pareigų* 'dismissal from office', *atleidimo pagrindas* 'grounds of dismissal', *atšaukiamasis raštas* 'letter of recall', *auklėjimo įstaiga* 'establishments of education', *Aukščiausiasis Teismas* 'Supreme Court', *Aukščiausioji Taryba* 'Supreme Council', *aukštasis mokslas* 'higher education', *aukštoji mokykla* 'school of higher education', *balsų dauguma* 'majority vote', *baudžiamoji atsakomybė* 'criminal liability', *baudžiamoji byla* 'criminal case', *bylos nagrinėjimas* 'consideration of the case', *eiliniai rinkimai* 'regular elections', *gamtos ištekliai* 'natural resources', *ginkluotas užpuolimas* 'armed attack', *ginkluotosios pajėgos* 'armed forces', *gyvenamoji vieta* 'place of residence', įgaliojamasis raštas 'letter credence', *įgaliojimų laikas* 'term of powers', *ikiteisminis tyrimas* 'pre-trial investigation', *išimtinė teisė* 'exclusive right', *įstatymo galia* 'power of law', *įstatymo nežinojimas* 'ignorance of the law', *įstatymų įgyvendinimas* 'implementation of the laws', *įstatymų nevykdymas* 'failure to execute laws', *karinis laipsnis* 'military rank', *kariuomenės dalinys* 'army unit', *kariuomenės vadas* 'Commander of the Armed Forces', *karo padėtis* 'martial law', *karo tarnyba* 'military service', *karo veiksmai* 'war actions', *krašto apsauga* 'national defence', *krašto reikalai* 'affairs of the country', *kūrybinė veikla* 'creative activities', *laisvas sutikimas* 'free consent', *lygios teisės* 'equal rights', *metinis pranešimas* 'annual report', *mokamos atostogos* 'paid leave', *mokesčių lengvatos* 'tax concessions', *mokymo įstaiga* 'establishment of teaching', *narystės įsipareigojimai* 'membership commitments', *narystės teisės* 'membership rights', *nemokamas mokslas* 'education free of charge', *nepaprastoji padėtis* 'state of emergency', *nepilnametis vaikas* 'under age children', *nuosavybės teisės* 'rights of ownership', *nusikalstamas veiksmas* 'criminal action', *nusikaltimo vieta* 'in flagrante delicto', *oro erdvė* 'airspace', *pagrindinės laisvės* 'fundamental freedoms', *pakartotiniai rinkimai* 'repeat election', *pakartotinis balsavimas* 'repeat voting', *pašalinimas iš pareigų* 'removal from office', *piliečių gerovė* 'welfare of the citizens', *piliečių teisės* 'rights of citizens', *piliečių valia* 'will of the citizens', *pilietinė visuomenė* 'civil society', *pilietybės įgijimas* 'acquisition citizenship', *pilietybės netekimas* 'loss of citizenship' *pirmalaikiai rinkimai* 'early elections', *pirmasis ratas* 'first round', *priesaikos sulaužymas* 'breach of oath', *priesaikos tekstas* 'text of the oath', *privalomas mokėjimas* 'compulsory payment', *priverčiamasis darbas* 'forced labour', *renkamos pareigos* 'elective office', *rinkimų įstatymai* 'election laws', *rinkimų ratas* 'election round', *rinkimų teisė* 'electoral right', *rinkliavų lengvatos* 'levy concessions', *šalies saugumas* 'State security', *saugumo tarnyba* 'Security Service', *savivaldybės pareigūnas*

'municipal official', *savivaldybės taryba* 'municipal council', *savivaldos teisė* 'right to self-government', *Seimo narys* 'Member of the Seimas', *Seimo nutarimas* 'resolution of the Seimas', *Seimo Pirmininkas* 'Speaker of the Seimas', *skiriamos pareigos* 'appointive office', *slaptas balsavimas* 'secret ballot', *sukarinta tarnyba* 'paramilitary service', *sulaikymo pagrįstumas* 'validity of the detention', *sulaikytas asmuo* 'detainee', *sveikatos būklė* 'state of health', *taikos metas* 'time of peace', *taikos sutartis* 'peace treaty', *taikus susirinkimas* 'peaceful meeting', *tarnyba kariuomenėje* 'military service', *tarptautinė sutartis* 'international treaty', *tarptautiniai įsipareigojimai* 'international obligations', *tarpusavio pagalba* 'mutual assistance', *tautinė bendrija* 'ethnic community', *tautinė santarvė* 'national concord', *Tautos atstovas* 'representative of the Nation', *tautos gerovė* 'welfare of the Nation', *tautos ūkis* 'national economy', *tautos valia* 'will of the Nation', *teisė į gynybą* 'right to defence', *teisėjo vardas* 'name of the judge', *teisės apribojimas* 'limitation of a right', *teisės ir laisvės* 'rights and freedoms' *teisinė valstybė* 'State under the rule of law', *teisių pažeidimas* 'violation of rights', *teismo nuosprendis* 'court judgment', *teismo sprendimas* 'court decision', *teismų įstatymas* 'Law on Courts', *teismų sudarymas* 'formation of courts', *tiesioginis nepasitikėjimas* 'direct no-confidence', *tiesioginis valdymas* 'direct rule', *tikybinė veikla* 'religious practices', *turtiniai įsipareigojimai* 'property liabilities', *ūkinė veikla* 'economy', *užsienio valstybė* 'foreign state', *valdybos pirmininkas* 'Chairperson of the Board', *valdymo sritis* 'branch of administration', *valdžios galios* 'scope of power', *valdžios įstaiga* 'State institution', *valstybė narė* 'Member State', *valstybės biudžetas* 'State budget', *valstybės gynimas* 'national defence', *valstybės gynyba* 'State defence', *valstybės įstaiga* 'State institution', *valstybės pareigūnas* 'State official', *valstybės saugumas* 'State security', *valstybės siena* 'State boundary', *valstybinė tarnyba* 'State service', *valstybės teisės* 'rights of the State', *valstybės turtas* 'State property', *valstybės vadovas* 'Head of State', *valstybės valdžia* 'State power', *valstybės vėliava* 'State flag', *valstybinė kalba* 'State language', *valstybinė paskola* 'State loan', *valstybinė paslaptis* 'State secret', *valstybinė reikšmė* 'State importance', *valstybinė religija* 'State religion', *valstybinė valdžia* 'State power', *valstybiniai mokesčiai* 'State taxes', *valstybinis apdovanojimas* 'State award', *valstybinis darinys* 'State-like formation', *valstybinis kaltinimas* 'charges on behalf of the State', *valstybinis turtas* 'State property', *valstybių sąjunga*'union of states', *vidaus tarnyba* 'officer of the interior', *viešoji tvarka* 'public order', *vietinė rinkliava* 'local levy', *vietos savivalda* 'local self-government', *visuomenės poreikiai* 'needs of society', *visuomenės rimtis* 'social peace', *visuomenės saugumas* 'security of society', *visuomenės teisės* 'rights of society', *visuotinė apklausa* 'general poll', *Vyriausybės atstovas* 'Government representative', *Vyriausybės sprendimas* 'decision of the Government', *Vyriausybės teikimas* 'submission of the Government', *žemės gelmės* 'underground', *žemių vientisumas* 'integrity of lands', *žmogaus asmuo* 'person of the human being', *žmogaus įsitikinimai* 'human being's convictions', *žmogaus laisvė* 'freedom of a human being', *žmogaus orumas* 'dignity of the human being', *žmogaus teisės* 'human rights'.

The group of two-word terms which consist of words of foreign origin (composed of foreign words and/or hybrids) is the smallest and constitutes only 6%. There are 18 terms of this type. Most of them are composed of a combination of a hybrid and a foreign word (16 terms): *biudžetinė sistema* 'budgetary system', *centrinis bankas* 'central bank', *demokratinė respublika* 'democratic republic', *ekonominė zona* 'economic zone', *ekonominiai interesai* 'economic interests', *generalinė prokuratūra* 'Office of the Prosecutor General', *generalinis prokuroras* 'Prosecutor General', *konstitucinė norma* 'constitutional norm', *konstitucinė*

tradicija 'constitutional tradition', *konstitucinis aktas* 'constitutional act', *kontinentinis šelfas* 'continental shelf', *masinė informacija* 'mass information', *politinė organizacija* 'political organization', *politinė partija* 'political party', *religinė organizacija* 'religious organisation', *teritorinė prokuratūra* 'territorial prosecutor's offices'. Only two terms are composed of two borrowings: *biudžeto projektas* 'draft budget', *kontrolės institucija* 'institution of control'.

Last, multi-word hybrids (composed of one or more native words and one or more foreign words or hybrids) constitute quite a large group of 35%. There are 101 terms of this type. One third of these terms contain hybrids (made up of a base of foreign origin and a suffix of native origin) as a constituent part (hybrids are in bold) and a word of native origin (37 terms): ***administracinė*** *atsakomybė* 'administrative liability', ***administracinis*** *suskirstymas* 'administrative division', ***administracinis*** *vienetas* 'administrative unit', ***antikonstitucinis*** *veiksmas* 'anti-constitutional action', ***apeliacinis*** *teismas* 'Court of Appeal', ***biudžetiniai*** *metai* 'budget year', ***diplomatinės*** *įstaigos* 'diplomatic missions', ***diplomatiniai*** *santykiai* 'diplomatic ties', ***diplomatinis*** *atstovas* 'diplomatic representative', ***ekonominės*** *teisės* 'economic rights', ***juridinis*** *asmuo* 'legal person', ***finansavimo*** *šaltinis* 'financial sources', ***komercinė*** *paslaptis* 'commercial secret', ***konstitucinė*** *laisvė* 'constitutional freedom', ***konstitucinė*** *santvarka* 'constitutional order', ***konstitucinė*** *teisė*' constitutional right', ***konstitucinis*** *įstatymas* 'constitutional law', ***Konstitucinis*** *Teismas* 'Constitutional Court', ***konsulinė*** *įstaiga* 'consular posts', ***materialinė*** *žala* 'material damage', ***moralinė*** *žala* 'moral damage', ***nacionalinis*** *tapatumas* 'national identity', ***parlamentinė*** *veikla* 'parliamentary activities', ***pensinis*** *amžius* 'pensionable age', ***politinė*** *veikla* 'political activities', ***politinis*** *bendradarbiavimas* 'political co-operation', ***profesinė*** *paslaptis* 'professional secret', ***profesinė*** sąjunga 'trade union', ***profesinės*** *teisės* 'professional rights', ***socialinė*** *padėtis* 'social status', ***socialinės*** *teisės* 'social rights', ***socialiniai*** *interesai* 'social interests', ***specializuotas*** *teismas* 'specialised court', *teisė* ***streikuoti*** 'right to strike', *valstybės* ***suverenumas*** 'State sovereignty'. Two-thirds of terms hybrids are composed of a borrowing (borrowings are in bold) and a word of native origin (64 terms): ***akto*** *galiojimas* 'validity of the act', ***alternatyvioji*** *tarnyba* 'alternative service', *antroji* ***kadencija*** 'second term of office', *apkaltos* ***procesas*** 'impeachment proceedings', ***banko*** *valdyba* 'Board of the Bank', *baudžiamasis* ***procesas*** 'criminal procedure', ***biudžeto*** *pajamos* 'budget revenue', *eilinė* ***sesija*** 'regular session', *gamtos* ***objektas*** 'object of nature', *ginkluota* ***agresija*** 'armed aggression', įstatymo ***projektas*** 'draft law', *karinė* ***bazė*** 'military base', ***Konstitucijos*** *keitimas* 'alteration of the Constitution', ***Konstitucijos*** *pataisa* 'amendment to the Constitution', ***kultūros*** *paminklas* 'cultural monument', ***medicinos*** *pagalba* 'medical aid', ***Ministras*** *Pirmininkas* 'Prime Minister', *neeilinė* ***sesija***' extraordinary session', *nepriekaištinga* ***reputacija*** 'impeccable reputation', ***organizacijų*** *teisės* 'rights of organisations', *papildomas* ***biudžetas*** 'additional budget', *Pavasario* ***sesija*** 'spring session', ***peticijos*** *teisė* 'right of petition', *pirmoji* ***kadencija*** 'first term of office', *priesaikos* ***aktas*** 'act of oath', ***privatus*** *gyvenimas* 'private life', ***referendumo*** *skelbimas* 'calling referendum', ***referendumo*** *vykdymas* 'conducting referendum', *rinkimų* ***kampanija*** 'campaign of the election', *rudens* ***sesija*** 'autumn session', *savivaldybės* ***teritorija*** 'territory of a municipality', *savivaldos* ***institucija*** 'self-government institution', *Seimo* ***kontrolierius*** 'Seimas ombudsman', *Seimo*

statutas 'Statute of the Seimas', ***specialus*** *vardas* 'special title', ***suvereni*** *galia* 'sovereign power', *tarptautinė* ***organizacija*** 'international organisation', *tautinė* ***kultūra*** 'ethnic culture', *Tautos* ***suverenitetas*** 'sovereignty of the Nation', *teisėjų* ***institucija*** 'institution of judges', *teisės* ***normos*** 'legal norms', *teisėti interesai* 'legitimate interests', *teisinė* ***sistema*** 'legal system', *teisinė* ***situacija*** 'legal situation', *teisinis* ***aktas*** 'legal act', *teisinis* ***statusas*** 'legal status', *teismų* ***kompetencija*** 'competence of courts', ***teritorijos*** *neliečiamybė* 'inviolability of the territory', ***teritorijos*** *vientisumas* 'territorial integrity', *užsienio* ***politika*** 'foreign policy', *užsienio* ***subjektas*** 'foreign entity', *valdymo* ***institucija*** 'institution of governance', *valstybės* ***herbas*** 'State Coat of Arms', *valstybės* ***himnas*** 'anthem of the State', *valstybės* ***institucija*** 'State institution', *valstybės* ***interesai*** 'interests of the State', *valstybės* ***kontrolė*** 'National Audit Office', *valstybės* ***kontrolierius*** 'Auditor General', *valstybės* ***teritorija*** 'territory of the State', *valstybinė* ***institucija*** 'State insitution', *vartotojo* ***interesai*** 'interests of the consumer', *veiklos* ***garantijos*** 'guarantees of the activities', *vidaus* ***politika*** 'domestic policy', *visuomeninė* ***organizacija*** 'public organisation', *vykdomasis* ***organas*** 'executive body', *Vyriausybės* ***programa*** 'programme of the Government'. The majority of constituent words from external sources are of Latin origin and only some are of Greek origin.

To sum up, the majority of two-word terms in Lithuanian (59%) are composed of words both of which come from internal sources. Another large group of two-word terms is composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources, and are hybrids (35%); whereas two-word terms composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare (6%). Words from external sources are predominantly of Latin and Greek origin.

The distribution of the two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian is presented in Figure 13.



Figure 13. Two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian (N=287, 100%).

3.3.2.1.2. Models of formation of two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

In Lithuanian all two-word terms, except one case, consist of a head noun and a dependent. Dependents areattached to the head either prepositionally or postpositionally.

1) Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position

First, models with dependents in the pre-head position will be discussed. They are of two types: a) a noun in the genitive case is attached to the head noun; b) an adjectival word (an adjective, a participle, a numeral) is attached to the head noun. There are 279 terms of this type, which is 72.5% of multi-word terms.

a) n GEN ← N

Half of the two-word terms are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position to the head noun. There are 144 terms of this type: *akto galiojimas* 'validity of the act', *apygardos teismas* 'regional court', *apylinkės teismas* 'local court', *apkaltos procesas* 'impeachment proceedings', *asmens įžeidimas* 'personal insult', *asmens susirašinėjimas* 'personal correspondence', *asmens teisės* 'rights of the person', *atleidimo pagrindas* 'grounds of dismissal', *auklėjimo įstaiga* 'establishments of education', *balsų dauguma* 'majority vote', *banko valdyba* 'Board of the Bank', *biudžeto pajamos* 'budget revenue', *biudžeto projektas* 'draft budget', *bylos nagrinėjimas* 'consideration of the case', *finansavimo šaltinis* 'financial sources', *gamtos ištekliai* 'natural resources', *gamtos objektas* 'object of nature', *įgaliojimų laikas* 'term of powers', *įstatymo galia* 'power of law', *įstatymo nežinojimas* 'ignorance of the law', *įstatymo projektas* 'draft law', *įstatymų įgyvendinimas* 'implementation of the laws', *įstatymų nevykdymas* 'failure to execute laws', *kariuomenės dalinis* 'army unit', *kariuomenės vadas* 'Commander of the Armed Forces', *karo padėtis* 'martial law', *karo tarnyba* 'military service', *karo veiksmai* 'war actions', *Konstitucijos keitimas* 'alteration of the Constitution', *Konstitucijos pataisa* 'amendment to the Constitution', *kontrolės institucija* 'institution of control', *krašto apsauga* 'national defence', *krašto reikalai* 'affairs of the country', *kultūros paminklas* 'cultural monument', *medicinos pagalba* 'medical aid', *mokesčių lengvatos* 'tax concessions', *mokymo įstaiga* 'establishment of teaching', *narystės įsipareigojimai* 'membership commitments', *narystės teisės* 'membership rights', *nuosavybės teisės* 'rights of ownership', *nusikaltimo vieta* 'in flagrante delicto', *organizacijų teisės* 'rights of organisations', *oro erdvė* 'airspace', *Pavasario sesija* 'spring session', *peticijos teisė* 'right of petition', *piliečių gerovė* 'welfare of the citizens', *piliečių teisės* 'rights of citizens', *piliečių valia* 'will of the citizens', *pilietybės įgijimas* 'acquisition citizenship', *pilietybės netekimas* 'loss of citizenship', *priesaikos aktas* 'act of oath', *priesaikos sulaužymas* 'breach of oath', *priesaikos tekstas* 'text of the oath', *referendumo skelbimas* 'calling referendum', *referendumo vykdymas* 'conducting referendum', *rinkimų įstatymai* 'election laws, *rinkimų kampanija* 'campaign of the election', *rinkimų ratas* 'election round', *rinkimų teisė* 'electoral right', *rinkliavų lengvatos* 'levy concessions', *rudens sesija* 'autumn session', *šalies saugumas* 'State security', *saugumo tarnyba* 'Security Service', *savivaldybės pareigūnas* 'municipal official', *savivaldybės taryba* 'municipal council', *savivaldybės teritorija* 'territory of a municipality', *savivaldos institucija* 'self-government institution', *savivaldos teisė* 'right to self-government', *Seimo kontrolierius* 'Seimas ombudsman', *Seimo narys* 'Member of the Seimas', *Seimo nutarimas* 'resolution of the Seimas', *Seimo Pirmininkas* 'Speaker of the Seimas', *Seimo statutas* 'Statute of the Seimas', *sulaikymo*

pagrįstumas 'validity of the detention', *sveikatos būklė* 'state of health', *taikos metas* 'time of peace', *taikos sutartis* 'peace treaty', *tarpusavio pagalba* 'mutual assistance', *Tautos atstovas* 'representative of the Nation', *tautos gerovė* 'welfare of the Nation', *Tautos suverenitetas* 'sovereignty of the Nation', *tautos ūkis* 'national economy', *tautos valia* 'will of the Nation', *teisėjo vardas* 'name of the judge', *teisėjų institucija* 'institution of judges', *teisės apribojimas* 'limitations of a right', *teisės normos* 'legal norms', *teisių pažeidimas* 'violation of rights', *teismo nuosprendis* 'court judgment', *teismo sprendimas* 'court decision', *teismų įstatymas* 'Law on Courts', *teismų kompetencija* 'competence of courts, *teismų sudarymas* 'formation of courts', *teritorijos neliečiamybė* 'inviolability of the territory', *teritorijos vientisumas* 'territorial integrity', *užsienio politika* 'foreign policy', *užsienio subjektas* 'foreign entity, *užsienio valstybė* 'foreign state', *valdybos pirmininkas* 'Chairperson of the Board', *valdymo institucija* 'institution of governance', *valdymo sritis* 'branch of administration', *valdžios galios* 'scope of power', *valdžios įstaiga* 'State institution', *valstybės biudžetas* 'State budget', *valstybės gynimas* 'national defence', *valstybės gynyba* 'State defence', *valstybės herbas* 'State Coat of Arms', *valstybės himnas* 'anthem of the State', *valstybės institucija* 'State institution', *valstybės interesai* 'interests of the State', *valstybės įstaiga* 'State institution', *valstybės kontrolė* 'National Audit Office', *valstybės kontrolierius* 'Auditor General', *valstybės pareigūnas* 'State official', *valstybės saugumas* 'State security', *valstybės siena* 'State boundary', *valstybės suverenumas* 'State sovereignty', *valstybės teisės* 'rights of the State', *valstybės teritorija* 'territory of the State', *valstybės turtas* 'State property', *valstybės vadovas* 'Head of State', *valstybės valdžia* 'State power', *valstybės vėliava* 'State flag', *valstybių sąjunga* 'union of states', *vartotojo interesai* 'interests of the consumer', *veiklos garantijos* 'guarantees of the activities', *vidaus politika* 'domestic policy', *vidaus tarnyba* 'officer of the interior', *vietos savivalda* 'local self-government', *visuomenės poreikiai* 'needs of society', *visuomenės rimtis* 'social peace', *visuomenės saugumas* 'security of society', *visuomenės teisės* 'rights of society', *Vyriausybės atstovas* 'Government representative', *Vyriausybės programa* 'programme of the Government', *Vyriausybės sprendimas* 'decision of the Government', *Vyriausybės teikimas* 'submission of the Government', *žemės gelmės* 'underground', *žemių vientisumas* 'integrity of lands', *žmogaus asmuo* 'person of the human being', *žmogaus įsitikinimai* 'human being's convictions', *žmogaus laisvė* 'freedom of a human being', *žmogaus orumas* 'dignity of the human being', *žmogaus teisės* 'human rights'.

b) <u>An adjectival word ← N</u>

Terms formed on the basis of this model consist of an adjectival word ((a) an adjective, (b) a participle, (c) a numeral) in the pre-head position and the head noun. There are 135 terms of this type.

(a) An adjective ← N

The majority of dependent adjectival words are adjectives (110 terms).

Most of them are formed by means of the suffix *-inis* (92 terms): *administracinė atsakomybė* 'administrative liability', *administracinis suskirstymas* 'administrative division', *administracinis vienetas* 'administrative unit', *antikonstitucinis veiksmas* 'anti-constitutional action', *apeliacinis teismas* 'Court of Appeal', *biudžetinė sistema* 'budgetary system', *biudžetiniai metai* 'budget year', *centrinis bankas* 'central bank', *demokratinė respublika* 'democratic republic', *diplomatiniai santykiai* 'diplomatic ties', *diplomatinis atstovas* 'diplomatic representative', *diplomatinės įstaigos* 'diplomatic missions', *eilinė sesija* 'regular session', *eiliniai rinkimai* 'regular elections', *ekonominė zona* 'economic zone', *ekonominiai*

interesai 'economic interests', *ekonominės teisės* 'economic rights', *generalinė prokuratūra* 'Office of the Prosecutor General', *generalinis prokuroras* 'Prosecutor General', *ikiteisminis tyrimas* 'pre-trial investigation', *išimtinė teisė* 'exclusive right', *juridinis asmuo* 'legal person', *karinė bazė* 'military base', *karinis laipsnis* 'military rank', *komercinė paslaptis* 'commercial secret', *konstitucinė norma* 'constitutional norm', *konstitucinė santvarka* 'constitutional order', *konstitucinė laisvė* 'constitutional freedom', *konstitucinė teisė* 'constitutional right', *konstitucinė tradicija* 'constitutional tradition', *konstitucinis aktas* 'constitutional act', *konstitucinis įstatymas* 'constitutional law', *Konstitucinis Teismas* 'Constitutional Court', *konsulinė įstaiga* 'consular posts', *kontinentinis šelfas* 'continental shelf', *kūrybinė veikla* 'creative activities', *masinė informacija* 'mass information', *materialinė žala* 'material damage', *metinis pranešimas* 'annual report', *moralinė žala* 'moral damage', *nacionalinis tapatumas* 'national identity', *neeilinė sesija* 'extraordinary session', *pagrindinės laisvės* 'fundamental freedoms, *pakartotiniai rinkimai* 'repeat election', *pakartotinis balsavimas* 'repeat voting', *parlamentinė veikla* 'parliamentary activities', *pensinis amžius* 'pensionable age', *pilietinė visuomenė* 'civil society', *politinė partija* 'political party', *politinė organizacija* 'political organization', *politinė veikla* 'political activities', *politinis bendradarbiavimas* 'political co-operation', *profesinė paslaptis* 'professional secret', *profesinė sąjunga* 'trade union', *profesinės teisės* 'professional rights', *religinė organizacija* 'religious organisation', *socialinė padėtis* 'social status', *socialinės teisės* 'social rights', *socialiniai interesai* 'social interests', *tarptautinė sutartis* 'international treaty', *tarptautinė organizacija* 'international organisation', *tarptautiniai įsipareigojimai* 'international obligations', *tautinė santarvė* 'national concord', *tautinė bendrija* 'ethnic community', *tautinė kultūra* 'ethnic culture', *teisinė situacija* 'legal situation', *teisinė sistema* 'legal system', *teisinė valstybė* 'State under the rule of law', *teisinis statusas* 'legal status', *teisinis aktas* 'legal act', *teritorinė prokuratūra* 'territorial prosecutor's offices', *tiesioginis nepasitikėjimas* 'direct no-confidence', *tiesioginis valdymas* 'direct rule', *tikybinė veikla* 'religious practices', *turtiniai įsipareigojimai* 'property liabilities', ūkinė veikla 'economy', *valstybinė kalba* 'State language', *valstybinė religija* 'State religion', *valstybinė institucija* 'State insitution', *valstybinė paskola* 'State loan', *valstybinė paslaptis* 'State secret', *valstybinė reikšmė* 'State importance', *valstybinė tarnyba* 'State service', *valstybinė valdžia* 'State power', *valstybinis kaltinimas* 'charges on behalf of the State', *valstybinis turtas* 'State property', *valstybinis apdovanojimas* 'State award', *valstybinis darinys* 'State-like formation', *valstybiniai mokesčiai* 'State taxes', *vietinė rinkliava* 'local levy', *visuomeninė organizacija* 'public organisation', *visuotinė apklausa* 'general poll'.

Other dependent adjectives have been formed by different means of word-formation:

inflexion: *laisvas sutikimas*'free consent', *lygios teisės* 'equal rights', *taikus susirinkimas* 'peaceful meeting';

prefixation: *nepilnametis vaikas* 'under age children', *nepriekaištinga reputacija* 'impeccable reputation';

compounding: *pirmalaikiai rinkimai* 'early elections';

borrowing: *privatus gyvenimas* 'private life', *slaptas balsavimas* 'secret ballot', *specialus vardas* 'special title', *suvereni galia* 'sovereign power', suffixation: *teisėti interesai* 'legitimate interests'.

Another smaller subgroup of dependent adjectives includes pronominal adjectives (7 terms): *alternatyvioji tarnyba* 'alternative service', *Aukščiausiasis Teismas* 'Supreme Court', *Aukščiausioji Taryba* 'Supreme Council', *aukštasis mokslas* 'higher education',

aukštoji mokykla 'school of higher education', *nepaprastoji padėtis* 'state of emergency', *viešoji tvarka* 'public order'.

(b) a participle ← N

Second group of dependent adjectival words includes participles. There are 22 two-word terms which were formed by means of attaching participles to the head noun.Some of the participles are pronominal, some are not, some are in the present tense, and some are in the past tense.

Almost half of the dependants are participles in the present tense (8 terms): *apmokami pareigūnai* 'paid official', *mokamos atostogos* 'paid leave', *nemokamas mokslas* 'education free of charge', *nusikalstamas veiksmas* 'criminal action', *papildomas biudžetas* 'additional budget', *privalomas mokėjimas* 'compulsory payment', *renkamos pareigos* 'elective office', *skiriamos pareigos* 'appointive office'. One-fourth of participles are in the past tense (5 terms): *ginkluota agresija* 'armed aggression', *ginkluotas užpuolimas* 'armed attack', *specializuotas teismas* 'specialised court', *sukarinta tarnyba* 'paramilitary service', *sulaikytas asmuo* 'detainee'.

Another half of the dependants are pronominal participles (9 terms). Most of them are in the present tense: *atšaukiamasis raštas* 'letter of recall', *baudžiamasis procesas* 'criminal procedure', *baudžiamoji atsakomybė* 'criminal liability', *baudžiamoji byla* 'criminal case', *gyvenamoji vieta* 'place of residence', įgaliojamasis raštas 'letter credence', *priverčiamasis darbas* 'forced labour', *vykdomasis organas* 'executive body'; whereas one prnominal participle is in the past tense: *ginkluotosios pajėgos* 'armed forces'.

(c) a pronominal numeral ← N

Finally, the last tiny subgroup of dependent adjectival words includes pronominal numerals (3 terms): *antroji kadencija* 'second term of office', *pirmasis ratas* 'first round', *pirmoji kadencija* 'first term of office'.

2) Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition

Models of two-word terms with dependents in the postposition in Lithuanian are of several types: a) the head noun is followed by a prepositional phrase; b) the head noun is followed by a noun (in the locative case); c) the head noun is followed by an infinitive verb; d) the head noun is followed the dependent noun in the nominative case. There are only 7 terms of this type, which is 2% of multi-word terms.

a) N → a prepositional phrase (prep. → N)

Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition which consist of the head noun followed by a prepositional phrase are not numerous. There are only 3 terms of this type, which is about only 1% of the analysed two-word terms.

Prepositions used to form two-word terms with a prepositional phrase in the postposition are:

'***iš***' – *atleidimas iš pareigų* 'dismissal from office', *pašalinimas iš pareigų* 'removal from office';

'į' – *teisė į gynybą* 'right to defence'.

Depending on the preposition the noun in the prepositional phrase is in a particular case, for instance the preposition '***iš***' requires the noun to be in the genitive case, wheres the preposition ***'į'*** requires the noun to be in the accusative case.

b) N → n LOC

Another model of postpositionally attached dependents consists of the head noun followed by another noun (in the locative case). Only one term of this type was found: *tarnyba kariuomenėje* 'military service'.

The dependent noun in this model of two-word terms can also occur in other cases, such as dative or instrumental (Akelaitis, 2008, p. 7).

c) N → V

One more model of postpositionally attached dependents consists of the head noun and a verb infinitive. Only one term of this type was found: *teisė streikuoti* 'right to strike'.

d) N → n NOM

Finally, several cases of the dependent noun in the nominative case in the postposition were found. This pattern is not typical of Lithuanian. Modifying nouns are usually either in the pre-head position in the genitive case, or in the postposition in some case other than nominal. Terms composed of the head noun modified by a noun in the postposition in the genitive case are not numerous. Only 2 terms of this type were found: *Ministras Pirmininkas* 'Prime Minister', *valstybė narė* 'Member State'.

3) Two-word terms with both nouns as head nouns

Another modelof forming two-word terms in Lithuanian found is a nominal phrase consisting of two head nouns connected by a conjunction. Only one two-word term connected by a conjunction was found:

A nominal phrase (N × 2)

ir 'and' – *teisės ir laisvės* 'rights and freedoms'.

To sum up, absolute majority (97%) of two-word terms in the Constitution of Lithuania are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the pre-head position, whereas a small amount of two-word terms (2.5%) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the postposition.One two-word term (0.5%) is composed of two head nouns connected by a conjunction.

Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of a combination of an adjectival word (an adjective, participle or numeral) and the head noun (52%) ora combination of a noun in the genitive case and the head noun (48%).

Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are scarce and are predominantly composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase. Other dependents in the postposition are verbsand nouns.

3.3.2.2. Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Three-word terms (N=66) found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian constitute 17.2% of multi-word terms, which is 10.5% of all the analysed terms. As well as two-word terms they will be analysed below in two aspects: the source of constituent words and relations between the constituent words and their expression.

3.3.2.2.1. Sources of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Nearly half of three-word terms (N=28) are composed of words which are of native origin (42% of three-word terms): *asmens neliečiamybės teisė* 'inviolability of the person', *atlyginimas už kūrybinę veiklą* 'remuneration for creative activities', *gynybinio pobūdžio sutartis* 'treaty of defensive nature', *įgaliojimų vykdymo tvarka* 'procedure for the execution of powers', *išimtinė nuosavybės teisė* 'right of exclusive ownership', *karo padėties įvedimas* 'imposition of martial law', *Laikinasis Pagrindinis Įstatymas* 'Provisional Basic Law', *nepriklausomos valstybės atkūrimas* 'Restoration of the Independent State', *nevalstybinė auklėjimo įstaiga* 'non-state establishment of education', *nevalstybinė mokymo įstaiga* 'non-state establishment of teaching', *pajamos iš valstybinio turto* 'income from State property', *palankios darbo sąlygos* 'favourable working conditions', *pirmasis balsavimo ratas* 'first voting round', *Seimo nario asmuo* 'person of a Member of the Seimas', *sutuoktinių teisės šeimoje* 'rights of spouses in the family', *Tautos atstovo teisės* 'rights of a representative of the Nation', *teisė būti išrinktam* 'right to stand for election', *teisė kreiptis į teismą* 'right to apply to court', *teismai su ypatingais įgaliojimais* 'courts with extraordinary powers', *teismo nuteistųjų darbas* 'work performed by persons convicted by court', *tikroji karo tarnyba* 'actual military service', *užmokestis už kūrybinę veiklą* 'payment for creative activities', *valstybės gynimo taryba* 'State Defence Council', *valstybės valdymo reikalai* 'affairs of State governance', *valstybinė aukštoji mokykla* 'State schools of higher education', *valstybinė gydymo įstaiga* 'State medical establishment', *žmogaus teisė į gyvybę* 'right to life of a human being', *žmogaus teisės ir laisvės* 'human rights and freedoms'.

Another large part of three-word terms in Lithuanian (N=37 terms), which is bigger than the group of terms of native origin, are composed of a combination of words from internal and external sources and are hybrids (56%). The majority of them (N=27) contain one word which comes from an external source (a borrowing or a hybrid) and two words from an internal source (the words of foreign origin are in bold): ***aktyvioji*** *rinkimų teisė* 'active electoral right', *aukščiausia* ***suvereni*** *galia* 'supreme sovereign power', *aukštesnysis* ***administracinis*** *vienetas* 'higher level administrative unit', *bažnytinė santuokos* ***registracija*** 'church registration of marriages', ***biudžeto*** *įvykdymo apyskaita* 'report on the execution of the budget', ***civilinė*** *valstybinė tarnyba* 'State civil service', *daugiašalė* ***ekonominė*** *sutartis* 'multilateral economic treaty', *gynyba nuo ginkluotos* ***agresijos*** 'defence against the armed aggression', *ilgalaikė* ***ekonominė*** *sutartis* 'long-term economic treaty', *Konstitucinio Teismo* ***statusas*** 'status of the Constitutional Court', *krašto apsaugos* ***sistema*** 'national defence system', ***masinio*** *naikinimo ginklai* 'weapons of mass destruction', *nemokama* ***medicinos*** *pagalba* 'medical aid provided free of charge', *pamatinis valstybės* ***principas*** 'fundamental principle of the State', ***postsovietinės*** *Rytų sąjungos* 'Post-Soviet Eastern Unions', ***privačios*** *nuosavybės teisė* 'right of private ownership', ***privatus*** *asmens gyvenimas* 'private life of a human being', ***referendumu*** *priimtas įstatymas* 'act adopted by referendum', ***religinis*** *ir dorovinis auklėjimas* 'religious and moral education', *sąžiningos* ***konkurencijos*** *laisvė* 'freedom of fair competition', *Seimo nario* ***mandatas*** 'mandate of a Member of the Seimas', šiurkštus ***Konstitucijos*** *pažeidimas* 'gross violation of the Constitution', *teisė turėti*

advokatą 'right to an advocate', *užmokestis už* ***pedagoginę*** *veiklą* 'payment for educational activities', *vietos savivaldybės* ***biudžetas*** 'municipal budget', *Vyriausioji rinkimų* ***komisija*** 'Central Electoral Commission', *žmogaus* ***privatus*** *gyvenimas* 'private life of a human being'. Several three-word terms (N=10) contain two words from external sources (borrowings and/or hybrids) and one word from an internal source (the word of foreign origin is in bold): *aukščiausias* ***diplomatinis rangas*** 'highest diplomatic rank', ***masinės informacijos*** *priemonės* 'mass media', *nepriklausoma* ***demokratinė respublika*** 'independent democratic republic', ***postsovietinis*** *Rytų* ***blokas*** 'post-Soviet Eastern bloc', ***regioninė*** *tarptautinė* ***organizacija*** 'regional international organisation', ***Respublikos Prezidento*** *asmuo* 'person of the President of the Republic', *teisės* ***normų kolizija*** 'collision of legal norms', *valstybės* ***biudžeto projektas*** 'draft State Budget', *valstybės* ***institucijų kompetencija*** 'competences of State institutions', *valstybės* ***kontrolės sistema*** 'system of the National Audit Office'.

There is only one three-word term which contains three words from external sources (2%): *universali tarptautinė organizacija* 'universal international organisation'.

In conclusion, the majority of three-wordterms in Lithuanianare hybrids, i.e. they contain one to two words which come from external sources. The other largest part of three-word terms are of native origin; whereas terms, whose components come from external sources, are rare.

The distribution of the three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian is presented in Figure 14.

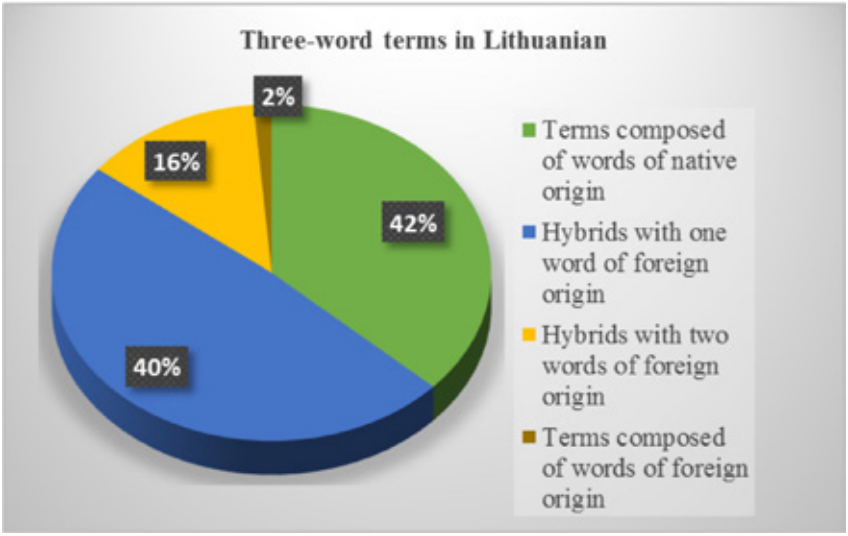


Figure 14. Three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian (N=66, 100%).

3.3.2.2.2. Models of formation of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Three-word terms found in the Constitution of Lithuania are formed on the basis of three models: they consist of the head and dependents, which are either in the pre-head position, postposition, or both. Most of them are composed of a sequence of independent words (59 terms), whereas the others are connected by a preposition (7 terms).

1) Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position

There are several models of three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position. There are 55 terms of this type (83% of three-word terms, which is 14% of multi-word terms).

a) an adjectival word ← (n GEN ← N)

One quite frequent model consists of a head noun which forms a nominal phrase with a noun in the genitive case and the nominal phrase is modified by an adjectival word. There are three variants of this pattern:

(a) Adj. ← (n GEN ← N) *aktyvioji rinkimų teisė* 'active electoral right', *bažnytinė santuokos registracija* 'church registration of marriages', *išimtinė nuosavybės teisė* 'right of exclusive ownership', *nevalstybinė auklėjimo įstaiga* 'non-state establishment of education', *nevalstybinė mokymo įstaiga* 'non-state establishment of teaching', *palankios darbo sąlygos* 'favourable working conditions', *pamatinis valstybės principas* 'fundamental principle of the State', *postsovietinės Rytų sąjungos* 'post-Soviet Eastern Unions', *postsovietinis Rytų blokas* 'post-Soviet Eastern bloc', *privatus asmens gyvenimas* 'private life of a human being', *šiurkštus Konstitucijos pažeidimas* 'gross violation of the Constitution', *tikroji karo tarnyba* 'actual military service', *valstybinė gydymo įstaiga* 'State medical establishment', *Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija* 'Central Electoral Commission'.

(b) Participle ← (n GEN ← N): *nemokama medicinos pagalba* 'medical aid provided free of charge',

(c) Numeral ← (n GEN ← N): *pirmasis balsavimo ratas* 'first voting round'.

b) a nominal phrase GEN← N

One more productive model consists of a head noun modified by a nominal phrase in the pre-head position. The nominal phrase is in the genitive case and consists of a combination of an adjectival word and a noun, or a combination of two nouns.

(a) (an adjectival word GEN ← nGEN) ← N

(a1) (Adj. GEN ← nGEN) ← N: *gynybinio pobūdžio sutartis* 'treaty of defensive nature', *Konstitucinio Teismo statusas* 'status of the Constitutional Court', *masinės informacijos priemonės* 'mass media', *masinio naikinimo ginklai* 'weapons of mass destruction', *privačios nuosavybės teisė* 'right of private ownership', *sąžiningos konkurencijos laisvė* 'freedom of fair competition'.

(a2) (Participle GEN ← nGEN) ← N: *nepriklausomos valstybės atkūrimas* 'Restoration of the Independent State',

(b) n GEN ← n GEN ← N: *asmens neliečiamybės teisė* 'inviolability of the person', *biudžeto įvykdymo apyskaita* 'report on the execution of the budget', įgaliojimų vykdymo tvarka 'procedure for the execution of powers', *karo padėties įvedimas* 'imposition of martial law', *krašto apsaugos sistema* 'national defence system',

Respublikos Prezidento asmuo 'person of the President of the Republic', *Seimo nario asmuo* 'person of a Member of the Seimas', *Seimo nario mandatas* 'mandate of a Member of the Seimas', *Tautos atstovo teisės* 'rights of a representative of the Nation', *teisės normų kolizija* 'collision of legal norms', *teismo nuteistųjų darbas* 'work performed by persons convicted by court', *valstybės biudžeto projektas* 'draft State Budget', *valstybės gynimo taryba* 'State Defence Council', *valstybės institucijų kompetencija* 'competences of State institutions', *Valstybės kontrolės sistema* 'system of the National Audit Office', *valstybės valdymo reikalai* 'affairs of State governance', *vietos savivaldybės biudžetas* 'municipal budget'.

c) n GEN← a nominal phrase

In this model the head noun forms a nominal phrase with another word and the nominal phrase is modified by a noun in the genitive case. Two variants of this model were found:

(a) n GEN ← a nominal phrase (Adj. ← N)

In this variant of the model the head noun forms a nominal phrase with an adjective, whereas the first noun is in concordance with the head noun: žmogaus privatus gyvenimas 'private life of a human being';

(b) n GEN ← N × 2

In this variant of the model the head of the term is formed by means of connecting two nouns with a conjunction *ir* 'and', both nouns are head nouns:

žmogaus teisės ir laisvės 'human rights and freedoms'

d) a participle phrase ← N

In this model the head noun is modified by a participle phrase which consists of a noun in the instrumental case and a past participle:

(n INST ← a participle) ← N: *referendumu priimtas įstatymas* 'act adopted by referendum'

e) an adjectival word ← (Adj. ← N)

In this model the head noun is modified by two adjectives in the pre-head position. Both of them refer to the head noun. The first adjective in the chain specifies and narrows the meaning of the noun modified by the second adjective. There are two variants of this model:

(a) Adj. ← (Adj. ←N)

valstybinė aukštoji mokykla 'State schools of higher education', *Aukščiausia suvereni galia* 'supreme sovereign power', *aukščiausias diplomatinis rangas* 'highest diplomatic rank', *aukštesnysis administracinis vienetas* 'higher level administrative unit', *civilinė valstybinė tarnyba* 'State civil service', *daugiašalė ekonominė sutartis* 'multilateral economic treaty', *ilgalaikė ekonominė sutartis* 'long-term economic treaty', *Laikinasis Pagrindinis Įstatymas* 'Provisional Basic Law', *regioninė tarptautinė organizacija* 'regional international organisation', *universali tarptautinė organizacija* 'universal international organisation'.

(b) Participle ← (Adj. ← N)

nepriklausoma demokratinė respublika 'independent democratic republic',

f) Adj. × 2 ← N

In this model two adjectives which modify the head noun are connected by a conjunction *ir* 'and'. Both adjectives refer to the head noun and semantically they are equal: *religinis ir dorovinis auklėjimas* 'religious and moral education'.

2) Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition

Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition in Lithuanian are formed on the basis of different models. There are 9 terms of this type (14% of three-word terms, which is 2.3% of multi-word terms).

a) N → a prepositional phrase

Several different prepositions were used in a prepositional phrase, namely, ***'už'*** (3 terms), ***'į'*** (2 terms), ***'iš'*** (1 term), ***'nuo'*** (1 term). The prepositional phrase contains a preposition and a nominal phrase. The nominal phrase includes a combination of an adjective and a noun. The adjective and the noun are in a particular case required by the preposition used. There is one variant of this model of term formation:

N → prep. *nuo* → (Adj. GEN ← N GEN): *gynyba nuo ginkluotos agresijos* 'defence against the armed aggression';

N → prep. *su* → (Adj. INST ← N INST): *teismai su ypatingais įgaliojimais* 'courts with extraordinary powers';

N → prep. *už* → (Adj. ACC ← N ACC): *užmokestis už kūrybinę veiklą* 'payment for creative activities', *užmokestis už pedagoginę veiklą* 'payment for educational activities', *atlyginimas už kūrybinę veiklą* 'remuneration for creative activities';

N → prep. *iš* → (Adj. GEN ← N GEN): *pajamos iš valstybinio turto* 'income from State property'.

b) N → averb phrase

Several three-word terms were formed by combining a head noun and a verb phrase. The verb in the verb phrase is an infinitive. In Lithuanian no particles are used with the infinitive verb. The infinitive in the analysed terms is followed by a prepositional phrase, a noun or a participle:

(a) N → a verb phrase (V → a prepositional phrase)

In this variant of the model the verb phrase consists of a verb and a prepositional phrase, which is composed of a preposition į 'to' and a noun in the accusative case:

teisė kreiptis į teismą 'right to apply to court'

(b) N → a verb phrase (V → N ACC)

teisė turėti advokatą 'right to an advocate'

(c) N→ a verb phrase (V → Participle)

teisė būti išrinktam 'right to stand for election'.

3) Three-word terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition

In this case the head noun is preceded by a dependent and is followed by a dependent. Two types of three word termswith dependents in the preposition and postposition were found. There are 2 terms of this type (3% of three-word terms, which is 0.5% of multi-word terms). The models are:

a) (n GEN ← N) → a prepositional phrase

In this model the head noun forms a nominal phrase with the dependent noun in the genetive case, and the structureis followed by a prepositional phrase, which consists of a preposition ***į*** 'to' and a noun in the accusative case:

žmogaus teisė į gyvybę 'right to life of a human being'.

b) (n GEN ← N) → n LOC

In this model the head noun forms a nominal phrase with the dependent noun in the genetive case, and the structure is followed by a noun in the locative case:

sutuoktinių teisės šeimoje 'rights of spouses in the family'.

To sum up, the majority of three-word terms in in the Constitution of Lithuania are terms with dependents in the pre-head position (83%). Terms formed on the basis of this model follow a great variety of patterns.Most of the terms are composed of the head noun and two dependents, which are adjectives in the nominal or genitive case and/or nouns in the genitive case,

Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition constitute 14%. They are composed of the head noun and either a verb phrase or a prepositional phrase.

Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous. Only 3% of three-word terms are formed on the basis of this model. The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase or a noun in the locative case.

3.3.2.3. Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

3.3.2.3.1. Sources of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

In contrast with English, almost half of terms consisting of four and more words found in the analysed documents in English are composed of words exclusively of native origin (15 terms out of 32, which is 47% of terms consisting of four and more words and 2% of all terms): *asmens pagrindines teisės ir laisvės* 'human rights and fundamental freedoms', *atsisakymas naudoti jėgą ar grasinti jėga* 'renunciation of the use of force or threatening by force', *vyriausiasis valstybės ginkluotųjų pajėgų vadas* 'Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces', *kišimasis į teisėjo ar teismo veiklą* 'interference by institutions of State power and governance with the activities of a judge or the court', *minties, tikėjimo ir sąžinės laisvė* 'freedom of thought, conscience and religion', *savavališkas ar neteisėtas kišimasis į (jo) asmeninį ir šeimyninį gyvenimą* 'arbitrary or unlawful interference in (his) private and family life', *teisė dalyvauti tardymo ir teisminiuose veiksmuose per vertėją* 'right to participate in investigation and court acts through a translator', *teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šalį* 'right to participate in the governance of (their) State', *teise ir teisingumu pagrįstos tarptautinės tvarkos kūrimas* 'creation of the international order based on law and justice', *prigimtinė žmogaus ir Tautos teisė laisvai gyventi ir kurti savo tėvų ir protėvių žemėje* 'innate right of the human being and the Nation to live and create freely in the land of their fathers and forefathers', *teisė turėti poilsį ir laisvalaikį, taip pat kasmetines mokamas atostogas* 'right to rest and leisure as well as to an annual paid leave', *teisė turėti savo įsitikinimus ir juos laisvai reikšti*'right to have his own convictions and freely express them', *teisė turėti tinkamas, saugias ir sveikas darbo sąlygas, gauti teisingą apmokėjimą už darbą ir socialinę apsaugą nedarbo atveju* 'right to have proper, safe and healthy conditions at work, to receive fair pay for work and social security in the event of unemployment', *teisė, kad jo bylą viešai ir teisingai išnagrinėtų nepriklausomas ir bešališkas teismas* 'right to a public and fair hearing of his case by an independent and impartial court', *žmogaus asmeninio ar šeimyninio gyvenimo slaptumas* 'secrecy of private or family life of the human being'.

17 terms are composed of a combination of words from internal and external sources, which is 53% of terms consisting of four and more words and 3 % of all terms. Most of them contain only one or two words of foreign origin (the words of foreign origin are in bold): ***alternatyvioji*** *krašto apsaugos tarnyba* 'alternative national defence service', *asmens ūkinės veiklos laisvė ir* ***iniciatyva*** 'freedom of individual economic activity and initiative', *dvasiniai ir* ***materialiniai autoriausinteresai*** 'spiritual and material interests of an author', įstatymų leidybos ***iniciatyvos*** *teisė* 'right of legislative initiative', *laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus ir skleisti* ***informaciją*** 'freedom to express convictions and to impart information', *laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus, gauti ir skleisti* ***informaciją*** 'freedom to express convictions, to receive and impart information', *metinė* ***biudžeto*** *įvykdymo apyskaita* 'report on the annual execution of the budget', *nuolatinis* ***administracinio*** *vieneto gyventojas* 'permanent residents of the administrative unit', *teisė gauti senatvės ir* ***invalidumo pensijas, socialinę*** *paramą* 'right to receive old age and disability pensions', *teisė kreiptis į* ***Konstitucinį*** *Teismą* 'right to apply to the Constitutional Court', *teisė* ***kritikuoti*** *valstybės įstaigų ar pareigūnų darbą, apskųsti jų sprendimus* 'right to criticise the work of State institutions or their officials and to appeal against their decisions', *teisė laisvai pasirinkti bet kurią* ***religiją*** *arba tikėjimą ir vienas ar su kitais,* ***privačiai*** *ar viešai ją išpažinti, atlikinėti* ***religines*** *apeigas,* ***praktikuoti*** *tikėjimą ir mokyti jo* 'right to freely choose any religion or belief and, either alone or with others, in private or in public, to profess his religion, to perform religious practices, to practice and teach his belief', *teisė laisvai vienytis į bendrijas,* ***politines partijas*** *ar* ***asociacijas*** 'right to freely form societies, political parties and associations', *teisė lygiomis sąlygomis stoti į Lietuvos* ***Respublikos*** *valstybinę tarnybą* 'right to enter on equal terms in the State service of the Republic of Lithuania', *teisė puoselėti savo kalbą,* ***kultūrą*** *ir papročius* 'right to foster their language, culture, and customs', *visuotinai pripažinti tarptautinės teisės* ***principai*** *ir* ***normos*** 'universally recognised principles and norms of international law', *žmogaus laisvė išpažinti ir skleisti* ***religiją*** *arba tikėjimą* 'freedom of a human being to profess and spread his religion or belief'.

Terms composed of words which come from external sources only were not found.

To sum up, more than half of terms consisting of four and more words in Lithuanian are hybrids (53%, which is 3% of all multi-word terms). Most of them contain only one or two words from external sources. Another large group of terms consisting of four and more words contain all words from internal sources (47%, which is 2% of all multi-word terms); whereas terms composed of four and more words exclusively of foreign origin were not found.

The distribution of terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian is presented in Figure 15.

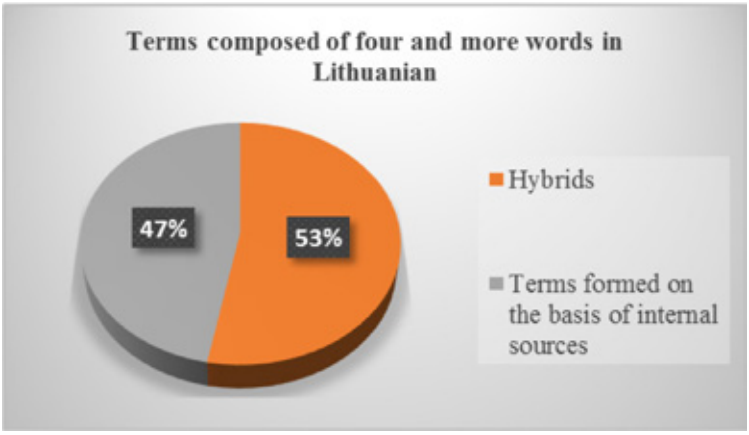


Figure 15. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian.

3.3.2.3.2. Models of formation of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian

Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian are formed on the basis of three models: they consist of the head and dependents, which are either in the pre-head position, postposition, or both.

1) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the pre-head position

There are nine different models of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position. There are 12 terms of this type (37.5% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words, which is 3% of multi-word terms).

a) Adj. ← ((n GEN ← N GEN) ← N)

alternatyvioji krašto apsaugos tarnyba 'alternative national defence service',

metinė biudžeto įvykdymo apyskaita 'report on the annual execution of the budget',

nuolatinis administracinio vieneto gyventojas 'permanent residents of the administrative unit';

b) Adj. ← ((n GEN ← (Adj. ← N GEN)) ← N)

vyriausiasis valstybės ginkluotųjų pajėgų vadas 'Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces';

c) nGEN × 3 ← N

minties, tikėjimo ir sąžinės laisvė 'freedom of thought, conscience and religion';

d) Adv. ← Adj. ← ((Adj.GEN ← nGEN) ← N × 2)

visuotinai pripažinti tarptautinės teisės principai ir normos 'universally recognised principles and norms of international law';

e) Adj. × 2 ← n GEN ← N

dvasiniai ir materialiniai autoriaus interesai 'spiritual and material interests of an author';

f) **n GEN ← (Adj. ← N × 2)**

asmens pagrindinės teisės ir laisvės 'human rights and fundamental freedoms';

g) **n GEN ← n GEN ← n GEN ← N**

įstatymų leidybos iniciatyvos teisė 'right of legislative initiative';

h) **n GEN ← (Adj. GEN← n GEN) ←N**

(a) n GEN ← (Adj. GEN × 2 ← n GEN) ←N

žmogaus asmeninio ar šeimyninio gyvenimo slaptumas 'secrecy of private or family life of the human being';

(b) n GEN ← (Adj. GEN ← n GEN) ← N × 2

asmens ūkinės veiklos laisvė ir iniciatyva 'freedom of individual economic activity and initiative';

i) **(n inst × 2 ← Participle GEN) ← (Adj. GEN ← n GEN) ← N**

teise ir teisingumu pagrįstos tarptautinės tvarkos kūrimas 'creation of the international order based on law and justice'.

2) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the postposition

Multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition in English are formed on the basis of different models. There are 17 terms of this type (53% of multi-word termsconsisting of four and more words, which is 4.4% of multi-word terms).

a) **N → a verb phrase**

The majority of postpositionally attached dependents are verb constructions (15 terms). The verb constructions are complex structures, thus there are several variants of this model:

(a) **N → a verb phrase**

(a1) N → a verb phrase

teisė gauti senatvės ir invalidumo pensijas, socialinę paramą 'right to receive old age and disability pensions',

(a2) N → a verb phrase × 2

atsisakymas naudoti jėgą ar grasinti jėga 'renunciation of the use of force or threatening by force',

laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus ir skleisti informaciją 'freedom to express convictions and to impart information',

laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus, gauti ir skleisti informaciją 'freedom to express convictions, to receive and impart information',

teisė kritikuoti valstybės įstaigų ar pareigūnų darbą, apskųsti jų sprendimus 'the right to criticise the work of State institutions or their officials and to appeal against their decisions',

teisė turėti savo įsitikinimus ir juos laisvai reikšti 'right to have his own convictions and freely express them',

teisė turėti tinkamas, saugias ir sveikas darbo sąlygas, gauti teisingą apmokėjimą už darbą ir socialinę apsaugą nedarbo atveju 'right to have proper, safe and healthy conditions at work, to receive fair pay for work and social security in the event of unemployment',

(a3) N → a verb phrase × 5

teisė laisvai pasirinkti bet kurią religiją arba tikėjimą ir vienas ar su kitais, privačiai ar viešai ją išpažinti, atlikinėti religines apeigas, praktikuoti tikėjimą ir mokyti jo 'right to freely choose any religion or belief and, either alone or with others, in private or in public, to profess his religion, to perform religious practices, to practice and teach his belief';

(b) N → a verb phrase (V → a participle phrase)

teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šalį 'right to participate in the governance of (their) State',

(c) N → a verb phrase → a prepositional phrase

teisė (dalyvauti tardymo ir teisminiuose veiksmuose) (per vertėją) 'right to participate in investigation and court acts through a translator',

teisė (kreiptis) (į Konstitucinį Teismą) 'the right to apply to the Constitutional Court';

teisė laisvai vienytis į bendrijas, politines partijas ar asociacijas 'right to freely form societies, political parties and associations',

teisė lygiomis sąlygomis stoti į Lietuvos Respublikos valstybinę tarnybą 'right to enter on equal terms in the State service of the Republic of Lithuania',

teisė puoselėti savo kalbą, kultūrą ir papročius 'right to foster their language, culture, and customs',

teisė turėti poilsį ir laisvalaikį, taip pat kasmetines mokamas atostogas 'right to rest and leisure as well as to an annual paid leave';

b) N → a prepositional phrase

kišimasis į teisėjo ar teismo veiklą'interference with the activities of a judge or the court';

c) N → a clause

teisė, kad (jo) bylą viešai ir teisingai išnagrinėtų nepriklausomas ir bešališkas teismas 'right to a public and fair hearing of (his) case by an independent and impartial court'.

3) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the preposition and postposition

In this model the head noun is preceded by dependents (an adjective and/ or a noun in the genitive case) and is followed by a dependent prepositional phrase or a verb phrase. Three termswith dependents in the preposition and postposition were found (9.5% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words, which is 0.8% of multi-word terms):

a) n GEN ← N → a verb phrase

žmogaus laisvė išpažinti ir skleisti religiją arb*a tikėjimą* 'freedom of a human being to profess and spread his religion or belief',

b) Adj. × 2 ← N → a prepositional phrase

savavališkas ar neteisėtas kišimasis į (jo) asmeninį ir šeimyninį gyvenimą 'arbitrary or unlawful interference in (his) private and family life',

c) Adj. n GEN × 2 ← N → a verb phrase

prigimtinė žmogaus ir Tautos teisė laisvai gyventi ir kurti savo tėvų ir protėvių žemėje 'innate right of the human being and the Nation to live and create freely in the land of their fathers and forefathers'.

In essence, half of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in Lithuanian are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (53%).

Most of the dependents in the postposition are verb phrases, which are complex structures. There was one case of a clausal dependent found.

One-third of the terms (37.5%)contain dependents in the pre-head position which are complex nominal phrases of nine different types.

Finally, termswith dependents in the preposition and postposition constitute one-tenth of the analysed terms (9.5%) and are of three different types.

3.3.3. Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

Multi-word terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian constitute 60%, i.e. 324 terms, out of which 201 are two-word terms (which is 62% of multi-word terms), 64 are three-word terms (which is 20% of multi-word terms), and 59 are made of four and more words (which is 18% of multi-word terms).

3.3.3.1. Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

Two-word terms (N=201) found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian constitute 62% of multi-word terms, which is 37% of all the analysed terms. They will be analysed in two aspects: the source of constituent words and relations between the constituent words and their expression.

3.3.3.1.1. Sources of two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

More than half of two-word terms, are of native origin (i.e. they consist exclusively of native words) and constitute 55% of terms. There are 110 terms of this type: *безопасность государства* 'security of the State', *большинство голосов* 'majority of votes', *борьба с преступностью* 'combat of crime', *Верховный Суд* 'Supreme Court', *внутренние воды* 'inland waters', *военная служба* 'military service', *военное положение* 'martial law', *воздушное пространство* 'air space', *воинское звание* 'military rank', *Вооруженные Силы* 'Armed Forces', *всенародное голосование* 'nationwide referendum', *вступление в должность* 'assuming office', *вступление в силу* 'coming into force', *высшее образование* 'higher education', *выходные дни* 'days off', *глава государства* 'head of the State', *государственное учреждение* 'state institution', *государственная безопасность* 'state security', *Государственная власть* 'state power', *государственная граница* 'state border', *Государственная Дума* 'State Duma', *государственная измена* 'high treason', *государственная награда* 'state award', *государственная поддержка* 'state support', *государственная служба* 'state service', *государственная собственность* 'state property', *государственная тайна* 'state secret', *государственная целостность* 'state integrity', *государственное единство* 'state unity', *государственное пособие* 'state allowance', *государственные нужды* 'state needs', *государственный займ* 'state loan', *государственный язык* 'state language', *гражданское судопроизводство* 'civil proceedings', *двойное гражданство* 'dual citizenship', *денежная единица* 'monetary unit', *должностное положение* 'official status', *должностные лица* 'official', *достойная жизнь* 'worthy life', *доступ к правосудию* 'access to justice', *заключение под стражу*

'detention', *законодательная власть* 'legislative power', *захват власти* 'seizure of power', *защита Отечества* 'defence of the Fatherland', *имущественное положение* 'property status', *иностранное государство* 'foreign State', *иностранный гражданин* 'foreign national', *исполнительная власть* 'executive power', *лицо без гражданства* 'stateless person', *личный досмотр* 'personally inspection', *лишение неприкосновенности* 'depriving immunity', *межгосударственное объединение* 'interstate association', *международные отношения* 'international relations', *международный договор* 'international treaty', *место преступления* 'scene of a crime', *местное самоуправление* 'local self-government', *назначение на должность* 'appointment', *неустранимые сомнения* 'irremovable doubts', *общественное объединение* 'public association', *общественный порядок* 'public order', *окружающая среда* 'environment', *оплачиваемая деятельность* 'paid activities', *освобождение от должности* 'dismissal', *Основной Закон* 'Fundamental Law', *осуществлении правосудия* 'administration of justice', *отрешение от должности* 'impeachment', *повторное голосование* 'second vote', *полномочный представитель* 'plenipotentiary representative', *почетное звание* 'honorary title', *права и свободы* 'rights and freedoms', *право на жизнь* 'right to life', *право на жилище* 'right to a home', *право на забастовку* 'right to strike', *право на образование* 'right to education', *право на объединение* 'right of association', *право на отдых* 'right to rest', *право наследования* 'right of inheritance', *праздничные дни* 'public holidays', *предварительное возмещение* 'preliminary compensation', *предметы ведения* 'issues under the jurisdiction', *Председатель Правительства* 'Chairman of the Government', *принудительный труд* 'compulsory labour', *природные богатства* 'natural wealth', *присяжные заседатели* 'court of jury', *прямое действие* 'direct action', *равноценное возмещение* 'complete compensation', *светское государство* 'secular state', *свидетельские показания* 'testimony', *свобода вероисповедания* 'freedom of religion', *свобода совести* 'freedom of conscience', *свободное развитие* 'free development', *свободные выборы* 'free elections', *сложение полномочий* 'resignation', *смертная казнь* 'capital punishment', *Совет Безопасности* 'Security Council', *страховые взносы* 'insurance contributions', *судебная власть* 'judicial authority', *судебное решение* 'court order', *судебный надзор* 'judicial supervision', *тайное голосование* 'secret ballot', *таможенные границ* 'custom borders', *трудовой договор* 'labour contract', *тяжкое преступление* 'grave crime', *уголовное судопроизводство* 'criminal proceedings', *учреждение здравоохранения* 'health institution', *частная жизнь* 'private life', *частная собственность* 'private property', *член Правительства* 'member of the Government', *чрезвычайное положение* 'state of emergency', *чрезвычайные суды* 'extraordinary courts'.

The group of two-word terms which consist of words of foreign origin (composed of foreign words and/or hybrids) is the smallest and constitutes only 4%. There are 9 terms of this type. Most of them are composed of a combination of a hybrid and a foreign word (8 terms): *Генеральный прокурор* 'Prosecutor General', *континентальный шельф* 'continental shelf', *нормативный акт* 'normative legal act', *официальное опубликование* 'promulgation', *ратификационная грамота* 'ratification instrument', *федеральные фонды* 'federal funds', *федеральный бюджет* 'federal budget', *федеральный министр* 'federal minister'. Only one term is composed of words both of which are borrowings: *Администрация Президента* 'Administration of the President'.

Finally, two-word terms hybrids (composed of one or more native words and one or more foreign words or hybrids) constitute quite a large group of 41%. There are 82 terms of this type. Slightly more than half of these terms contain a hybrid (made up of a base of foreign origin and a suffix of native origin) as a constituent part (hybrids are in bold) and a word of native origin (45 terms): *автономная область* 'autonomous oblast (region)', *автономный округ* 'autonomous okrug (area)', *административное судопроизводство* 'administrative proceedings', *арбитражный суд* 'court of arbitration', *вакантная должность* 'vacant position', *Верховный Главнокомандующий* 'Supreme Commander-in-Chief', *внешнеэкономические отношения* 'foreign economic relations', *дипломатический представитель* 'diplomatic representative', *идеологическое многообразие* 'ideological diversity', *интеллектуальная собственность* 'intellectual property', *конституционная поправка* 'constitutional amendment', *Конституционное Собрание* 'Constitutional Assembly', *конституционное судопроизводство* 'constitutional proceedings', *конституционный строй* 'constitutional system', *Конституционный Суд* 'Constitutional Court', *муниципальная собственность* 'municipal property', *национальная принадлежность* 'nationality', *национальное меньшинство* 'national minority', *парламентское слушание* 'parliamentary hearing', *политические убеждения* 'political convictions', *политическое многообразие* 'political diversity', *политическое убежище* 'political asylum', *правовое регулирование* 'legal regulation', *региональное развитие* 'regional development', *религиозные объединения* 'religious associations', *социальная защита* 'social protection', *социальное государство* 'social State', *социальное обеспечение* 'social security', *социальное пособие* 'social security', *социальные службы* 'social services', *специальное звание* 'special rank', *суверенная государственность* 'sovereign statehood', *суверенные права* 'sovereign rights', *территориальное море* 'territorial sea', *федеральная собственность* 'federal property', *Федеральное Собрание* 'Federal Assembly', *федеральный закон* 'federal law', *федеральный суд* 'federal court', *федеративное устройство* 'federative structure', *Федеративный договор* 'Federation Treaty', *финансовые обязательства* 'financial obligations', *экологическое правонарушение* 'violations of environmental laws', *экономическая деятельность* 'economic activity', *этническая общность* 'ethnic community', *юридическая помощь* 'legal assistance'. Less than half of terms hybrids are composed of a borrowing (borrowings are in bold) and a word of native origin (37 terms): *верительная грамота* 'credentials', *внешняя политика* 'foreign policy', *внутренняя политика* 'internal policy', *военная доктрина* 'military doctrine', *вооруженное формирование* 'armed unit', *государственная пенсия* 'state pension', *государственный герб* 'state coat of arms', *государственный гимн* 'state anthem', *государственный флаг* 'state flag', *денежная эмиссия* 'money issue', *законные интересы* 'lawful interests', *законодательный орган* 'legislative body', *международные организации* 'international organization', *местный бюджет* 'local budget', *недобросовестная конкуренция* 'unfair competition', *неприкосновенность депутата* 'immunity of a deputy', *неприкосновенность территории* 'inviolability of territory', *отзывная грамота* 'letter of recall', *пересмотр конституции* 'revision of the Constitution', *пограничная зона* 'border zone', *поддержка конкуренции* 'support of competition', *правовая система* 'legal system', *правовой акт* 'legal act', *правовой статус* 'legal status', *правоохранительные органы* 'law enforcement body', *представительный орган* 'representative body', *принцип равноправия* 'principle of equality', *природные ресурсы* 'natural resources',

Совет Министров 'Council of Ministers', *Совет Федерации* 'Council of the Federation', *согласительная комиссия* 'conciliatory commission', *согласительные процедуры* 'conciliatory procedures', *судебная практика* 'judicial protection', *Судебная система* 'judicial system', *Счетная палата* 'Accounts Chamber', *толкование Конституции* 'interpretation of the Constitution', *целостность территории* 'integrity of territory'.

In conclusion, the majority of two-word terms in Russian are composed of words all of which come from internal sources. Another large group of two-word terms is composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources, and are hybrids; whereas two-word terms composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare. The distribution of the two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Russian is presented in Figure 16.

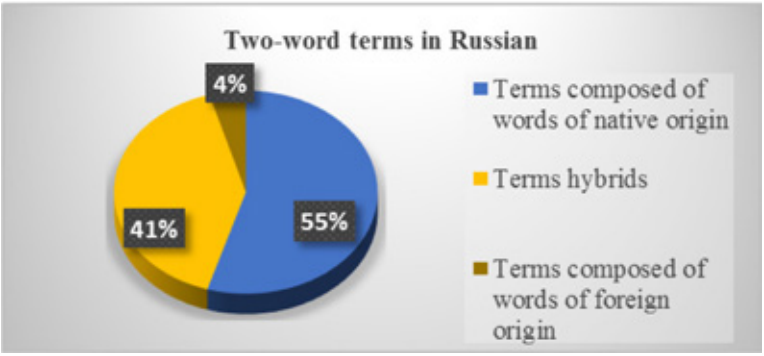


Figure 16. Two-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Russian (N=201, 100%).

3.3.3.1.2. Models of formation of two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

In Russian all two-word terms, except one case, consist of a head noun and a dependant. Dependants are attached to the head either prepositionally or postpositionally.

1) Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position

Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are of one type: an adjectival word (an adjective or a participle) is attached to the head noun. There are 158 terms of this type. The model is:

An adjectival word ← N

Terms formed on the basis of this model consist of an adjectival word (an adjective or a participle) in the pre-head position and the head noun.

(a) An adjective ← N

The majority of dependent adjectival words are adjectives (153 terms): *автономная область* 'autonomous oblast (region)', *автономный округ* 'autonomous okrug (area)', *административное судопроизводство* 'administrative proceedings', *арбитражный суд* 'court of arbitration', *вакантная должность* 'vacant position', *верительная грамота* 'credentials', *Верховный Главнокомандующий* 'Supreme Commander-in-Chief', *Вер-*

ховный Суд 'Supreme Court', *внешнеэкономические отношения* 'foreign economic relations', *внешняя политика* 'foreign policy', *внутренние воды* 'inland waters', *внутренняя политика* 'internal policy', *военная доктрина* 'military doctrine', *военная служба* 'military service', *военное положение* 'martial law', *воздушное пространство* 'air space', *воинское звание* 'military rank', *всенародное голосование* 'nationwide referendum', *высшее образование* 'higher education', *выходные дни* 'days off', *Генеральный прокурор* 'Prosecutor General', *государственное учреждение* 'state institution', *государственная безопасность* 'state security', *Государственная власть* 'state power', *государственная граница* 'state border', *Государственная Дума* 'State Duma', *государственная измена* 'high treason', *государственная награда* 'state award', *государственная пенсия* 'state pension', *государственная поддержка* 'state support', *государственная служба* 'state service', *государственная собственность* 'state property', *государственная тайна* 'state secret', *государственная целостность* 'state integrity', *государственное единство* 'state unity', *государственное пособие* 'state allowance', *государственные нужды* 'state needs', *государственный герб* 'state coat of arms', *государственный гимн* 'state anthem', *государственный займ* 'state loan', *государственный флаг* 'state flag', *государственный язык* 'state language', *гражданское судопроизводство* 'civil proceedings', *двойное гражданство* 'dual citizenship', *денежная единица* 'monetary unit', *денежная эмиссия* 'money issue', *дипломатический представитель* 'diplomatic representative', *должностное лицо* 'official', *должностное положение* 'official status', *достойная жизнь* 'worthy life', *законные интересы* 'lawful interests', *законодательная власть* 'legislative power', *законодательный орган* 'legislative body', *идеологическое многообразие* 'ideological diversity', *имущественное положение* 'property status', *иностранное государство* 'foreign State', *иностранный гражданин* 'foreign national', *интеллектуальная собственность* 'intellectual property', *исполнительная власть* 'executive power', *конституционная поправка* 'constitutional amendment', *Конституционное Собрание* 'Constitutional Assembly', *конституционное судопроизводство* 'constitutional proceedings', *конституционный строй* 'constitutional system', *Конституционный Суд* 'Constitutional Court', *континентальный шельф* 'continental shelf', *личный досмотр* 'personally inspection', *межгосударственное объединение* 'interstate association', *международные организации* 'international organization', *международные отношения* 'international relations', *международный договор* 'international treaty', *местное самоуправление* 'local self-government', *местный бюджет* 'local budget', *муниципальная собственность* 'municipal property', *национальная принадлежность* 'nationality', *национальное меньшинство* 'national minority', *недобросовестная конкуренция* 'unfair competition', *нормативный акт* 'normative legal act', *общественное объединение* 'public association', *общественный порядок* 'public order', *Основной Закон* 'Fundamental Law', *отзывная грамота* 'letter of recall', *официальное опубликование* 'promulgation', *парламентское слушание* 'parliamentary hearing', *повторное голосование* 'second vote', *пограничная зона* 'border zone', *политические убеждения* 'political convictions', *политическое многообразие* 'political diversity', *политическое убежище* 'political asylum', *полномочный представитель* 'plenipotentiary representative', *почетное звание* 'honorary title', *правовая система* 'legal system', *правовое регулирование* 'legal regulation', *правовой акт* 'legal act', *правовой статус* 'legal status', *правоохранительные органы* 'law enforcement body', *праздничные дни* 'public holidays', *предварительное возмещение* 'preliminary

compensation', *представительный орган* 'representative body', *принудительный труд* 'compulsory labour', *природные богатства* 'natural wealth', *природные ресурсы* 'natural resources', *присяжные заседатели* 'court of jury', *прямое действие* 'direct action', *равноценное возмещение* 'complete compensation', *ратификационная грамота* 'ratification instrument', *региональное развитие* 'regional development', *религиозные объединения* 'religious associations', *светское государство* 'secular state', *свидетельские показания* 'testimony', *свободное развитие* 'free development', *свободные выборы* 'free elections', *смертная казнь* 'capital punishment', *согласительная комиссия* 'conciliatory commission', *согласительные процедуры* 'conciliatory procedures', *социальная защита* 'social protection', *социальное государство* 'social State', *социальное обеспечение* 'social security', *социальное пособие* 'social security', *социальные службы* 'social services', *специальное звание* 'special rank', *страховые взносы* 'insurance contributions', *суверенная государственность* 'sovereign statehood', *суверенные права* 'sovereign rights', *судебная власть* 'judicial authority', *судебная практика* 'judicial protection', *Судебная система* 'judicial system', *судебное решение* 'court order', *судебный надзор* 'judicial supervision', *Счетная палата* 'Accounts Chamber', *тайное голосование* 'secret ballot', *таможенные границы* 'custom borders', *территориальное море* 'territorial sea', *трудовой договор* 'labour contract', *тяжкое преступление* 'grave crime', *уголовное судопроизводство* 'criminal proceedings', *федеральная собственность* 'federal property', *Федеральное Собрание* 'Federal Assembly', *федеральные фонды* 'federal funds', *федеральный бюджет* 'federal budget', *федеральный закон* 'federal law', *федеральный министр* 'federal minister', *федеральный суд* 'federal court', *федеративное устройство* 'federative structure', *Федеративный договор* 'Federation Treaty', *финансовые обязательства* 'financial obligations', *частная жизнь* 'private life', *частная собственность* 'private property', *чрезвычайное положение* 'state of emergency', *чрезвычайные суды* 'extraordinary courts', *экологическое правонарушение* 'violations of environmental laws', *экономическая деятельность* 'economic activity', *этническая общность* 'ethnic community', *юридическая помощь* 'legal assistance'.

(b) a participle ← N

Second group of dependent adjectival words includes participles. There are only 5 two-word terms which were formed by means of attaching participles to the head noun. Some participles in the analysed terms are in the present tense: *неустранимые сомнения* 'irremovable doubts', *окружающая среда* 'environment', *оплачиваемая деятельность* 'paid activities'. Some participles are in the past tense: *вооруженное формирование* 'armed unit', *Вооруженные Силы* 'Armed Forces'.

2) Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition

Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition in Russian are of two types: a) the head noun is followed by a noun in the genitive case; b) the head noun is followed by a prepositional phrase. There are 41 terms of this type.

a) N→ n GEN

Half of the two-word terms are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a noun in the genitive case in the postposition to the head noun. There are 26 terms of this type: *Администрация Президента* 'Administration of the President', *безопасность государства* 'security of the State', *большинство голосов* 'majority of votes', *глава государства* 'head of the State', *Захват власти* 'seizure of power', *Защита Отечества*

'defence of the Fatherland', *лишение неприкосновенности* 'depriving immunity', *неприкосновенность депутата* 'immunity of a deputy', *неприкосновенность территории* 'inviolability of territory', *осуществление правосудия* 'administration of justice', *пересмотр конституции* 'revision of the Constitution', *поддержка конкуренции* 'support of competition', *право наследования* 'right of inheritance', *предметы ведения* 'issues under the jurisdiction', *Председатель Правительства* 'Chairman of the Government', *принцип равноправия* 'principle of equality', *свобода вероисповедания* 'freedom of religion', *свобода совести* 'freedom of conscience', *сложение полномочий* 'resignation', *Совет Безопасности* 'Security Council', *Совет Министров* 'Council of Ministers', *Совет Федерации* 'Council of the Federation', *толкование Конституции* 'interpretation of the Constitution', *учреждение здравоохранения* 'health institution', *целостность территории* 'integrity of territory', *член Правительства* 'member of the Government'.

b) N → a prepositional phrase

15 two-word terms consist of the head noun followed by a prepositional phrase. All words connected by prepositions are nouns.

N → a prepositional phrase

(prep. + N)

The most frequent preposition, which connects the nouns, is preposition ***'на'***. It was used to form 7 two-word terms: *назначение на должность* 'appointment', *право на жизнь* 'right to life', *право на жилище* 'right to a home', *право на забастовку* 'right to strike', *право на образование* 'right to education', *право на объединение* 'right of association', *право на отдых* 'right to rest'.

Constituent words of 2 two-word terms are connected by the preposition ***'от'***: *отрешение от должности* 'impeachment', *освобождение от должности* 'dismissal'.

The preposition ***'в'*** connects constituent words of 2 more terms: *вступление в должность* 'assuming office', *вступление в силу* 'coming into force'.

Other prepositions have been used only once to connect the constituent words of two-word terms:

'с' – *борьба с преступностью* 'combatofcrime';

'к' – *доступ к правосудию* 'accesstojustice';

'под' – *заключение под стражу* 'detention';

'без' – *лицо без гражданства* 'statelessperson'.

Depending on the preposition the noun in the prepositional phrase is in a particular case.

3) Two-word terms with both nouns as head nouns

Another model of forming two-word terms in Russian found is a nominal phrase consisting of two head nouns connected by a conjunction. Only one two-word term connected by a conjunction was found:

A nominal phrase (N × 2)

'и' – *права и свободы* 'rights and freedoms'.

To summarize, four-fifths of two-word terms in the analysed legal act in Russian (79%) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the pre-head position, whereas one

fifths of two-word terms (20.5%) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the postposition. One two-word term (0.5%) is composed of two head nouns connected by a conjunction.

Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are composed entirely of an adjectival word (an adjective or a participle) and the head noun (100%). No other dependents in the pre-head position were found.

Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are predominantly composed of the head noun and a dependent noun in the genitive case (63%). The other type of the dependent in the postposition in Russian is a prepositional phrase (37%).

3.3.3.2. Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

Three-word terms (N=64) found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian constitute 20% of multi-word terms, which is 12% of all the analysed terms. As well as two-word terms they will be analysed below in two aspects: the source of constituent words and relations between the constituent words and their expression.

3.3.3.2.1. Sources of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

Two-fifths of three-word terms (N=26) are composed of words which are of native origin: *всеобщее избирательное право* 'universal suffrage', *государственное образовательное учреждение* 'State educational institution', *гражданский мир и согласие* 'civil peace and accord', *коренные малочисленные народы* 'indigenous small peoples', *места лишения свободы* 'places of imprisonment', *местные налоги и сборы* 'local taxes and levies', *ограничения прав и свобод* 'restrictions on human rights and freedoms', *оплачиваемый ежегодный отпуск* 'annual paid leave', *основное общее образование* 'basic general education', *основные права и свободы* 'basic rights and freedoms', *особо тяжкое преступление* 'particularly grave crime', *права и свободы человека* 'human rights and freedoms', *права местного самоуправления* 'rights of local self-government', *право на вознаграждение за труд* 'right to receive remuneration for labour', *право на защиту от безработицы* 'right of protection against unemployment', *право на судебную защиту* 'right to legal protection', *право участвовать в выборах* 'right to participate in elections', *право частной собственности* 'right of private property', *Председатель Государственной Думы* 'Chairman of the State Duma', *принудительное отчуждение имущества* 'forced alienation of property', *присвоение властных полномочий* 'usurpation of State authority', *продолжительность рабочего времени* 'duration of work time', *прямое избирательное право* 'direct suffrage', *равное избирательное право* 'equal suffrage', *равноправие и самоопределение народов* 'equality and self-determination of peoples', *свобода мысли и слова* 'freedom of conscience and religion'.

The majority of three-word terms (three-fifths) in Russian are hybrids, i.e. they are composed of a combination of words from internal and external sources (N=38 terms). Most of them (N=32) contain only one word which comes from an external source (a borrowing or a hybrid) and two words from an internal source (the words of foreign origin are in bold): ***альтернативная*** *гражданская служба* 'alternative civilian service', *высшая*

юридическая сила 'supreme legal force', *Высший* ***Арбитражный*** *Суд* 'Higher Arbitration Court', *город* ***федерального*** *значения* 'city of federal significance', *государственная* ***система*** *здравоохранения* 'State healthcare systems', ***депутат*** *Государственной Думы* 'deputy of the State Duma', *добровольное* ***социальное*** *страхование* 'voluntary social insurance', *единство* ***экономического*** *пространства* 'integrity of economic space', *исключительная* ***экономическая*** *зона* 'exclusive economic zone', ***конституционные*** *права и свободы* 'constitutional rights and freedoms', ***муниципальное*** *образовательное учреждение* 'municipal educational institution', ***норма*** *международного права* 'norm of international law', ***орган*** *государственной власти* 'State government body', ***органы*** *законодательной власти* 'legislative body', ***органы*** *исполнительной власти* 'executive body', *органы местного самоуправления* 'local self-government body', ***органы*** *судебной власти* 'judicial body', *основы* ***конституционного*** *строя* 'basis of the constitutional system', *право законодательной* ***инициативы*** 'power to initiate legislation', *право участвовать в* ***референдуме*** 'right to participate in referendums', *Председатель Совета* ***Федерации*** 'Chairman of the Council of Federation', ***принцип*** *самоопределения народов* 'principle of self-determination of peoples', ***режим*** *военного положения* 'regime of martial law', *свобода* ***экономической*** *деятельности* 'freedom of economic activity', ***система*** *исполнительной власти* 'system of State government', *суды общей* ***юрисдикции*** 'common courts', *судья* ***Конституционного*** *Суда* 'judge of the Constitutional Court', *уголовно-****процессуальное*** *законодательство* 'criminal-executive legislation', ***федеральная*** *государственная служба* 'federal state service', ***федеральные*** *налоги и сборы* 'federal taxes and levies', *частная* ***система*** *здравоохранения* 'private healthcare systems', *член Совета* ***Федерации*** 'member of the Council of Federation'. Several three-word terms (N=6) contain two words from external sources (borrowings and/or hybrids) and one word from an internal source (the word of foreign origin is in bold): ***муниципальная система*** *здравоохранения* 'municipal healthcare systems', ***нормативный*** *правовой* ***акт*** 'normative legal act', ***республиканская форма*** *правления* 'republican form of government', *свобода* ***массовой информации*** 'freedom of the mass media', ***федеральное коллизионное*** *право* 'federal collision law', ***федеральный конституционный*** *закон* 'federal constitutional law'.

There are no three-word terms in Russian which contain three words from external sources.

In conclusion, the majority of three-word terms in Russian are hybrids, i.e. they contain one to two words which come from external sources. The other largest part of three-word terms are of native origin; meanwhile there are no terms, all of whose components come from external sources.

The distribution of the three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Russian is presented in Figure 17.



Figure 17. Three-word terms according to the source of their constituent words in Russian (N=64, 100%).

3.3.3.2.2. Models of formation of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

In Russian three-word terms are formed on the basis of three models: they consist of the head and dependents, which are either in the pre-head position, postposition, or both. Most of them are composed of a sequence of independent words (59 terms), whereas the others are connected by a preposition (5 terms).

1) Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position

Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are of one type: an adjectival word (an adjective or a participle) is attached to the head noun. There are 24 terms of this type (37.5% of three-word terms) and there are several variants of this model:

a) Adj. ← Adj. ← N

The majority ofthree-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position consist of a head noun which forms a nominal phrase with an adjective and the nominal phrase is modified by one moreadjective, which specifies and narrows the meaning of the nominal phrase. Both adjectives in the pre-head position modify the head noun and are in concordance with it in gender, case and number:

альтернативная гражданская служба 'alternative civilian service', *всеобщее избирательное право* 'universal suffrage', *высшая юридическая сила* 'supreme legal force', *Высший Арбитражный Суд* 'Higher Arbitration Court', *государственное образовательное учреждение* 'State educational institution', *добровольное социальное страхование* 'voluntary social insurance', *исключительная экономическая зона* 'exclusive economic zone', *коренные малочисленные народы* 'indigenous small peoples', *муниципальное образовательное учреждение* 'municipal educational institution', *нормативный правовой акт* 'normative legal act', *оплачиваемый ежегодный отпуск* 'annual

paid leave', *основное общее образование* 'basic general education', *прямое избирательное право* 'direct suffrage', *равное избирательное право* 'equal suffrage', *федеральная государственная служба* 'federal state service', *федеральное коллизионное право* 'federal collision law', *федеральный конституционный закон* 'federal constitutional law'.

b) Adj. ← N × 2

In this model both nouns are head nouns connected by a conjunction, which are modified by an adjective: *гражданский мир и согласие* 'civil peace and accord', *конституционные права и свободы* 'constitutional rights and freedoms', *местные налоги и сборы* 'local taxes and levies', *основные права и свободы* 'basic rights and freedoms', *федеральные налоги и сборы* 'federal taxes and levies'

c) Adv. ← Adj. ← N

In this model the head noun is modified by an adjective with a preceding adverb: *особо тяжкое преступление* 'particularly grave crime', *уголовно-процессуальное законодательство* 'criminal-executive legislation'

2) Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition

Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition in Russian are formed on the basis of different models. There are 35 terms of this type (55.5% of three-word terms).

a) N → a prepositional phrase

There are two variants of this model based on the complexity of the dependent:

(a) N → a prepositional phrase

(prep. + a nominal phrase)

Adj. ACC ← N ACC

N → prep. на+ (**Adj. ACC ← N ACC**): *право на судебную защиту* 'right to legal protection'

(b) N → a prepositional phrase

(prep. + a nominal phrase)

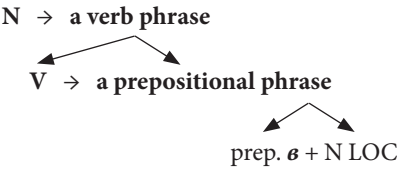
N → a prepositional phrase

(prep. + N)

N → prep. *на* + a prepositional phrase: *право на вознаграждение за труд* 'right to receive remuneration for labour', *право на защиту от безработицы* 'right of protection against unemployment'.

b) N → a verb phrase

Two three-word terms were formed by combining a head noun and a verb phrase. The verb in the verb phrase is an infinitive. In Russian no particles are used with the infinitive verb. The verb phrase consists of a verb and a prepositional phrase.



право участвовать в выборах 'right to participate in elections',
право участвовать в референдуме 'right to participate in referendums'.

c) <u>N → a nominal phrase GEN</u>

(a) N →(n GEN → n GEN)

места лишения свободы 'places of imprisonment', *принцип самоопределения народов* 'principle of self-determination of peoples', *член Совета Федерации* 'member of the Council of Federation';

(b) N → (Adj. GEN ← n GEN)

город федерального значения 'city of federal significance', *депутат Государственной Думы* 'deputy of the State Duma', *единство экономического пространства* 'integrity of economic space', *норма международного права* 'norm of international law', *орган государственной власти* 'State government body', *органы законодательной власти* 'legislative body', *органы исполнительной власти* 'executive body', *органы местного самоуправления* 'local self-government body', *органы судебной власти* 'judicial body', *основы конституционного строя* 'basis of the constitutional system', *права местного самоуправления* 'rights of local self-government', *право законодательной инициативы* 'power to initiate legislation', *право частной собственности* 'right of private property', *Председатель Государственной Думы* 'Chairman of the State Duma', *Председатель Совета Федерации* 'Chairman of the Council of Federation', *присвоение властных полномочий* 'usurpation of State authority', *продолжительность рабочего времени* 'duration of work time', *режим военного положения* 'regime of martial law', *свобода массовой информации* 'freedom of the mass media', *свобода экономической деятельности* 'freedom of economic activity', *система* исполнительной власти 'system of State government', *суды общей юрисдикции* 'common courts', *судья Конституционного Суда* 'judge of the Constitutional Court'.

d) <u>N → n GEN × 2</u>

In this model the head noun is modified by two nouns in the genitive case connected by a conjunction и 'and' in the postposition: *ограничения прав и свобод* 'restrictions on human rights and freedoms', *свобода мысли и слова* 'freedom of conscience and religion'

e) <u>N × 2 → n GEN</u>

In this model both nouns are head nouns connected by a conjunction *и* 'and', which are modified by a noun in the genitive case in the postposition: *права и свободы человека* 'human rights and freedoms', *равноправие и самоопределение народов* 'equality and self-determination of peoples'.

3) Three-word terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition

In this case the head noun is preceded by a dependent and is followed by a dependent. 5 terms of this type were found (8% of three-word terms). However, they are formed on

the samemodel. The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in postposition and the whole structure is modified by a preceding adjective:

Adj. ← N → n GEN

государственная система здравоохранения 'State healthcare systems', *муниципальная система здравоохранения* 'municipal healthcare systems', *принудительное отчуждение имущества* 'forced alienation of property', *республиканская форма правления* 'republican form of government', *частная система здравоохранения* 'private healthcare systems'.

To sum up, half of three-word terms in in the Constitution of the Russian Federation are terms with dependents in the pre-head position (37.5%). Most of the terms are composed of the head noun and two dependent adjectives.

Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition constitute 54.5%. The majority of terms are composed of the head noun and a nominal phrase in the genitive case. Other types of dependents in the postposition are a verb phraseor a prepositional phrase.

Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous. Only 8% of three-word terms are formed on the basis of this model. The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase or a noun in the locative case.

3.3.3.3. Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

Terms composed of four and more words constitute 18% of multi-word terms, which is 11% of all the analysed terms.

3.3.3.3.1. Sources of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

In contrast with Russian, almost half of terms consisting of four and more words found in the analysed documents in Russian are composed of words exclusively of native origin (22 terms out of 50, which is 37% of terms consisting of four and more words and 4 % of all terms): *Государственная Дума первого созыва* 'State Duma of the first convocation', *Государственная защита прав и свобод человека и гражданина* 'State protection of human and civil rights and freedoms', *заочное разбирательство уголовных дел* 'examination of criminal cases by default', *права и свободы человека и гражданина* 'human and civil rights and freedoms', *право на рассмотрение его дела в том суде и тем судьей, к подсудности которых оно отнесено законом* 'right to have his (her) case heard in the court and by the judge within whose competence the case is placed by law', *права потерпевших от преступлений и злоупотреблений властью* 'rights of victims of crimes and of abuses of office', *право избирать и быть избранными* 'right to elect and be elected', *право на благоприятную окружающую среду* 'right to a favourable environment', *право на неприкосновенность частной жизни, личную и семейную тайну, защиту своей чести и доброго имени* 'right to the inviolability of his (her) private life, personal and family privacy, and protection of his (her) honour and good name', *право на пользование родным языком* 'right to use his (her) native language',

право на рассмотрение его дела судом с участием присяжных заседателей 'right to have his case examined by a court with the participation of a jury', *право на свободу и личную неприкосновенность* 'right to freedom and personal inviolability', *право на сохранение родного языка, создание условий для его изучения и развития* 'right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development', *право просить о помиловании или смягчении наказания* 'right to request pardon or mitigation of the punishment', *право свободно передвигаться, выбирать место пребывания и жительства* 'right to travel freely and freely to choose the place of temporary or permanent residence', *право участвовать в отправлении правосудия* 'right to participate in administering justice', *право участвовать в управлении делами государства* 'right to participate in managing State affairs', *преподавательская, научная и иная творческая деятельность* 'teaching and scientific and other creative work', *равный доступ к государственной службе* 'equal access to State service', *свобода деятельности общественных объединений* 'freedom of activity of public associations', *судебная защита прав и свобод* 'protection in court of his (her) rights and freedoms', *право на защиту от безработицы* 'right of protection against unemployment'.

37 terms are composed of a combination of words from internal and external sources, which is 63% of terms consisting of four and more words and 7 % of all terms. Most of them contain only one or two words of foreign origin (the words of foreign origin are in bold): ***демократическое федеративное*** *правовое государство* 'democratic federative law-governed state', *единство* ***системы*** *государственной власти* 'unity of the system of State power', *исполнительные* ***органы*** *государственной власти* 'executive State government bodies', ***конституционные*** *права и свободы граждан* 'constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens', *межгосударственные* ***органы*** *по защите прав и свобод человека* 'international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms', ***минимальный*** *размер оплаты труда* 'minimum wage', *общедоступность и бесплатность дошкольного, основного общего и среднего* ***профессионального*** *образования* 'access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education', *общепризнанные* ***принципы и нормы*** *международного права* 'universally recognized principles and norms of international law', *особо охраняемая природная* ***территория*** 'specially protected natural territories', *право беспрепятственно возвращаться в Российскую* ***Федерацию*** 'right freely to return to the Russian Federation', *право исповедовать* ***индивидуально*** *или совместно с другими любую* ***религию*** *или не исповедовать никакой, свободно выбирать, иметь и распространять* ***религиозные*** *и иные убеждения и действовать в соответствии с ними* 'right to profess individually or collectively any religion or not to profess any religion, and freely to choose, possess and disseminate religious and other convictions and act in accordance with them', *право на возмещение государством вреда, причиненного незаконными действиями (или бездействием)* ***органов*** *государственной власти или их должностных лиц* 'right to State compensation for damage caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of State government bodies and their officials', *право на* ***индивидуальные*** *и* ***коллективные*** *трудовые споры с использованием установленных* ***федеральным*** *законом способов их разрешения* 'right of individual and collective labour disputes with the use of the methods for their resolution, which are provided for by federal law', *право на охрану здоровья и* ***медицинскую*** *помощь* 'right to health protection and medical care', *право на пересмотр приговора вышестоящим*

судом в порядке, установленном ***федеральным*** *законом* 'right to appeal against the verdict to a higher court in accordance with the procedure established by federal law', *право на получение* ***квалифицированной*** *юридической помощи* 'right to qualified legal assistance', *право на свободное использование своих способностей и имущества для предпринимательской и иной не запрещенной законом* ***экономической*** *деятельности* 'right to use freely his (her) abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activity not prohibited by law', *право на тайну переписки,* ***телефонных*** *переговоров, почтовых,* ***телеграфных*** *и иных сообщений* 'right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations and of postal, telegraph and other communications', *право на труд в условиях, отвечающих требованиям безопасности и* ***гигиены*** 'right to work in conditions, which meet safety and hygiene requirements', *право на участие в* ***культурной*** *жизни и пользование учреждениями* ***культуры****, на доступ к* ***культурным*** *ценностям* 'right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments', *право обращаться лично, а также направлять* ***индивидуальные*** *и* ***коллективные*** *обращения в государственные* ***органы*** *и* ***органы*** *местного самоуправления* 'right to appeal in person and make individual and collective appeals to State bodies and local self-government bodies', *право пользоваться помощью* ***адвоката*** *(защитника)* 'right to use the assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence)', *право свободно искать, получать, передавать, производить и распространять* ***информацию*** *любым законным способом* 'right freely to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means', *право свободно распоряжаться своими способностями к труду, выбирать род деятельности и* ***профессию*** 'right freely to use his (her) labour skills and to choose the type of activity and occupation', *право собираться мирно, без оружия, проводить собрания,* ***митинги*** *и* ***демонстрации****, шествия и* ***пикетирование*** 'right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets', *право создавать* ***профессиональные*** *союзы для защиты своих* ***интересов*** 'right to establish trade unions for the protection of his(her) interests', *представительные* ***органы*** *государственной власти* 'representative State government bodies', *свобода* ***литературного****, художественного, научного,* ***технического*** *и других видов творчества, преподавания* 'freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching', *свободное перемещение товаров, услуг и* ***финансовых*** *средств* 'free flow of goods, services and financial resources', ***система органов*** *государственной власти* 'system of State government bodies', *Совет* ***Федерации*** *первого созыва* 'Council of Federation of the first convocation', ***федеральные*** *государственные образовательные* ***стандарты*** 'federal State educational standards', ***федеральные органы*** *государственной власти* 'federal State government bodies', ***федеральные органы*** *исполнительной власти* 'federal executive government bodies', *право на вознаграждение за труд без какой бы то ни было* ***дискриминации*** 'right to receive remuneration for labour without any discrimination', *право на доступ к* ***культурным*** *ценностям* 'right of access to cultural valuables', *право на замену военной службы* ***альтернативной*** *гражданской службой* 'right to replace military service with alternative civilian service'.

Terms composed of words which come from external sources only were not found.

In conclusion, more than half of terms consisting of four and more words in Russian are hybrids (63%, which is 7% of all multi-word terms). Most of them contain only one

or two words from external sources. Another large group of terms consisting of four and more words contain all words from internal sources (37%, which is 4% of all multi-word terms); whereas terms composed of four and more words exclusively of foreign origin were not found.

The distribution of terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Russian is presented in Figure 18.

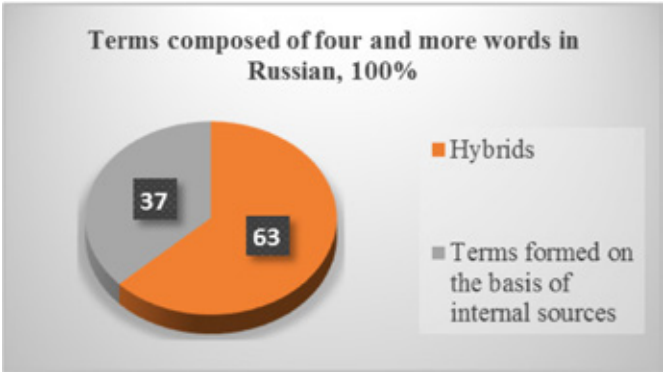


Figure 18. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Russian.

3.3.3.3.2. Models of formation of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian

1) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the pre-head position

There are three different variants of the model of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position. There are 4 terms of this type (7% of multi-word terms consisting of fore and more words).

a) Adj. ← Adj. ← Adj. ← N

Terms formed on the basis of this model are composed of four independent words: three adjectives in the pre-head position which modify the head noun and are in concordance with it in gender, case and number. Semantically, each of them narrows and specifies the meaning of the subsequent adjective in the chain:

демократическое федеративное правовое государство 'democratic federative law-governed state', *федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты* 'federal State educational standards';

b) (Adv. ← Participle)← Adj. ← N

The term formed on the basis of this model is composed of the head noun preceded by two adjectival words, the first of which is modified by an adverb:

особо охраняемая природная территория 'specially protected natural territories';

c) Adj. × 3 ←N

In this model the head noun is modified by three adjectives connected by a preposition *и* 'and'. Each of them refers to the head noun and is concordant with it in case, gender and number; however, semantically they are equal:

преподавательская, научная и иная творческая деятельность 'teaching and scientifican do ther creative work'.

2) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the postposition

Multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition in Russian are formed on the basis of different models. There are 40 terms of this type (68% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words).

a) N → a nominal phrase GEN

The head noun in all terms formed on the basis of this model is followed by a dependent nominal phrase. The nominal phrase consists of different combinations of nouns and adjectives:

(a) N → n GEN →(Adj. GEN ← n GEN)

единство системы государственной власти 'unity of the system of State power',
система органов государственной власти 'system of State government bodies',
свобода деятельности общественных объединений 'freedom of activity of public associations';

(b) N × 2 → (Adj. GEN × 3 ← n GEN)

общедоступность и бесплатность дошкольного, основного общего и среднего профессионального образования 'access and freepre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education';

(c) N → n GEN → a prepositional phrase

права потерпевших от преступлений и злоупотреблений властью 'rights of victims of crimes and of abuses of office';

(d) N → (Adj. × 5 ← n GEN → n Gen × 2)

свобода литературного, художественного, научного, технического и других видов творчества, преподавания 'freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching'.

b) N → n GEN

One term formed on the basis of this model was found. It consists of the head composed of two nouns connected by the conjunction *и* 'and', and the dependent structure composed of two nouns in the genitive case connected by the conjunction *и* 'and':

N × 2 → n GEN × 2

права и свободы человека и гражданина 'human and civil rights and freedoms'

c) N → a verb phrase

The head noun in all terms formed on the basis of this model is followed by a dependent verb phrase:

(a) N → a verb phrase

право беспрепятственно возвращаться в Российскую Федерацию 'right freely to return to the Russian Federation',

право пользоваться помощью адвоката (защитника) 'right to use the assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence)',

право просить о помиловании или смягчении наказания 'right to request pardon or mitigation of the punishment'
право свободно искать, получать, передавать, производить и распространять информацию любым законным способом 'right freely to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means',
право создавать профессиональные союзы для защиты своих интересов 'right to establish trade unions for the protection of his(her) interests',
право участвовать в отправлении правосудия 'right to participate in administering justice',
право участвовать в управлении делами государства 'right to participate i n managing State affairs'

(b) N → a verb phrase × 2

п*раво избирать и быть избранными* 'right to elect and be elected',
право обращаться лично, а также направлять индивидуальные и коллективные обращения в государственные органы и органы местного самоуправления 'right to appeal in person and make individual and collective appeals to State bodies and local self-government bodies,
право свободно передвигаться, выбирать место пребывания и жительства 'right to travel freely and freely to choose the place of temporary or permanent residence',
право свободно распоряжаться своими способностями к труду, выбирать род деятельности и профессию 'right freely to use his (her) labour skills and to choose the type of activity and occupation',
право собираться мирно, без оружия, проводить собрания, митинги и демонстрации, шествия и пикетирование 'right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets',

(c) N → a verb phrase × 4

право исповедовать индивидуально или совместно с другими любую религию или неисповедовать никакой, свободно выбирать, иметь и распространять религиозные и иные убеждения и действовать в соответствии с ними 'right to profess individually or collectively any religion or not to profess any religion, and freely to choose, possess and disseminate religious and other convictions and act in accordance with them'.

d) <u>N → a prepositional phrase</u>

All multi-word terms which were formed on the basis of this model start with the same noun and preposition *право на* 'right to'. There are 20 terms of this type:

(a) N → a prepositional phrase

право на благоприятную окружающую среду 'right to a favourable environment',
право на возмещение государством вреда, причиненного незаконными действиями (или бездействием) органов государственной власти или их должностных лиц 'right to State compensation for damage caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of State government bodies and their officials',
право на вознаграждение за труд без какой бы то ни было дискриминации 'right to receive remuneration for labour without any discrimination',
право на доступ к культурным ценностям 'right of access to cultural valuables',

право на замену военной службы альтернативной гражданской службой 'right to replace military service with alternative civilian service',
право на защиту от безработицы 'right of protection against unemployment',
право на индивидуальные и коллективные трудовые споры с использованием установленных федеральным законом способов их разрешения 'right of individual and collective labour disputes with the use of the methods for their resolution, which are provided for by federal law',
право на пересмотр приговора вышестоящим судом в порядке, установленном федеральным законом 'right to appeal against the verdict to a higher court in accordance with the procedure established by federal law',
право на получение квалифицированной юридической помощи 'right to qualified legal assistance',
право на пользование родным языком 'right to use his (her) native language',
право на рассмотрение его дела в том суде и тем судьей, к подсудности которых оно отнесено законом 'right to have his (her) case heard in the court and by the judge within whose competence the case is placed by law',
право на рассмотрение его дела судом с участием присяжных заседателей 'right to have his case examined by a court with the participation of a jury',
право на тайну переписки, телефонных переговоров, почтовых, телеграфных и иных сообщений 'right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations and of postal, telegraph and other communications',
право на свободное использование своих способностей и имущества для предпринимательской и иной не запрещенной законом экономической деятельности 'right to use freely his (her) abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activity not prohibited by law',
право на труд в условиях, отвечающих требованиям безопасности и гигиены 'right to work in conditions, which meet safety and hygiene requirements',

(b) N → a prepositional phrase × 2

право на охрану здоровья и медицинскую помощь 'right to health protection and medical care',
право на свободу и личную неприкосновенность 'right to freedom and personal inviolability',
право на сохранение родного языка, создание условий для его изучения и развития 'right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development',

(c) N → a prepositional phrase × 3

право на неприкосновенность частной жизни, личную и семейную тайну, защиту своей чести и доброго имени 'the right to the inviolability of his (her) private life, personal and family privacy, and protection of his (her) honour and good name',
право на участие в культурной жизни и пользование учреждениями культуры, на доступ к культурным ценностям 'right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments'.

3) Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the preposition and postposition

The head noun in all termsformed on the basis of this model is preceded by a dependent adjective and is followed by a dependent prepositional phrase, a noun in the genitive case or a nominal phrase in the genitive case. 15 terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition were found (25% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words). There are two models of terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition and each of them has several variants:

a) <u>Adj. ← N → a nominal phrase GEN</u>

In this model the modifying nominal phrase in the postposition consists of different combinations of adjectives and nouns, thus producing different variants:

(a) Adj. ← N→ (n GEN → n GEN)

In this variant of the model the modifying nominal phrase in the postposition consists of two dependent nouns in the genitive case:

минимальный размер оплаты труда 'minimum wage'

(b) Adj. ← N → (n GEN × 2 → n GEN × 2)

In this variant of the modelthe modifying complex nominal phrase in the postposition consists of two nouns in the genitive case connected by a conjunction ***и*** 'and', which are in turn modify two nouns in the genitive case connected by a conjunction ***и*** 'and' in the postposition:

Государственная защита прав и свобод человека и гражданина 'State protection of human and civil rights and freedoms';

(c) Adj. ← N→ (Adj. GEN ← n GEN)

(c1) Adj. ← N → (Adj. GEN ←n GEN)

In this variant of the model the modifying nominal phrase in the postposition consists of an adjective and a noun in the genitive case:

заочное разбирательство уголовных дел 'examination of criminal cases by default', *исполнительные органы государственной власти* 'executive State government bodies', *Государственная Дума первого созыва* 'State Duma of the first convocation', *представительные органы государственной власти* 'representative State government bodies', *Совет Федерации первого созыва* 'Council of Federation of the first convocation', *федеральные органы государственной власти* 'federal State government bodies', *федеральные органы исполнительной власти federal* 'executive government bodies'

(c2) Adj. ← N × 2 →(Adj. GEN← n GEN)

In this variant of the model both nouns in the nominative case are head nouns connected by a conjunction *и* 'and':

общепризнанные принципы и нормы международного права 'universally recognized principles and norms of international law';

(d) Adj. ← N → (n GEN × 2 + (Adj. GEN ← n GEN)):

In this variant of the model the modifying complex nominal phrase in the postposition consists of two nouns in the genitive case and a nominal phrase, which consists of an adjective and a noun in the genitive case, connected by a conjunction ***и*** 'and':

свободное перемещение товаров, услуг и финансовых средств 'free flow of goods, services and financial resources';

b) <u>Adj. ← N → n GEN</u>

In this model either the head consists and two nouns connected by a conjunction, or the dependent in the postposition consists and two nouns connected by a conjunction:

(a) Adj. ← N → n GEN × 2

In this variant of the model the modifying nominal phrase in the postposition consists of two nouns in the genitive case in the postposition connected by a conjunction ***и*** 'and': *судебная защита прав и свобод* 'protection in court of his (her) rights and freedoms';

(b) Adj. ← N × 2 → n GEN:

In this variant of the model both nouns in the nominative case are head nouns connected by a conjunction ***и*** 'and' modified by an adjective in the pre-head position and a noun in the genitive case in the postposition:

конституционные права и свободы граждан 'constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens';

c) <u>Adj. ← N → a prepositional phrase</u>

In this model the head noun is modified by a prepositional phrase in the postposition, which consists of a preposition and a nominal phrase:

(a) Adj. ← N → prep. (n DAT → (n GEN × 2 → n GEN))

межгосударственные органы по защите прав и свобод человека 'international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms'

(b) Adj. ← N → prep. (Adj. DAT ← n DAT)

равный доступ к государственной службе 'equal access to State service'.

To summarize, the majority of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in Russian are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (68%). The most frequent dependent in the postposition is a prepositional phrase or a verb phrase. Other dependents are nouns in the genitive case or nominal phrases in the genitive case.

One-fourth of the terms (25%)contain dependents in the pre-head position which are adjectives.

Finally, termswith dependents in the preposition and postposition constitute only 7%. The head noun is modified by an adjective in the pre-head position; whereas the dependents in the postposition are prepositional phrases, nouns in the genitive case or nominal phrases in the genitive case.

3.4. The main findings of the research and comparison thereof with findings of other scholars on the means of term formation in English, Lithuanian and Russian

3.4.1. English terminology of constitutional law

In English terminology of constitutional law one-word terms (57%) prevail, whereas multi-word terms constitute 43%.

The majority of English terms of constitutional law come from external sources: 83% of one-word terms come from external sources (which is 48% of all terms); 68% of two-word terms are composed of words all of which come from external sources (which is 23% of all terms); 44% of three-word terms are composed of words all of which come from external

sources (which is 3% of all terms); 38% of terms are composed of four and more words all of which come from external sources (which is 3% of all terms). They are of Latin and Greek origin and came into English either directly or through intermediary languages, predominantly French. Together one-word and multi-word terms of constitutional law in English, which come from external sources, comprise 77% of all the analysed terms.

Hybrid terms, which are formed on the basis of combining elements of native and foreign origin, constitute the next largest part of the analysed terms. Most of them are multi-word hybrids, i.e. terms which are formed by means of combining words which come from internal and external sources. 56% of three-word terms in English are hybrids (which is 3% of all terms), most of them contain two words which come from external sources, the others contain one. 28% of two-word terms are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources (which is 9% of all terms). 62% of terms are composed of a combination of four or more words from internal and external sources (which is 5% of all terms). One-word terms composed of suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin and vice versa, are not numerous and constitute only 3% of terms. Together one-word and multi-word hybrids comprise 14% of all the analysed terms.

Terms which come from internal sources are least numerous. 14 % of one-word terms come from internal sources (which is 8% of all terms). Two-word terms which are composed of words exclusively of native origin are very rare (4%, which is 1% of all terms). Meanwhile, three-word terms or terms composed of four and more words, whose components come from internal sources only, were not found in the analysed material. Together one-word and multi-word terms which come from internal sources comprise 9% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of English one-word terms which come from the internal sources are simple in structure (58%). Terms which are formations constitute 42%. Suffixation and compounding are the most productive means used to form these terms.

The majority of multi-word terms in English consist of two words (79% of multi-word terms, which is 34% of all terms). Three-word terms constitute 14% of multi-word terms, which is 6% of all terms, whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 7% of multi-word terms, which is 3% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of dependents in multi-word terms in English are in the pre-head position.

The total amount of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position is 58%. The multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition comprise 39%. Meanwhile the number of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition is only 3%.

The majority of dependents in two-word terms (67%, which is 52% of all multi-word terms) are in the pre-head position, whereas 33%, which is 26% of all multi-word terms, of dependents are attached postpositionally. Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of an adjectival word (attributive or participial adjective) and the head noun. Another type of the dependent in the pre-head position is a noun in the nominative case. Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are predominantly composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase (the most often used preposition is *of*, other prepositions used are *to, for, in, into, with*). Other dependents

in the postposition are verbs, nouns and adjectives. Several irregular cases of a modifying noun or an adjective in the postposition were found.

One-third of dependents in three-word terms are in the pre-head position (36%, which is 5% of all multi-word terms). Terms formed on the basis of this model follow a great variety of patterns. Most of the dependents are adjectival words and nouns. Half of three-word terms in English are terms with dependents in the postposition (51%). The majority of them are composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase, whereas a few are composed of the head noun and a participle phrase, a verb phrase or a nominal phrase. Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition constitute only 13% of three-word terms, which is 2% of all multi-word terms. The head noun is modified by an adjectival word in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase.

Only some terms consisting of four and more words contain dependents in the pre-head position which are a combination of adjectives (9.5%). The majority of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (86%). Most of the dependents in the postposition are prepositional phrases; others include verb phrases and participial phrases. Finally, terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the preposition and postposition are extremely rare (4.5%).

The findings of the present research that are consistent with the findings of Mattila in the area of legal English and other terminologists who analysed terminology of different areas of science and technology in English are as follow:

- affixation is a very important means of term formation of terminology of constitutional law;
- the main source of borrowings into English constitutional law is Latin and Greek;
- in case of borrowing from Latin, Greek and French into English it is not always clear whether the term was borrowed directly from a neoclassical language or came into English via French;
- conversion, which is strongly characteristic of general English, is not frequent in the area of constitutional law scientific English;
- creating entirely new words is not characteristic of legal language as such, the same applies to the terminology of constitutional law.

The findings of the present research that differ from the findings of terminologists in English are as follow:

- terms created by various forms of compression of existing long terms, such as acronymy, abbreviation, and clipping, were not found in constitutional law in English, although they are quite common in legal language;
- terms created by the means of backformation, which is used mainly in the domain of technology, were not found in constitutional law in English.

In conclusion, means of formation of terms of constitutional law in English are to a large extent consistent with the typical means of term formation in legal language and other areas; however, there are certain differences which distinguish formation of terms of constitutional law from formation of terms in other areas (such as absence of terms created by compression and backformation).

3.4.2. Lithuanian terminology of constitutional law

In Lithuanian multi-word terms (61.5%) prevail in the terminology of constitutional law, whereas one-word terms constitute 38.5%.

The majority of Lithuanian termsof constitutional law come from internal sources: 76% of one-word terms come from internal sources (which is 29% of all terms); 59% of two-word terms are composed of words both of which come from internal sources (which is 27% of all terms); 42% of three-word terms composed of words all of which come from internal sources (which is 4% of all terms); 47% of terms are composed of four and more words all of which come from internal sources (which is 2% of all terms). Together one-word and multi-word terms of constitutional law in Lithuanian, which come from external sources, comprise 62% of all the analysed terms.

Hybrid terms, which are formed on the basis of combining elements of native and foreign origin, constitute the next largest part of the analysed terms. Most of them are multi-word terms. 56% of three-word terms in Lithuanian are hybrids (which is 6% of all terms), most of them contain one word which comes from external sources, and the others contain two. 35% of two-word terms are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources (which is 16% of all terms). 53% of terms are composed of a combination of four or more words from internal and external sources (which is 3% of all terms). One-word terms composed of suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin, are not numerous and constitute only 2% of terms. Together one-word and multi-word hybrids comprise 25% of all the analysed terms.

Terms which come from external sources are least numerous. 22% of one-word terms come from external sources (which is 8% of all terms). They are predominantly of Latin and Greek origin and came into Lithuanian through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, or Italian). Two-word terms which are composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare (6%, which is 3% of all terms). Meanwhile, three-word terms, whose components come from external sources, are scarce (2%, which is less than 1% of all terms). Finally, terms composed of four and more words, whose components come from external sources only, were not found. Together one-word and multi-word terms which come from external sources comprise 12% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of Lithuanian one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (91%), whereas the other 9% are terms simple in structure. Suffixation is the most productive means used to form these terms. Other terms were formed by means of inflexion, which is used for word-formation in Lithuanian. Several terms were formed by means of compounding and conversion.

The majority of multi-word terms in Lithuanian consist of two words (74.5% of multi-word terms, which is 46% of all terms). Three-word terms constitute 17.2% of multi-word terms (which is 11% of all terms), whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 8.3% of multi-word terms (which is 5% of all terms).

The majority of dependents in multi-word terms in Lithuanian are in the pre-head position.

The total amount of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position is 90%. The multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition comprise 9%. Meanwhile the number of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition is only 1%.

The majority of dependents in two-word terms (97%, which is 72% of all multi-word terms) are in the pre-head position, whereas only 2.5% of dependents are attached postpositionally. One two-word term (0.5%) is composed of two head nouns connected by a conjunction. Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of a combination of an adjectival word (an adjective, participle or numeral) and the head noun (52%) or a combination of a noun in the genitive case and the head noun (48%). Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are scarce and are predominantly composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase (prepositions used are *iš* ('from'), *į* ('to')). Other dependents in the postposition are verbs and nouns.

The majority of dependents in three-word terms are in the pre-head position (83%, which is 14% of all multi-word terms). Terms formed on the basis of this model follow a great variety of patterns. Most of the dependents are adjectives in the nominal or genitive case and/or nouns in the genitive case. Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition constitute 14%. They are composed of the head noun and either a verb phrase or a prepositional phrase. Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous (3%, which is less than 1% of all multi-word terms). The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase or a noun in the locative case.

One-third of the terms consisting of four or more words contain dependents in the pre-head position (37.5%, which is 3% of all multi-word terms), which are complex nominal phrases of different types. Half of these terms in Lithuanian are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (53%, which is 5% of all multi-word terms). Most of the dependents in the postposition are verb phrases, which are complex structures. One case of a clausal dependent was found. Finally, terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition constitute one-tenth of the analysed terms (9.5%) and are of different types.

The findings of the present research that are consistent with the findings of Umbrasas, who analysed legal terms in Lithuanian used in codes drafted in the period of 1918–1940, and other general facts on term formation in Lithuanian in general are as follow:

- the majority of Lithuanian terms of constitutional law come from internal sources (76%); Umbrasas found 79% of legal terms of native origin; the finding is also consistent with the general tendency of using words of native origin as much as possible in the Lithuanian terminology;
- the majority of Lithuanian one-word terms of constitutional law which come from the internal sources are formations (91%). Umbrasas found 97% of legal terms of native origin that are formations;
- suffixation is the most productive means used to form one-word terms; other productive means of term formation is inflexion, compounding and conversion;
- 22% of terms are from external sources and are international terms predominantly of Latin origin; some terms are of Greek origin; borrowings came into Lithuanian through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, or Italian);
- hybrids, which are formed on the basis of combining suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin;

- the majority of multi-word terms consist of two words (75% of multi-word terms), which correlates with the finding of Umbrasas (three-fourths of legal terms are composed of two words); the number of three-word terms found is also similar: 17.2% of multi-word terms in constitutional law and 21% in legal Lithuanian of 1918–1940 (Umbrasas counted terms which consist of two independent words joined by a preposition as a three-word terms, thus the number of three-word terms should be similar);
- most of two-word terms in Lithuanian constitutional law are composed of words which come from internal sources (59%); two-word terms composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare (6%);
- terms joined by a preposition are not numerous;
- two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of a combination of an adjectival word (an adjective, participle or numeral) and the head noun (52%) or a combination of a noun in the genitive case and the head noun (48%);

The findings of the present research that differ from the findings of Umbrasas and other terminologists are as follow:

- in Lithuanian constitutional law multi-word terms (61.5%) prevail over one-word terms, which constitute 38.5%. However, Umbrasas found only 26% of one-word terms in legal Lithuanian used in 1918-1940;
- terms of Lithuanian constitutional law formed by means of prefixation were not found;
- compounding is very rare in the area of constitutional law, in contrast to findings of Keinys in other areas of science;
- quite a few dependent adjectival words in two-word terms are not pronominal, which is not typical of modern Lithuanian;
- two-word terms composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources, i.e. are hybrids is quite significant (35%); whereas Umbrasas did not find a lot of terms of this type in his research;
- a small amount of two-word terms found (2.5%) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the postposition; one two-word term (0.5%) is composed of two head nouns connected by a conjunction.

In conclusion, means of formation of terms of constitutional law in Lithuanian are to a large extent consistent with the typical means of term formation; however, there are certain differences which distinguish formation of terms of constitutional law from formation of terms in other areas.

3.4.3. Russian terminology of constitutional law

In Russian multi-word terms (60%) prevail in the terminology of constitutional law, whereas one-word terms constitute 40%.

The majority of Russian termsof constitutional law come from internal sources: 75% of one-word terms come from internal sources (which is 30% of all terms); 59% of two-word terms are composed of words both of which come from internal sources (which is 27% of all terms); 42% of three-word terms composed of words all of which come from internal

sources (which is 4% of all terms); 37% of terms are composed of four and more words all of which come from internal sources (which is 4% of all terms). Together one-word and multi-word terms of constitutional law in Russian, which come from internal sources, comprise 61% of all the analysed terms.

Hybrid terms, which are formed on the basis of combining elements of native and foreign origin, constitute the next largest part of the analysed terms. Most of them are multi-word terms. 59% of three-word terms (which is 7% of all terms) in Russian are hybrids, most of them contain one word which comes from external sources, the others contain two. 41% of two-word terms (which is 15% of all terms) are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources. 63% of terms are composed of four and more words, which come from internal sources (which is 7% of all terms) One-word terms composed of suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin, are not numerous and constitute only 3% of one-word terms (which is 1% of all terms). Together one-word and multi-word hybrids comprise 30% of all the analysed terms.

Terms which come from external sources are least numerous. 22% of one-word terms come from external sources (which is 9% of all terms). They are predominantly of Latin and Greek origin and came into Russian through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, or Polish). Two-word terms which are composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare (4%, which is 2% of all terms). Meanwhile, three-word terms, whose components come from external sources were not found. Together one-word and multi-word terms which come from external sources comprise 11% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of Russian one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (79%). Suffixation, including zero suffixation, is the most productive means used to form these terms. Other terms were formed by means of prefixation, prefixation-suffixation, compounding and conversion. Terms which are simple in structure constitute only 21%.

The majority of multi-word terms in Russian consist of two words (62% of multi-word terms, which is 37% of all terms). Three-word terms constitute 20% of multi-word terms (which is 12% of all terms), whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 18% of multi-word terms (which is 11% of all terms).

The majority of dependents in multi-word terms in Russian are in the pre-head position.

The total amount of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position is 57%. The multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition comprise 36%. Meanwhile the number of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition is only 7%.

79% of two-word terms in the analysed legal act in Russian (which is 49% of all multi-word terms) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the pre-head position. The dependents in the pre-head position are adjectival words (an adjective or a participle). No other dependents in the pre-head position were found. 20% of two-word terms, which is 13% of all multi-word terms, have a dependent in the postposition, which is predominantly a noun in the genitive case (63%). The other type of the dependent in the postposition in Russian is a prepositional phrase (37%), prepositions used are *на* 'to', *от* 'from', *в* 'in, into', *с* 'with', *к* 'to', *под* 'under', *без* 'without'.

A bit more than one-third of three-word terms are terms with dependents in the pre-head position (38%, which is 7% of all multi-word terms). Most of the terms are composed of the head noun and two dependent adjectives. Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition constitute 55% (which is 11% of all multi-word terms). The majority of terms are composed of the head noun and a nominal phrase in the genitive case. Other types of dependents in the postposition are a verb phrase or a prepositional phrase. Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous. Only 8% of three-word terms are formed on the basis of this model (which is 2% of all multi-word terms). The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase or a noun in the locative case.

Only 7% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in Russian (which is 1% of all multi-word terms) contain dependents in the pre-head position, which are adjectives. Most of the terms are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (68%, which is 12% of all multi-word terms). The most frequent dependent in the postposition is a prepositional phrase or a verb phrase. Other dependents are nouns in the genitive case or nominal phrases in the genitive case. Finally, terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition constitute 25% (which is 5% of all multi-word terms). The head noun is modified by an adjective in the pre-head position; whereas the dependents in the postposition are prepositional phrase, nouns in the genitive case or nominal phrases in the genitive case.

The findings of the present research that are consistent with the findings of terminologists who analysed terminology of different areas of science and technology in Russian as follow:

- term formation by means of word-building is the dominant means of term formation in Russian in general; the majority of Russian one-word terms found in constitutional law which come from the internal sources are formations (79%);
- the most frequent means of morphological term formation is suffixation;
- prefixation is less frequently used to form terms; there were some cases of terms formed by this means found in the area of constitutional law;
- prefixation-suffixation is very rarely used to form terms; there were some cases of terms formed by this means found in the area of constitutional law;
- the number of multi-word terms prevails over one-word terms; in the area of constitutional law the number of multi-word terms is 60%;
- the majority of multi-word terms in Russian in general and in constitutional law consist of nouns and adjectives, nouns can be used with or without prepositions, and nouns can be dependent on other nouns;
- for the most part terms are created on the basis of words and roots of general and special vocabulary: in Russian constitutional law the majority of terms come from internal sources (75%);
- although composition as a means of word-building is not very productive in Russian, in terminology composition is a traditional and highly productive means of term formation: there is the general trend of using term phrases which consist of two to three words and even four to five words; the majority of Russian terms found in constitutional law are multi-word terms; most of them are composed of

two and three words, whereas there are quite a lot of terms composed of four and more words;

- the most productive models of forming attributive phrases are composing an adjective and a noun; a noun and a noun; three nouns; a noun, an adjective and a noun; this statement is consistent with productive models of forming attributive phrases in multi-word terms in constitutional law;
- most of multi-word terms consist of two words, one of which is the head noun in the nominative case and the other is the dependent, usually expressed by an adjectival word in pre-position (an adjective, present and past participle)a noun in the postposition usually in the genitive case; nouns in two-word terms are also joined by prepositions;
- three-word terms comprise the second largest group of multi-word terms;
- the nucleus does not have a fixed position in the multi-word term; in the area of constitutional law the dependents can be attached to the head noun both prepositionally and postpositionally.

The findings of the present research that differ from the findings of terminologists in Russian are as follow:

- although it is stated that prefixes of foreign origin are quite frequent (especially of Latin origin) in terminology, in the area of constitutional law no terms with prefixes of foreign origin were found;
- Grinev-Griniewicz established that borrowings constitute 5–7% of the terms in the field of constructions; however, in the area of constitutional law borrowings constitute 22%;
- compounding is one of the most productive means of the morphological-syntactic means of term formation; in Russian compounds can consist either of two words spelled with a hyphen, or they are composed of two stems and spelled as one word; however, in the area of constitutional law compounds are relatively rare.

In conclusion, means of formation of terms of constitutional law in Russian are to a large extent consistent with the typical means of term formation; however, there are certain differences which distinguish formation of terms of constitutional law from formation of terms in other areas.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian reveals that concepts used in legal acts of a constitutional nature in these language tend to be expressed both through one-word and multi-word terms. In English one-word terms dominate over multi-word terms. However, Lithuanian and Russian give more preference for multi-word terms. In the group of multi-word terms two-word terms dominate in all three languages.
2. The ratio of internal and external sources of one-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian reveals that the majority of one-word terms in English are borrowings; whereas the Lithuanian and Russian languages tend to use the resources of the native language as much as possible. The amount of hybrids, i.e. terms consisting of morphemes of native and foreign origin, is considerably small in all three languages. Moreover, the comparison of the structure of one-word terms of native origin in English, Lithuanian and Russian shows that the Lithuanian and Russian languages give absolute preference to word formations, whereas in English the majority of one-word terms of native origin are simple in structure.
3. Although in Lithuanian and Russian multi-word terms prevail over one-word terms, in all three analysed languages developers of multi-word terms tend not to create terms which consist of more than two words.
4. Nearly half of multi-word terms in Lithuanian and Russian are composed of words all of which come from internal sources, others are multi-word hybrids, whereas a very small number of multi-word terms are composed of words which come from external sources only. In English, in contrast to Lithuanian and Russian, nearly half of multi-word terms are composed of words all of which come from external sources, others are multi-word hybrids, whereas a very small number of multi-word terms are composed of words which come from internal sources only.
5. The majority of dependents in multi-word terms are attached prepositionally in all three analysed languages; however, in Lithuanian this model of term formation is more frequent (90%) than in English (58%) or Russian (57%). In Lithuanian prepositionally attached dependents are most often adjectives or nouns in the genitive case; in Russian they are adjectives; in English they are adjectives (or participles) or nouns in the nominative case.
6. Quite a large number of dependents in all three analysed languages are attached postpositionally. There is a tendency in all three analysed languages that dependents in longer terms tend to be attached postpositionally. The largest number of postpositionally attached dependents was found in English. Dependents in such cases are usually prepositional phrases and infinitive constructions. In comparison with English, a smaller amount of postpositionally attached dependents was found in Russian. Dependents in such cases are usually nouns in the genitive case and only sometimes prepositional phrases or infinitive constructions. The least number of postpositionally attached dependents was found in Lithuanian and they are prepositional phrases or infinitive constructions.
7. Terms with dependents attached both prepositionally and postpositionally are very rare and comprise a small part of multi-word terms in all three analysed languages.

8. In comparison with Lithuanian and Russian, English is the most open to borrowing from other languages; whereas Lithuanian and Russian tend to preserve the national language and make maximum use of the internal resources to create terms either by terminologizing words of the standard language and dialects, or by applying word-building means characteristic of those languages. This does not mean that Lithuanian and Russian languages avoid borrowings; however, borrowings are used quite sparingly.
9. In comparison with Lithuanian and Russian, English terminology is more user-friendly and meets the criteria of language economy and derivability, because the majority of terms of constitutional law are one-word terms, most of which are simple in structure. However, the fact that the majority of Lithuanian and Russian terms are either derivatives or multi-word terms, i.e. are of a more complex structure, means that in these languages the criterion of precision is more important. Multi-word terms not only name a concept, but also to some extent reveal its content and tend to resemble the main features of the concept as fully as possible. In one-word terms this function can be performed by the means of derivation. The majority of multi-word terms in all three analysed languages are two-word terms. Thus it is possible to claim that developers of terms in all three analysed languages adhere to the principle of language economy and try to create terms composed of not more than two words. Managing to combine these criteria together when creating a term would produce a terms of the optimal length: short enough to be user-friendly and long enough to express the concept as fully as possible.
10. Contrastive analysis of terminology reveals certain differences in traditions of term-formation in different languages. When translating terms into other languages translators should also pay attention to the tendencies of term formation means of the target language and use means and models of term-formation characteristic of the target language.

REFERENCES

Akelaitis, G. (2008). Sudėtinių administracinių terminų struktūriniai modeliai. *Specialybės kalba: Terminija ir studijos: mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys*, pp. 5-12.

Akelaitis, G. (2009). Administracinės kalbos terminija ir kita specialioji leksika. *Specialybės kalba: Administracinės kalbos vadovėlis* (pp. 36-86). Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universiteto Leidybos centras.

Algeo, J. (2010). *The Origins and Development of the English Language* (6th ed.) University of Georgia, Emeritus.

Armalytė, O., & Pažūsis, L. (1998). *Anglų-lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas = English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary*. Vilnius: Alma littera.

Auksoriūtė, A. (2009). ES teisės aktų vertimų įtaka tolesnei lietuvių teisinės kalbos raidai. *Lietuvių kalba Europos Sąjungos erdvėje: Tarptautinės konferencijos medžiaga, 2008 m. gruodžio 8 d.* (pp. 41-49). Vilnius: Valstybės žinios.

Baugh, A. C., & Cable, T. (2002). *A History of the English Language* (5th ed.). London: Routledge.

Beinoravičius, D., Pogožilskaja, L., & Vainiutė, M. (2013). Peculiarities of Formal Structure of Terms Denominating Concepts of Human Rights and Freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English. *Адміністративне Право і Процес (АППІ): Науково-Практичний Журнал.*

Biber, D., Grieve, J., & Iberri-Shea, G. (2010). Noun Phrase Modification. In Günter Rohdenburg and Julia Schlüter (Ed.), *One language, two grammars? Differences between British and American English* (pp. 182-193) Cambridge University Press.

Bitinaitė, V. (2008). *Mokomasis anglų-lietuvių kalbų teisės terminų žodynas*. Vilnius: Eugrimas.

Blick, A. (2012). *Codifying – or not Codifying – the United Kingdom Constitution: The Existing Constitution.* Centre for Political & Constitutional Studies, King's College London.

Cabre´, M. T., Condamines, A., & Ibekwe-SanJuan, F. (2007). *Application-Driven Terminology Engineering*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Pub. Co.

Cabre´, M. T., & Sager, J. C. (1999). *Terminology: Theory, Methods, and Applications*. Amsterdam: J. Benjamins Pub. Co.

Celiešienė, V., & Džežulskienė, J. (2009). *Profesinės kalbos pagrindai: Vadovėlis*. Kaunas: Technologija.

Collin, P. H. (2004). *Dictionary of Law* (4th ed.). London: Bloomsbury.

Cottrell, J., & Dhungel, S. (2007). *A Glossary of Constitutional Terms: English-Nepali*. Nepal: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.

De Groot, G., & van Laer, Conrad J. P. (2006). The Dubious Quality of Legal Dictionaries. *International Journal of Legal Information, 34*(1), 64-86.

De Groot, G., & van Laer, Conrad J. P. (2011). Bilingual and Multilingual Legal Dictionaries in the European Union: An updated bibliography. *Legal Reference Services Quarterly, 30* (3), pp. 149-209.

Durkin, P. (2011). *The Oxford Guide to Etymology*. Oxford: OxfordUniversity Press.

EC (2006). *Terminologijos vadovėlis Europos komisijos vertimo raštu generalinio direktorato lietuvių kalbos departamento vertėjams*. Liuksemburg: EC DGT LT.

Fraenkel, E. (1955). *Litauisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch.* Heidelberg, Göttingen.

Gaivenis, K. (2002). *Lietuvių terminologija: Teorijos ir tvarkybos metmenys*. Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos institutas.

Infoterm. (2005). *Guidelines for Terminology Policies. Formulating and Implementing Terminology Policy in Language Communities*. Paris: UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

ISO 704:2000 (E) (2000). [Terminology work — Principles and methods] (Second ed.) ISO.

Jackson, H., & Zé Amvela, E. (2012). *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology* (2nd ed.). London; New York (N.Y.): Continuum.

Jakaitienė, E. (2010). *Leksikologija: Studijų knyga* (2nd ed.). Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas.

Janulevičienė, V., & Rackevičienė, S. (2014). Formation of Criminal Law Terms in English, Lithuanian and Norwegian. *LSP Journal – Language for Special Purposes, Professional Communication, Knowledge Management and Cognition, 15*(1), 4-20.

Janulevičienė, V., & Rackevičienė, S. (2009). Nusikalstamų veikų pavadinimai lietuvių ir anglų kalbomis. *Socialinių mokslų studijos*, pp. 357-381.

Janulevičienė, V., & Rackevičienė, S. (2010). Lietuvių, anglų ir norvegų kalbų baudžiamosios teisės terminai. *Kalbų studijos*, pp. 19-28.

Janulevičienė, V., & Rackevičienė, S. (2012). Legal Language in Intercultural Communication. *Santalka: Filologija, Edukologija, 20*(2), pp. 164-173.

Kageura, K. (2002). *The Dynamics of Terminology : A descriptive theory of term formation and terminological growth*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Kageura, K. (2012). *The Quantitative Analysis of the Dynamics and Structure of Terminologies*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Pub. Co.

Keinys, S. (1980). *Terminologijos abėcėlė*. Vilnius: Mokslas.

Keinys, S. (1999). *Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodžių daryba*. Šiauliai: Šiaulių universitetas.

Keinys, S. (2005a). *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija*. Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2005b). Galūninė lietuviškų terminų daryba. *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija* (pp. 77-112). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2005c). Lietuviškų sudurtinių terminų daryba. *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija* (pp. 129-182). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2005d). Priesaginė lietuviškų terminų daryba. *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija* (pp. 21-76). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2005e). Priešdėlinė lietuviškų terminų daryba. *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija* (pp. 113-128). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2005f). Tarptautiniai elementai lietuvių terminologijoje. *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija* (pp. 193-201). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2005g). Terminologijos kūrimo šaltiniai. *Dabartinė lietuvių terminologija* (pp. 231-233). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Keinys, S. (2012). *Lietuvių terminologijos raida*. Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos instituto leidykla.

Kontutytė, E. (2008). Įmonių teisinės formos: Vokiškų ir lietuviškų terminų ekvivalentiškumo problemos. *Kalbotyra* (pp. 69-79).

Maksimaitis, M. (2014). At the Beginning of Lithuanian Legal Language. *Jurisprudence, 95*(5)

Maley, Y. (1994). The Language of the Law. In J. Gibbons (Ed.), *Language and the law* (pp. 11-50). London: Longman.

Marina, V. (2006). The Analysis of English Metaphorical Terms and their Lithuanian and Russian Equivivalents from the Perspective of Linguistic Relativity. *Kalbos vienetų semantika ir struktūra* (pp. 121-129).

Mattila, H. E. S. (2006). *Comparative Legal Linguistics.* Aldershot, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate.

Mattila, H. E. S. (2012). *Comparative Legal Linguistics: Language of Law, Latin and Modern Lingua Francas*. Farnham, Surrey, England: Ashgate.

McIntyre, D. (2010). *History of English: A resource book for students* (2nd ed.). London; New YorkN.Y.: Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group.

Mockienė L., Rackevičienė S. (2014) Contrastive Analysis of Constitutional One-Word Terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English. *Kalba ir kontekstai = Language in different contexts* / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius: Edukologija. ISSN 1822-5357

Mockienė L., Rackevičienė S. (2015) Sources of One-Word Terms Used in UK and Lithuanian Constitutional Law Acts. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*. Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. ISSN 2029-8935

Mockevičius, R. (2002). *Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymuose vartojamų sąvokų žodynas* (2-nd ed.). Vilnius: Teisinės informacijos centras.

O'Grady, W., Dobrovolsky, M., & Aronoff, M. (1997). *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction* (3rd ed.). New York: St. Martin's Press.

Paulauskienė, A. S. (2004). *Teisininkų kalba ir bendrosios normos. Monografija*. Vilnius: Justitia.

Pečkuvienė, L. (2009). Terminų ir kitų administracinės kalbos žodžių daryba. *Specialybės kalba: Administracinės kalbos vadovėlis* (pp. 139-210). Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universiteto Leidybos centras.

Pečkuvienė, L. (2013). Administracinės kalbos žodynas normos ir vartosena. *Socialinių mokslų studijos: Mokslo darbai = Societal Studies: Research Papers, 5*(2)

Pečkuvienė, L. (2014). Lietuvos Respublikos administracinių teisės pažeidimų kodekso kalba taisyklingumo reikalavimai ir realioji vartosena. Lietuvos sveikatos mokslų universiteto Leidybos namai.

Plag, I. (2003). *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge; New York.

Rackevičienė, S. (2006). Baudžiamajai teisei priešingą veiką įvardijantys terminai Lietuvos ir Anglijos-Velso teisės sistemose. *Specialybės kalba: Tyrimas ir dėstymas.*

Rackevičienė, S. (2008). Nusikalstamą veiką ir jos rūšis pagal pavojingumą įvardijantys terminai lietuvių ir anglų kalbomis.*Jurisprudencija* (pp. 98-104).

Rey, A., & Sager, J. C. (1995). *Essays on Terminology*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Rudaitienė, V. (2008). *Leksikos skoliniai administracinėje kalboje*. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universiteto Leidybos centras.

Rudaitienė, V. (2012). Tarptautinių veiksmažodžių vartosena ir lietuvių kalbos normos. *Gimtoji kalba,* (8).

Rudaitienė, V. (2013). Kas tinka vienai kalbai, nebūtinai turi tikti kitai. *Gimtoji kalba,* (6), (pp. 3-7).

Sager, J. C. (1990). *A Practical Course in Terminology Processing*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Pub. Co.

Sager, J. C. (1997). Term formation. In G. Budin, & S. E. Wright (Eds.), *Handbook of terminology management* (pp. 25-41). Amsterdam: J. Benjamins.

Sager, J. C. (2004). Terminology in Special Languages. In W. Kesselheim, S. Skopeteas, J. Mugdan, G. E. Booij & C. Lehmann (Eds.), *Morphologie: Ein Internationales Handbuch zur Flexion und Wortbildung* [Morphology: An International Handbook on Inflection and Word-Formation] (pp. 1924-1928). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.

Sandrini, P. (1996). Comparative Analysis of Legal Terms: Equivalanece revisited. In C. Galinski, & K. D. Schmitz (Eds.), *Terminology and knowledge engineering* (pp. 342-351)

Sandrini, P. (1999). Legal Terminology. Some Aspects for a New Methodology. *Hermes Journal of Linguistics, 22*, (pp. 101-112).

Šeškauskienė, I. (2013). *Ways with Words: Insights into the English Lexicon and Some Cross-Linguistic Aspects of Study*. Vilnius: VilniusUniversity Publishing House.

Smoczyński, W. (2007). *Słownik etymologiczny jezyka litewskiego = Lietuvių kalbos etimologinis žodynas*. Vilnius: Vilniaus universiteto leidykla.

Stewart, W. J. (2001). *Collins Dictionary of Law* (2nd ed.). Glasgow: Harper Collins.

Temmerman, R. (2000). *Towards New Ways of Terminology Description: The Sociocognitive Approach*. Amsterdam: J. Benjamins.

Umbrasas, A. (2010). *Lietuvių teisės terminija 1918-1940 metais: Pagrindinių kodeksų terminai*. Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos institutas.

Urbutis, V. (1978). *Žodžių darybos teorija*. Vilnius: Mokslas.

Valeontis, K., & Mantzari, E. (2006). The Linguistic Dimentions of Terminology: Principles and Methods of Term Formation. *1st Athens International Conference on Translation and Interpretation Translation: Between Art and Social Science, 13-14 October 2006,* Athens, Greece, (pp. 1-20).

Van Gelderen, E. (2006). *A History of the English Language*. ArizonaStateUniversity: John Benjamins.

Vansevičius, S. (2000). *Valstybės ir teisės teorija: Mokomoji priemonė*. Vilnius: Justitia.

Авакьян, С. А. (2000). In Авакьян, С. А. (Ed.), *Конституционное право: Энциклопедический словарь*. М.: НОРМА.

Гринев-Гриневич, С. В. (2008). *Терминоведение*. Москва: Академия.

Даниленко, В. П. (1977). *Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания.* М.: Наука.

Крысин Л. П. (2008). *Толковый словарь иноязычных слов*. М.: Эксмо.

Лейчик, В. М. (2009). *Терминоведение: Предмет, методы, структура* (4th ed.) М.: Либроком.

Лотте, Д С. (1982). *Вопросы заимствования и упорядочения иноязычных терминов и терминоэлементов.* Москва: Наука.

Малько, А В. (2009). *Большой юридический словарь* . М.: Проспект.

Прохорова, В Н. (1996). *Русская терминология (лексико-семантическое образование)*. М.: МГУ.

Сложеникина, Ю В. (2013). *Основы терминологии* М.: Либроком.

Суперанская, А В, Подольская, Н В, & Васильева, Н В. (2012). *Общая терминология. вопросы теории* (6th ed.). Россия, г. Москва: Либроком.

Суперанская, А В, Подольская, Н В, & Васильева, Н В. (2005). *Общая терминология: Терминологическая деятельность*. М.: УРСС Эдиториал.

Тихонов, А Н. (1990). *Словообразовательный словарь русского языка* (2nd ed.). М.: Русский язык.

Фасмер, М. (1986). *Этимологический словарь русского языка. Тома I–IV* [Russisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch] (О. Н. Трубачев Trans.). (2nd ed.). М.: Прогресс.

Червонюк, В, Калинский, И, & Иванец, Г. (2002). *Энциклопедический словарь конституционное право России.*

Шанский Н.М. (2004). *Школьный этимологический словарь русского языка. Происхождение слов* (7thed.). М.: Дрофа.

Шелов, С Д. (2010). Еще раз об определении понятия «термин». *Лингвистика. Вестник Нижегородского Университета Им. Н.И. Лобачевского, 4*(2), (pp. 795-799).

GLOSSARY

List of terms of constitutional law in English

One-word terms in English

abbot
acceptance
accusation
act
administrator
advice
allegiance
allien
amending
amendment
ancestor
annulment
appeal
applicant
application
appointment
archbishop
arm(s)
arrest
article
assent
asserting
assertor
assistance
authority
award
bail
bailiff
baron
belief
bench
benefits
bill
birth
birthright
bishop
byelaw
enjoyment
entitlement
escape
establishment
estate
exchequer
execution
executor
exercise
extent
extradition
felony
finding
fine
fleeing
force
forest
forfeiture
formality
freedom
freehold
freeholder
freeman
frontier
fulfillment
function
gift
government
grant
grievance
guarantee
habeas corpus
heir
hereditament
highness
holder
honour
prejudice
prelate
premises
premunire
prerogative
presents
prevention
prince
princess
principality
prior
prison
prisoner
procedure
proceeding(s)
proclamation
prohibition
promise
property
prosecution
protection
protestant
protocol
provision
provost
punishment
queen
quiet
race
raising
ratification
realm
recess
recognizance
recommendation
recovery
redress

by-election
body
bond
borough
calamity
case
cause
certificate
charge
charter
city
claim
clause
clerk
colour
command
commencement
commisson
commitment
committee
committing
commons
community
compatibility
compensation
concurrence
condition
confidence
consent
constable
construction
contravention
contribution
convention
convict
conviction
coronation
costs
councellor
counterclaim
country
court
house
impartiality
impeachment
imposition
imprisonment
incapacity
incompatibility
inhabitant
injunction
instigation
instrument
insurrection
interest
interference
interpretation
judge
judgement
judiciary
jurisdiction
jury
juror
justice
juvenile
keeper
keeping
king
kingdom
knight
land
language
law
lawfulness
leave
legislation
legislature
letter
liberty (ies)
life
limitation
lord
loss
majesty
regality
regulation
reign
rejection
release
reliance
relief
religion
remedy
removal
repeal
report
representation
representative
request
reservation
resiant
resolution
respondent
responsibility
restriction
return
review
revocation
right (teisingumas, teise)
riot
rule, rules
safeguard
safety
salary
scheme
seat
security
service
servitude
session
settlement
sex
sheriff
signification
slavery
statement

crime
crown
custody
customs
damage
debt
decease
decision
declaration
defence
delay
delegation
demand
department
deportation
deputy
derogation
desire
detainer
detention
determination
dignity
discharge
discrimination
disorder
dispensation
dispensing
disqualification
division
doctrine
document
doing(s)
dominion
draft
duchess
duke
duty
earl
earldom
education
effect
election
majority
matter
measure
member
membership
minister
minor
modification
motion
movables
name
nation
non-compliance
notice
oath
obedience
obligation
offence
office
officer
omission
opinion
order
payment
papist
pardon
parliament
party
passing (the)
patent
peace
peerage
penalty
pension
people
person
petition
place
police
poll
popery
ports
status
statute
stile
subject (servants)
subsidy
succession
successor
superiority
supremacy
survivor
suspending
tax
templar
tender
tenement
tenor
term
territory
thing
throne
title
torture
town
tranquillity
treason
trial
tribunal
undertaking
unity
university
use
vacancy
vacation
validity
vexation
victim
vindicating
violation
war
warrant
welfare
well-being

electress
emergency
enactment
endeavours
enforcement
possession
posterity
potentate
power
pre-eminence
witness
work
work-house
writ
writing

Two-word terms in English

act of parliament
administration of justice
advisory opinion
amendment to the legislation
amount of an award
appropriate minister
appropriate person
arbitrary power
authority of parliament
award of compensation
award of damages
bank holiday
birthright of the people
capital offence
causes of imprisonment
certificate of vacancy
Church Assembly
circuit judge
civic obligation
civil cause
civil obligation
civil proceeding
civil right
civilised nations
coming into force
committee of ministers
communion with the See
compelling reasons
conditional release
conscientious objector
consent of parliament
consequential provision
Convention right
conviction of a crime
heir of the body
hereditary peer
hereditary peerage
High Court
high treason
House of Commons
house of correction
house of parliament
house of peers
human rights
illegal imprisonment
illegal prosecution
imperial crown
imperial dignity
incidental provision
incompatible provision
inhabitant of resiant
interests of justice
international law
judicial act
judicial office
judicial pension
judicial power
judicial remedy
judicial review
just satisfaction
justice of the peace
law of the land
lawful arrest
lawful detention
lawful order
lawful restriction
legal assistance
legal authority
privacy code
private act
private life
prohibition of discrimination
prohibition of torture
proposal for legislation
protection of property
protestant kingdom
protestant religion
protocol to the convention
provision of legislation
public authority
public hearing
public interest
public mourning
public order
public safety
public thanksgiving
puisne judge
reasonable suspicion
regal authority
regal government
regal power
relevant day
religious convictions
religious organisation
remedial action
remedial order
replacement order
required information
retrospective effect
right of appeal
right to education
right to life

coronation oath
county court
courts of record
criminal case
criminal charge
criminal matter
criminal offence
criminal proceeding
death penalty
declaration of incompatibility
demand of rights
democratic society
deprivation of life
designated derogation
devolved competence
dissolution of parliament
ecclesiastical authority
Ecclesiastical Commission
ecclesiastical courts
economic well-being
educational supervision
excessive bail
excessive fines
executive function
failure to act
fair hearing
Family Division
first minister
force of a law
free elections
freedom of election
freedom of expression
freedom of speech
frequent parliaments
fundamental freedoms
general election
general interest
General Synod
grants of fines
grants of forfeitures
legal order
legal person
legal proceeding
legal process
levying money
limitation of the crown
local act
Lord Chancellor
Lord Keeper
Lord Spiritual
Lord Temporal
marriageable age
member of parliament
minimum rights
minister of the crown
national law
national minority
national origin
national security
natural person
negative resolution
oath of allegiance
office of trust
order in council
original order
payment of compensation
parliamentary procedure
party to the proceedings
period for consideration
personal act
philosophical convictions
place of trust
political activity
political opinion
polling day
Popish Religion
prerogative function
primary legislation
prime minister
principal person
right to marry
right to petition
rights and liberties
royal assent
royal dignity
royal highness
royal prerogative
royal progeny
second reading
secret ballot
secretary of state
see of rome
session of parliament
sheriff principal
social origin
sovereign lord
spiritual authority
standing army
standing order
statement of compatibility
statutory instrument
subordinate legislation
succession to the crown
successive session
supplemental provision
territorial integrity
time of peace
transferred matters
transitional provision
unjust vexation
unlawful act
unlawful violence
use of property
vacant seat
vacation time
violation of a right
warrant for removal
warrant of commitment
working day
writ of summons

Three-word terms in English

authorised government department
communion with the Church of Rome
Court of King's Bench
cruel and unusual punishments
deputy first minister
enforceable right to compensation
forced or compulsory labour
free assistance of an interpreter
freedom of assembly and association
functions of a public nature
great seal of England
illegal and cruel punishments
independent and impartial tribunal
judicial office holder
Lord Great Chamberlain
Most Excellent Majesty
nature and cause of the accusation
obligation prescribed by law
ordinary general election
parliamentary general elections
peaceful enjoyment of possessions
person of unsound mind
power of dispensing with laws
power of suspending of laws
power to award damages
power to make the rules
power to prorogue parliament
prohibition of abuse of rights
protection of health or morals
public general act
right to a fair trial
right to found a family
right to free elections
right to liberty and security
Royal(l) Care and Concern
service of a military character
supposed criminal matters

Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in English

court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes
disclosure of information received in confidence
early parliamentary general election
freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament
freedom of thought, conscience and religion
freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers
freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs
inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
power to amend or revoke subordinate legislation
power to amend primary legislation
proclamation summoning a new parliament
prohibition of slavery and forced labour
right to form and to join trade unions
right to freedom of peaceful assembly
right to freedom of association with others
right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence

right to respect for private and family life
safeguard for existing human rights
sole and full exercise of the regal power
succession of the Crown in the protestant line

List of terms of constitutional law in Lithuanian

One-word terms in Lithuanian

Term	Translation	Term	Translation
aktas	act	*paklausimas*	inquiry
amnestija	amnesty	*palikimas*	heritage
apeigos	practices	*papildymas*	supplement
apkalta	impeachment	*paprotys*	custom
apklausa	interrogation	*parama*	support
apsauga	protection	*pareiga*	duty
asmuo	person	*pareigūnas*	official
asociacija	association	*pareiškimas*	expression
atleidimas	release	*parodymai*	evidence
atlyginimas	remuneration	*pasižadėjimas*	pledge
atsakomybė	responsibility	*pasiūlymas*	proposal
atsarga	reserve	*paskelbimas*	publication
atsistatydinimas	resignation	*paskyrimas*	appointment
atstovas	representative	*pataisa*	amendment
autonomija	autonomy	*pavaduotojas*	deputy
balsavimas	voting	*pavedimas*	commissioning
bausmė	punishment	*pažiūros*	views
benrija	society	*perkėlimas*	transfer
byla	case	*piktnaudžiavimas*	abuse
biudžetas	budget	*pilietybė*	citizenship
biurokratizmas	bureaucratic intransigence	*pilietis*	citizen
būstas	home	*pilnametystė*	coming* of age
cenzūra	censorship	*pirmininkas*	president
darbas	work, labour	*plebiscitas*	plebiscite
dekretas	decree	*policija*	police
demobilizacija	demobilisation	*posėdis*	sitting
demokratija	democracy	*pozicija*	position
deputatas	deputy	*prezidentas*	President
dėstymas	teaching	*priesaika*	oath
dezinformacija	disinformation	*prievarta*	violence
diskriminacija	discrimination	*priėmimas*	adoption

disponavimas	disposal
dora	public morals
dorovė	morals
dvasia	spirit
finansai	finances
finansavimas	financing
funkcija	function
galia	power
garbė	honour
gerovė	welfare
gimimas	birth
gynyba	defence
gyventojas	resident
gyvybė	life
globėjas	guardian
globotinis	ward
grėsmė	threat
įgaliojimai	powers
įgyvendinimas	implementation
įmonė	enterprise
institucija	institution
integracija	integration
interesai	interests
interpeliacija	interpellation
įplaukos	revenue
įsigaliojimas	entry into force
įsitikinimai	convictions
įstaiga	establishment
įstatymas	law
išlaidos	expenses
išrinkimas	election
išvada	conclusion
įteikimas	receiving
kadencija	term of office
kalba	language
kaltinamasis	defendant
kaltumas	guiltiness*, culpability*
kandidatas	candidate
kandidatūra	candidature
kanonas	canon
privilegijos	privilege
pritarimas	assent
programa	programme
prokuratūra	Prosecutor's Office
prokuroras	prosecutor
propaganda	propaganda
puskarininkis	non-commissioned officer
rasė	race
raštas	writing
registracija	registration
referendumas	referendum
reikalas	affair
reikalavimas	request
rekomendacija	recommendation
religija	religion
Respublika	republic
rezidencija	residence
rezoliucija	resolution
rinkėjas	voter
rinkimai	election
rinkliava	levy
sąjunga	union
sandrauga	commonwealth
santuoka	marriage
saugumas	security
savivaldybė	municipality
seimas	Seimas
senatvė	old age
sesija	session
siūlymas	proposal
skirsnis	chapter
skyrimas	appointment
skundas	complaint
sostinė	capital
sprendimas	decision
statusas	status
statutas	statute
steigimas	founding
stojimas	accession
straipsnis	article

karas	war
kariuomenė	armed forces
karininkas	officer
karys	serviceman
kilmė	origin
klausimas	issue
kompetencija	competence
konstitucija	constitution
kraštas	affair
kreipimasis	application
kritika	criticism
kultūra	culture
kurstymas	incitement
labdara	charity
laisvė	freedom
lengvatos	concessions
liga	sickness
liktinis	re-enlistee
lytis	gender
malonė	pardon
mandatas	mandate
ministerija	ministry
ministras	minister
mirtis	death
mobilizacija	mobilisation
mokestis	tax
mokslas	education
motina	mother
motinystė	motherhood
narys	member
narystė	membership
naudojimas	use
našlystė	widowhood
neapykanta	hatred
nedarbas	unemployment
nepasitikėjimas	no-confidence
nepriklausomybė	independence
nesijungimas	non-alignment
nuomonė	opinion
nuosavybė	property
nuostata	provision
nusikaltėlis	criminal
sulaikytasis	detainee
sumanymas	motion
susižinojimas	communications
sutarimas	mutual consent
sutartis	treaty
sutikimas	consent
suverenitetas	sovereignty
suverenumas	sovereignty
sveikata	health
šeima	family
šmeižtas	slander
švietimas	education
taryba	council
tauta	Nation
tautybė	nationality
teikimas	submission
teisė	law, right
teisėjas	judge
teisingumas	justice
teismas	court
teritorija	territory
tėvai	parents
tėvynė	Homeland
tėvystė	fatherhood
tikėjimas	belief
tikyba	religious instruction
tyrinėjimai	research
turtas	property
tvarkymas	administration
užkariavimas	conquered territory
užmokestis	payment
užsienietis	foreigner
užtikrinimas	securing
vadovas	head
vadovavimas	command
vaikas	child
vaikystė	childhood
valdyba	board
valdymas	possession
valdžia	power
valia	will
valstybė	state

nusikaltimas	crime	*veikla*	activity
nutarimas	decision	*verslas*	business
nuteistasis	convicted person	*vykdymas*	execution
organizacija	organisation	*Vyriausybė*	Government
organizavimas	organisation	*viršenybė*	supremacy
orumas	dignity	*visuomenė*	society
paaukštinimas	promotion	*žemė*	land
pajamos	revenue	*žmogus*	human being

Two-word terms in Lithuanian

Term	**Translation**
administracinė atsakomybė	administrative liability
administracinis suskirstymas	administrative division
administracinis vienetas	administrative unit
akto galiojimas	validity of the act
alternatyvioji tarnyba	alternative service
antikonstitucinis veiksmas	anti-constitutional action
antroji kadencija	second term of office
apeliacinis teismas	Court of Appeal
apygardos teismas	regional court
apylinkės teismas	local court
apkaltos procesas	impeachment proceedings
apmokami pareigūnai	paid official
asmens įžeidimas	personal insult
asmens susirašinėjimas	personal correspondence
asmens teisės	rights of the person
atleidimas iš pareigų	dismissal from office
atleidimo pagrindas	grounds of dismissal
atšaukiamasis raštas	letter of recall
auklėjimo įstaiga	establishments of education
Aukščiausiasis Teismas	Supreme Court
Aukščiausioji Taryba	Supreme Council
aukštasis mokslas	higher education
aukštoji mokykla	school of higher education
balsų dauguma	majority vote
banko valdyba	Board of the Bank
baudžiamasis procesas	criminal procedure
baudžiamoji atsakomybė	criminal liability
baudžiamoji byla	criminal case
biudžetinė sistema	budgetary system
biudžetiniai metai	budget year
biudžeto pajamos	budget revenue

biudžeto projektas	draft budget
bylos nagrinėjimas	consideration of the case
centrinis bankas	central bank
demokratinė respublika	democratic republic
diplomatinėms įstaigoms	diplomatic missions
diplomatiniai santykiai	diplomatic ties
diplomatinis atstovas	diplomatic representative
eilinė sesija	regular session
eiliniai rinkimai	regular elections
ekonominė zona	economic zone
ekonominės teisės	economic rights
ekonominiai interesai	economic interests
finansavimo šaltinis	financial sources
gamtos ištekliai	natural resources
gamtos objektas	object of nature
generalinė prokuratūra	Office of the Prosecutor General
generalinis prokuroras	Prosecutor General
ginkluota agresija	armed aggression
ginkluotas užpuolimas	armed attack
ginkluotosios pajėgos	armed forces
gyvenamoji vieta	place of residence
įgaliojamasis raštas	letter credence
įgaliojimų laikas	term of powers
ikiteisminis tyrimas	pre-trial investigation
išimtinė teisė	exclusive right
įstatymo galia	power of law
įstatymo nežinojimas	ignorance of the law
įstatymo projektas	draft law
įstatymų įgyvendinimas	implementation of the laws
įstatymų nevykdymas	failure to execute laws
juridinis asmuo	legal person
karinė bazė	military base
karinis laipsnis	military rank
kariuomenės dalinis	army unit
kariuomenės vadas	Commander of the Armed Forces
karo padėtis	martial law
karo tarnyba	military service
karo veiksmai	war actions
komercinė paslaptis	commercial secret
Konstitucijos keitimas	alteration of the Constitution
Konstitucijos pataisa	amendment to the Constitution
konstitucinė laisvė	constitutional freedom

konstitucinė norma	constitutional norm
konstitucinė santvarka	constitutional order
konstitucinė teisė	constitutional right
konstitucinė tradicija	constitutional tradition
konstitucinis aktas	constitutional act
konstitucinis įstatymas	constitutional law
Konstitucinis Teismas	Constitutional Court
konsulinė įstaiga	consular posts
kontinentinis šelfas	continental shelf
kontrolės institucija	institution of control
krašto apsauga	national defence
krašto reikalai	affairs of the country
kultūros paminklas	cultural monument
kūrybinė veikla	creative activities
laisvas sutikimas	free consent
lygios teisės	equal rights
masinė informacija	mass information
materialinė žala	material damage
medicinos pagalba	medical aid
metinis pranešimas	annual report
Ministras Pirmininkas	Prime Minister
mokamos atostogos	paid leave
mokesčių lengvatos	tax concessions
mokymo įstaiga	establishment of teaching
moralinė žala	moral damage
nacionalinis tapatumas	national identity
narystės įsipareigojimai	membership commitments
narystės teisės	membership rights
neeilinė sesija	extraordinary session
nemokamas mokslas	education free of charge
nepaprastoji padėtis	state of emergency
nepilnametis vaikas	under age children
nepriekaištinga reputacija	impeccable reputation
nuosavybės teisės	rights of ownership
nusikalstamas veiksmas	criminal action
nusikaltimo vieta	in flagrante delicto
organizacijų teisės	rights of organisations
oro erdvė	airspace
pagrindinės laisvės	fundamental freedoms
pakartotiniai rinkimai	repeat election
pakartotinis balsavimas	repeat voting
papildomas biudžetas	additional budget

parlamentinė veikla	parliamentary activities
pašalinimas iš pareigų	removal from office
Pavasario sesija	spring session
pensinis amžius	pensionable age
peticijos teisė	right of petition
piliečių gerovė	welfare of the citizens
piliečių teisės	rights of citizens
piliečių valia	will of the citizens
pilietinė visuomenė	civil society
pilietybės įgijimas	acquisition citizenship
pilietybės netekimas	loss of citizenship
pirmalaikiai rinkimai	early elections
pirmasis ratas	first round
pirmoji kadencija	first term of office
politinė organizacija	political organization
politinė partija	political party
politinė veikla	political activities
politinis bendradarbiavimas	political co-operation
priesaikos aktas	act of oath
priesaikos sulaužymas	breach of oath
priesaikos tekstas	text of the oath
privalomas mokėjimas	compulsory payment
privatus gyvenimas	private life
priverčiamasis darbas	forced labour
profesinė paslaptis	professional secret
profesinė sąjunga	trade union
profesinės teisės	professional rights
referendumo skelbimas	calling referendum
referendumo vykdymas	conducting referendum
religinė organizacija	religious organisation
renkamos pareigos	elective office
rinkimų įstatymai	election laws
rinkimų kampanija	campaign of the election
rinkimų ratas	election round
rinkimų teisė	electoral right
rinkliavų lengvatos	levy concessions
rudens sesija	autumn session
šalies saugumas	State security
saugumo tarnyba	Security Service
savivaldybės pareigūnas	municipal official
savivaldybės taryba	municipal council
savivaldybės teritorija	territory of a municipality

savivaldos institucija	self-government institution
savivaldos teisė	right to self-government
Seimo kontrolierius	Seimas ombudsman
Seimo narys	Member of the Seimas
Seimo nutarimas	resolution of the Seimas
Seimo Pirmininkas	Speaker of the Seimas
Seimo statutas	Statute of the Seimas
skiriamos pareigos	appointive office
slaptas balsavimas	secret ballot
socialinė padėtis	social status
socialinės teisės	social rights
socialiniai interesai	social interests
specializuotas teismas	specialised court
specialus vardas	special title
sukarinta tarnyba	paramilitary service
sulaikymo pagrįstumas	validity of the detention
sulaikytas asmuo	detainee
suvereni galia	sovereign power
sveikatos būklė	state of health
taikos metas	time of peace
taikos sutartis	peace treaty
taikus susirinkimas	peaceful meeting
tarnyba kariuomenėje	military service
tarptautinė organizacija	international organisation
tarptautinė sutartis	international treaty
tarptautiniai įsipareigojimai	international obligations
tarpusavio pagalba	mutual assistance
tautinė bendrija	ethnic community
tautinė kultūra	ethnic culture
tautinė santarvė	national concord
Tautos atstovas	representative of the Nation
tautos gerovė	welfare of the Nation
Tautos suverenitetas	sovereignty of the Nation
tautos ūkis	national economy
tautos valia	will of the Nation
teisė į gynybą	right to defence
teisė streikuoti	right to strike
teisėjo vardas	name of the judge
teisėjų institucija	institution of judges
teisės apribojimas	limitations ofa right
teisės ir laisvės	rights and freedoms
teisės normos	legal norms

teisėti interesai	legitimate interests
teisinė sistema	legal system
teisinė situacija	legal situation
teisinė valstybė	State under the rule of law
teisinis aktas	legal act
teisinis statusas	legal status
teisių pažeidimas	violation of rights
teismo nuosprendis	court judgment
teismo sprendimas	court decision
teismų įstatymas	Law on Courts
teismų kompetencija	competence of courts
teismų sudarymas	formation of courts
teritorijos neliečiamybė	inviolability of the territory
teritorijos vientisumas	territorial integrity
teritorinė prokuratūra	territorial prosecutor's offices
tiesioginis nepasitikėjimas	direct no-confidence
tiesioginis valdymas	direct rule
tikybinė veikla	religious practices
turtiniai įsipareigojimai	property liabilities
ūkinė veikla	economy
užsienio politika	foreign policy
užsienio subjektas	foreign entity
užsienio valstybė	foreign state
valdybos pirmininkas	Chairperson of the Board
valdymo institucija	institution of governance
valdymo sritis	branch of administration
valdžios galios	scope of power
valdžios įstaiga	State institution
valstybė narė	Member State
valstybės biudžetas	State budget
valstybės gynimas	national defence
valstybės gynyba	State defence
valstybės herbas	State Coat of Arms
valstybės himnas	anthem of the State
valstybės institucija	State institution
valstybės interesai	interests of the State
valstybės įstaiga	State institution
valstybės kontrolė	National Audit Office
valstybės kontrolierius	Auditor General
valstybės pareigūnas	State official
valstybės saugumas	State security
valstybės siena	State boundary

valstybės suverenumas	State sovereignty
valstybės teisės	rights of the State
valstybės teritorija	territory of the State
valstybės turtas	State property
valstybės vadovas	Head of State
valstybės valdžia	State power
valstybės vėliava	State flag
valstybinė institucija	State insitution
valstybinė kalba	State language
valstybinė paskola	State loan
valstybinė paslaptis	State secret
valstybinė reikšmė	State importance
valstybinė religija	State religion
valstybinė tarnyba	State service
valstybinė valdžia	State power
valstybiniai mokesčiai	State taxes
valstybinis apdovanojimas	State award
valstybinis darinys	State-like formation
valstybinis kaltinimas	charges on behalf of the State
valstybinis turtas	State property
valstybių sąjunga	union of states
vartotojo interesai	interests of the consumer
veiklos garantijos	guarantees of the activities
vidaus politika	domestic policy
vidaus tarnyba	officer of the interior
viešoji tvarka	public order
vietinė rinkliava	local levy
vietos savivalda	local self-government
visuomenės poreikiai	needs of society
visuomenės rimtis	social peace
visuomenės saugumas	security of society
visuomenės teisės	rights of society
visuomeninė organizacija	public organisation
visuotinė apklausa	general poll
vykdomasis organas	executive body
Vyriausybės atstovas	Government representative
Vyriausybės programa	programme of the Government
Vyriausybės sprendimas	decision of the Government
Vyriausybės teikimas	submission of the Government
žemės gelmės	underground
žemių vientisumas	integrity of lands
žmogaus asmuo	person of the human being

žmogaus įsitikinimai	human being's convictions
žmogaus laisvė	freedom of a human being
žmogaus orumas	dignity of the human being
žmogaus teisės	human rights

Three-word terms in Lithuanian

Term	**Translation**
aktyvioji rinkimų teisė	active electoral right
asmens neliečiamybės teisė	inviolability of the person
atlyginimas už kūrybinę veiklą	remuneration for creative activities
Aukščiausia suvereni galia	supreme sovereign power
aukščiausias diplomatinis rangas	highest diplomatic rank
aukštesnysis administracinis vienetas	higher level administrative unit
bažnytinė santuokos registracija	church registration of marriages
biudžeto įvykdymo apyskaita	report on the execution of the budget
civilinė valstybinė tarnyba	State civil service
daugiašalė ekonominė sutartis	multilateral economic treaty
gynyba nuo ginkluotos agresijos	defence against the armed aggression
gynybinio pobūdžio sutartis	treaty of defensive nature
įgaliojimų vykdymo tvarka	procedure for the execution of powers
ilgalaikė ekonominė sutartis	long-term economic treaty
išimtinė nuosavybės teisė	right of exclusive ownership
karo padėties įvedimas	imposition of martial law
Konstitucinio Teismo statusas	status of the Constitutional Court
krašto apsaugos sistema	national defence system
Laikinasis Pagrindinis Įstatymas	Provisional Basic Law
masinės informacijos priemonės	mass media
masinio naikinimo ginklai	weapons of mass destruction
nemokama medicinos pagalba	medical aid provided free of charge
nepriklausoma demokratinė respublika	independent democratic republic
nepriklausomos valstybės atkūrimas	Restoration of the Independent State
nevalstybinė auklėjimo įstaiga	non-state establishment of education
nevalstybinė mokymo įstaiga	non-state establishment of teaching
pajamos iš valstybinio turto	income from State property
palankios darbo sąlygos	favourable working conditions
pamatinis valstybės principas	fundamental principle of the State
pirmasis balsavimo ratas	first voting round
postsovietinės Rytų sąjungos	Post-Soviet Eastern Unions
postsovietinis Rytų blokas	post-Soviet Eastern bloc
privačios nuosavybės teisė	right of private ownership
privatus asmens gyvenimas	private life of a human being
referendumu priimtas įstatymas	act adopted by referendum

regioninė tarptautinė organizacija	regional international organisation
religinis ir dorovinis auklėjimas	religious and moral education
Respublikos Prezidento asmuo	person of the President of the Republic
sąžiningos konkurencijos laisvė	freedom of fair competition
Seimo nario asmuo	person of a Member of the Seimas
Seimo nario mandatas	mandate of a Member of the Seimas
šiurkštus Konstitucijos pažeidimas	gross violation of the Constitution
sutuoktinių teisės šeimoje	rights of spouses in the family
Tautos atstovo teisės	rights of a representative of the Nation
teisė būti išrinktam	right to stand for election
teisė kreiptis į teismą	right to apply to court
teisė turėti advokatą	right to an advocate
teisės normų kolizija	collision of legal norms
teismai su ypatingais įgaliojimais	courts with extraordinary powers
teismo nuteistųjų darbas	work performed by persons convicted by court
tikroji karo tarnyba	actual military service
universali tarptautinė organizacija	universal international organisation
užmokestis už kūrybinę veiklą	payment for creative activities
užmokestis už pedagoginę veiklą	payment for educational activities
valstybės biudžeto projektas	draft State Budget
valstybės gynimo taryba	State Defence Council
valstybės institucijų kompetencija	competences of State institutions
Valstybės kontrolės sistema	system of the National Audit Office
valstybės valdymo reikalai	affairs of State governance
valstybinė aukštoji mokykla	State schools of higher education
valstybinė gydymo įstaiga	State medical establishment
vietos savivaldybės biudžetas	municipal budget
Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija	Central Electoral Commission
žmogaus privatus gyvenimas	private life of a human being
žmogaus teisė į gyvybę	right to life of a human being
žmogaus teisės ir laisvės	human rights and freedoms

Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in Lithuanian

Term	**Translation**
alternatyvioji krašto apsaugos tarnyba	alternative national defence service
asmens pagrindines teisės ir laisvės	human rights and fundamental freedoms
asmens ūkinės veiklos laisvė ir iniciatyva	freedom of individual economic activity and initiative
atsisakymas naudoti jėgą ar grasinti jėga	renunciation of the use of force or threatening by force
dvasiniai ir materialiniai autoriaus interesai	spiritual and material interests of an author

vyriausiasis valstybės ginkluotųjų pajėgų vadas	Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
įstatymų leidybos iniciatyvos teisė	right of legislative initiative
kišimasis į teisėjo ar teismo veiklą	interference with the activities of a judge or the court
laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus ir skleisti informaciją	freedom to express convictions and to impart information
laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus, gauti ir skleisti informaciją	freedom to express convictions, to receive and impart information
metinė biudžeto įvykdymo apyskaita	report on the annual execution of the budget
minties, tikėjimo ir sąžinės laisvė	freedom of thought, conscience and religion
nuolatinis administracinio vieneto gyventojas	permanent residents of the administrative unit
savavališkas ar neteisėtas kišimasis į (jo) asmeninį ir šeimyninį gyvenimą	arbitrary or unlawful interference in (his) private and family life
teisė dalyvauti tardymo ir teisminiuose veiksmuose per vertėją	right to participate in investigation and court acts through a translator
teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šalį	right to participate in the governance of (their) State
teisė gauti senatvės ir invalidumo pensijas, socialinę paramą	right to receive old age and disability pensions
teise ir teisingumu pagrįstos tarptautinės tvarkos kūrimas	creation of the international order based on law and justice
teisė kreiptis į Konstitucinį Teismą	the right to apply to the Constitutional Court
teisė kritikuoti valstybės įstaigų ar pareigūnų darbą, apskųsti jų sprendimus	the right to criticise the work of State institutions or their officials and to appeal against their decisions
prigimtinė žmogaus ir Tautos teisė laisvai gyventi ir kurti savo tėvų ir protėvių žemėje	innate right of the human being and the Nation to live and create freely in the land of their fathers and forefathers
teisė laisvai pasirinkti bet kurią religiją arba tikėjimą ir vienas ar su kitais, privačiai ar viešai ją išpažinti, atlikinėti religines apeigas, praktikuoti tikėjimą ir mokyti jo	right to freely choose any religion or belief and, either alone or with others, in private or in public, to profess his religion, to perform religious practices, to practice and teach his belief
teisė laisvai vienytis į bendrijas, politines partijas ar asociacijas	right to freely form societies, political parties and associations
teisė lygiomis sąlygomis stoti į Lietuvos Respublikos valstybinę tarnybą	right to enter on equal terms in the State service of the Republic of Lithuania
teisė puoselėti savo kalbą, kultūrą ir papročius	right to foster their language, culture, and customs
teisė turėti poilsį ir laisvalaikį, taip pat kasmetines mokamas atostogas	right to rest and leisure as well as to an annual paid leave
teisė turėti savo įsitikinimus ir juos laisvai reikšti	right to have his own convictions and freely express them

teisė turėti tinkamas, saugias ir sveikas darbo sąlygas, gauti teisingą apmokėjimą už darbą ir socialinę apsaugą nedarbo atveju	right to have proper, safe and healthy conditions at work, to receive fair pay for work and social security in the event of unemployment
teisė, kad (jo) bylą viešai ir teisingai išnagrinėtų nepriklausomas ir bešališkas teismas	right to a public and fair hearing of his case by an independent and impartial court
visuotinai pripažinti tarptautinės teisės principai ir normos	universally recognised principles and norms of international law
žmogaus asmeninio ar šeimyninio gyvenimo slaptumas	secrecy of private or family life of the human being
žmogaus laisvė išpažinti ir skleisti religiją arba tikėjimą	freedom of a human being to profess and spread his religion or belief

List of terms of constitutional law in Russian

One-word terms in Russian

Term	Translation	Term	Translation
агитация	agitation	*объединение*	association
агрессия	agression	*обыск*	personal searches
адвокатура	lawyers	*обязанность*	obligation
акт	act	*ограничение*	restriction
амнистия	amnesty	*одобрение*	approval*
арест	arrest	*организация*	organization
аудитор	auditor	*осужденный*	convict
бездействие	inaction	*ответственность*	liability
безопасность	safety	*Отечество*	Fatherland
благотворительность	charity	*отказ*	denial*
бюджет	budget	*отклонение*	rejection*
ведение	jurisdiction	*отрицание*	denial
вероисповедание	religious beliefs	*отставка*	resignation
верховенство	supremacy	*отцовство*	fatherhood
виновность	guilt	*охрана*	protection
владение	possession	*палата*	chamber
власть	power	*парламент*	parliament
война	war	*переговоры*	negotiations
воспитание	upbringing	*пересмотр*	revision
вражда	hostility	*подписание*	signing
выборы	election	*подсудность*	competence
голос	vote	*покровительство*	patronage
голосование	vote	*пол*	sex
государство	state	*политика*	policy

гражданин	citizen
гражданство	citizenship
граница	border
депутат	deputy
детство	childhood
деятельность	activity
дискриминация	discrimination
доверие	confidence
договор	treaty
долг	duty
должность	office
дополнение	addition
достоинство	dignity
жилище	home
задержание	detention
задержанный	person detained
заключение	resolution
закон	law
законность	lawfulness
законодательство	legislation
законопроект	draft law
заместитель	deputy
запрос	request
заседание	session
заслушивание	hearing
защита	protection
защитник	counsel for the defence
здоровье	health
здравоохранение	health care
земля	land
идеология	ideology
избиратель	electorate
избрание	election
изменение	amending, amendment
имущество	property
инвалид	the disabled
инвалидность	disability
инициатива	initiative
интересы	interests
полномочия	powers
положение	provision
пользование	use, utilisation
помилование	pardon
поправка	amendment
поручение	instructions
послание	message
пособие	allowance
постановление	decree
поступления	proceeds
потерпевший	victim
Правительство	Government
право	right, law
правонарушение	crime, offense
правопорядок	law and order
правосудие	justice
предложение	proposal
предприятие	enterprise
председатель	chairman
представитель	representative
представление	submission
Президент	President
преступление	crime
применение	implementation, use
принятие	adoption
природа	nature
природопользование	use of natural resources
присяга	oath
происхождение	origin
прокуратура	public prosecution
прокурор	prosecutor
пропаганда	propaganda
пытки	torture
раса	race
распоряжение	management, disposal regulation
рассмотрение	examination
регламент	procedural regulations
религия	religion
республика	republic

исполнение	implementation, exercise*, fulfilment*	*референдум*	referendum
кандидатура	nomination	*Родина*	Fatherland
комиссия	commission	*родитель*	parent
комитет	committee	*роспуск*	dissolution
компетенция	authority	*рубль*	rouble
конкуренция	competition	*самообразование*	self-education
конституционность	constitutionality	*сборы*	levies
конституция	constitution	*семья*	family
консультация	consultation	*соблюдение*	compliance
контроль	control	*собственник*	owner
координация	coordination	*собственность*	ownership
край	kray	*согласие*	accord
культура	culture	*согласование*	agreement
лицо	person	*соглашение*	agreement
личность	individual	*созыв*	convocation
люди	people	*состязательность*	controversy
материнство	maternity	*сохранение*	preservation
мир	peace	*срок*	term
многопартийность	multi-party system	*статус*	status
монополизация	monopolization	*столица*	capital
назначение	appointment	*субъект*	entity
наказание	punishment	*суверенитет*	sovereignty
налоги	taxes	*суд*	court
налогообложение	taxation	*судопроизводство*	judicial proceedings
налогоплательщик	taxpayer	*судоустройство*	the judicial system
народ	people	*судья*	judge
нарушение	violation	*супруг*	spouse
население	population	*территория*	territory
насилие	violence	*труд*	labour
национальность	nationality	*убеждения*	convictions
невиновность	innocence	*указ*	edict
недоверие	no confidence	*умаление*	diminution, derogation
недра	subsurface	*управление*	administration
независимость	independence	*устав*	charter
неприкосновенность	inviolability	*утверждение*	approval
несогласие	disagreement*	*федерация*	federation
норма	norm	*финансирование*	financing*
нотариат	notaries	*формирование*	establishment
нравственность	morality	*целостность*	integrity
обвинение	charge	*цензура*	censorship

обвиняемый	the accused	*человек*	man, human
область	oblast	*честь*	honour
обнародование	promulgation	*член*	member
оборона	defence	*юрисдикция*	jurisdiction
образование	education	*язык*	language

Two-word terms in Russian

Term	**Translation**
автономная область	autonomous oblast (region)*
автономный округ	autonomous okrug (area)*
административное судопроизводство	administrative proceedings
Администрация Президента	Administration of the President
арбитражный суд	court of arbitration
безопасность государства	security of the State
большинство голосов	majority of votes
борьба с преступностью	combat of crime*
вакантная должность	vacant position
верительная грамота	credentials
Верховный Главнокомандующий	Supreme Commander-in-Chief
Верховный Суд	Supreme Court
внешнеэкономические отношения	foreign economic relations
внешняя политика	foreign policy
внутренние воды	inland waters
внутренняя политика	internal policy
военная доктрина	military doctrine
военная служба	military service
военное положение	martial law
воздушное пространство	air space
воинское звание	military rank
вооруженное формирование	armed unit
Вооруженные Силы	Armed Forces
вопрос о доверии	issue of confidence
всенародное голосование	nationwide referendum
вступление в должность	assuming office
вступление в силу	coming into force*
высшее образование	higher education
выходные дни	days off
Генеральный прокурор	Prosecutor General
глава государства	head of the State
государственное учреждение	state institution
государственная безопасность	state security
Государственная власть	state power

государственная граница	state border
Государственная Дума	State Duma
государственная измена	high treason
государственная награда	state award
государственная пенсия	state pension
государственная поддержка	state support
государственная служба	state service
государственная собственность	state property
государственная тайна	state secret
государственная целостность	state integrity
государственное единство	state unity
государственное пособие	state allowance
государственные нужды	state needs
государственный герб	state coat of arms
государственный гимн	state anthem
государственный займ	state loan
государственный флаг	state flag
государственный язык	state language
гражданское судопроизводство	civil proceedings
двойное гражданство	dual citizenship
денежная единица	monetary unit
денежная эмиссия	money issue
дипломатический представитель	diplomatic representative
должностное лицо	official
должностное положение	official status
достойная жизнь	worthy life
доступ к правосудию	access to justice
заключение под стражу	detention
законные интересы	lawful interests
законодательная власть	legislative power
законодательный орган	legislative body
Захват власти	seizure of power
Защита Отечества	defence of the Fatherland
идеологическое многообразие	ideological diversity
имущественное положение	property status
иностранное государство	foreign State
иностранный гражданин	foreign national
интеллектуальная собственность	intellectual property
исполнительная власть	executive power
конституционная поправка	constitutional amendment
Конституционное Собрание	Constitutional Assembly
конституционное судопроизводство	constitutional proceedings

конституционный строй	constitutional system
Конституционный Суд	Constitutional Court
континентальный шельф	continental shelf
лицо без гражданства	stateless person
личный досмотр	personally inspection
лишение неприкосновенности	depriving immunity
межгосударственное объединение	interstate association
международные организации	international organization
международные отношения	international relations
международный договор	international treaty
место преступления	scene of a crime
местное самоуправление	local self-government
местный бюджет	local budget
муниципальная собственность	municipal property
назначение на должность	appointment
национальная принадлежность	nationality
национальное меньшинство	national minority
недобросовестная конкуренция	unfair competition
неприкосновенность депутата	immunity of a deputy
неприкосновенность территории	inviolability of territory
неустранимые сомнения	irremovable doubts
нормативный акт	normative legal act
общественное объединение	public association
общественный порядок	public order
окружающая среда	environment
оплачиваемая деятельность	paid activities
освобождение от должности	dismissal
Основной Закон	Fundamental Law
осуществление правосудия	administration of justice
отзывная грамота	letter of recall
отрешение от должности	impeachment
официальное опубликование	promulgation
парламентское слушание	parliamentary hearing
пересмотр конституции	revision of the Constitution
повторное голосование	second vote
пограничная зона	border zone
поддержка конкуренции	support of competition
политические убеждения	political convictions
политическое многообразие	political diversity
политическое убежище	political asylum
полномочный представитель	plenipotentiary representative
почетное звание	honorary title

права и свободы	rights and freedoms
право на жизнь	right to life
право на жилище	right to a home
право на забастовку	right to strike
право на образование	right to education
право на объединение	right of association
право на отдых	right to rest
право наследования	right of inheritance
правовая система	legal system
правовое регулирование	legal regulation
правовой акт	legal act
правовой статус	legal status
правоохранительные органы	law enforcement body
праздничные дни	public holidays
предварительное возмещение	preliminary compensation
предметы ведения	issues under the jurisdiction
Председатель Правительства	Chairman of the Government
представительный орган	representative body
принудительный труд	compulsory labour
принцип равноправия	principle of equality
природные богатства	natural wealth
природные ресурсы	natural resources
присяжные заседатели	court of jury
прямое действие	direct action
равноценное возмещение	complete compensation
ратификационная грамота	ratification instrument
региональное развитие	regional development
религиозные объединения	religious associations
светское государство	secular state
свидетельские показания	testimony*
свобода вероисповедания	freedom of religion
свобода совести	freedom of conscience
свободное развитие	free development
свободные выборы	free elections
сложение полномочий	resignation
смертная казнь	capital punishment
Совет Безопасности	Security Council
Совет Министров	Council of Ministers
Совет Федерации	Council of the Federation
согласительная комиссия	conciliatory commission
согласительные процедуры	conciliatory procedures
социальная защита	social protection

социальное государство	social State
социальное обеспечение	social security
социальное пособие	social security
социальные службы	social services
специальное звание	special rank
страховые взносы	insurance contributions
суверенная государственность	sovereign statehood
суверенные права	sovereign rights
судебная власть	judicial authority
судебная практика	judicial protection
судебная система	judicial system
судебное решение	court order
судебный надзор	judicial supervision
Счетная палата	Accounts Chamber
тайное голосование	secret ballot
таможенные границ	custom borders
территориальное море	territorial sea
толкование Конституции	interpretation of the Constitution
трудовой договор	labour contract
тяжкое преступление	grave crime
уголовное судопроизводство	criminal proceedings
учреждение здравоохранения	health institution
федеральная собственность	federal property
Федеральное Собрание	Federal Assembly
федеральные фонды	federal funds
федеральный бюджет	federal budget
федеральный закон	federal law
федеральный министр	federal minister
федеральный суд	federal court
федеративное устройство	federative structure
Федеративный договор	Federation Treaty
финансовые обязательства	financial obligations
целостность территории	integrity of territory
частная жизнь	private life
частная собственность	private property
член Правительства	member of the Government
чрезвычайное положение	state of emergency
чрезвычайные суды	extraordinary courts
экологическое правонарушение	violations of environmental laws
экономическая деятельность	economic activity
этническая общность	ethnic community
юридическая помощь	legal assistance

Three-word terms in Russian

Term	**Translation**
альтернативная гражданская служба	alternative civilian service
всеобщее избирательное право	universal suffrage
высшая юридическая сила	supreme legal force
Высший Арбитражный Суд	Higher Arbitration Court
город федерального значения	city of federal significance
государственное образовательное учреждение	state educational institution
государственная система здравоохранения	state healthcare systems
гражданский мир и согласие	civil peace and accord
депутат Государственной Думы	deputy of the State Duma
добровольное социальное страхование	voluntary social insurance
единство экономического пространства	integrity of economic space
исключительная экономическая зона	exclusive economic zone
конституционные права и свободы	constitutional rights and freedoms
коренные малочисленные народы	indigenous small peoples
места лишения свободы	places of imprisonment
местные налоги и сборы	local taxes and levies
муниципальное образовательное учреждение	municipal educational institution
муниципальная система здравоохранения	municipal healthcare systems
норма международного права	norm of international law
нормативный правовой акт	normative legal act
ограничения прав и свобод	restrictions on human rights and freedoms
оплачиваемый ежегодный отпуск	annual paid leave
орган государственной власти	State government body
органы законодательной власти	legislative body
органы исполнительной власти	executive body
органы местного самоуправления	local self-government body
органы судебной власти	judicial body
основное общее образование	basic general education
основные права и свободы	basic rights and freedoms
основы конституционного строя	basis of the constitutional system
особо тяжкое преступление	particularly grave crime
права и свободы человека	human rights and freedoms
права местного самоуправления	rights of local self-government
право законодательной инициативы	power to initiate legislation
право на вознаграждение за труд	right to receive remuneration for labour
право на защиту от безработицы	right of protection against unemployment
право на судебную защиту	right to legal protection

право участвовать в выборах	right to participate in elections
право участвовать в референдуме	right to participate in referendums
право частной собственности	right of private property
Председатель Государственной Думы	Chairman of the State Duma
Председатель Совета Федерации	Chairman of the Council of Federation
принудительное отчуждение имущества	forced alienation of property
принцип самоопределения народов	principle of self-determination of peoples
присвоение властных полномочий	usurpation of State authority
продолжительность рабочего времени	duration of work time
прямое избирательное право	direct suffrage
равное избирательное право	equal suffrage
равноправие и самоопределение народов	equality and self-determination of peoples
режим военного положения	regime of martial law
республиканская форма правления	republican form of government
свобода массовой информации	freedom of the mass media
свобода мысли и слова	freedom of conscience and religion
свобода экономической деятельности	freedom of economic activity
система исполнительной власти	system of State government
суды общей юрисдикции	common courts
судья Конституционного Суда	judge of the Constitutional Court
уголовно-процессуальное законодательство	criminal-executive legislation
федеральная государственная служба	federal state service
федеральное коллизионное право	federal collision law
федеральные налоги и сборы	federal taxes and levies
федеральный конституционный закон	federal constitutional law
частная система здравоохранения	private healthcare systems
член Совета Федерации	member of the Council of Federation

Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in Russian

Term	**Translation**
Государственная Дума первого созыва	State Duma of the first convocation
Государственная защита прав и свобод человека и гражданина	State protection of human and civil rights and freedoms
демократическое федеративное правовое государство	democratic federative law-governed state
единство системы государственной власти	unity of the system of State power
заочное разбирательство уголовных дел	examination of criminal cases by default
исполнительные органы государственной власти	executive State government bodies
конституционные права и свободы граждан	constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens

межгосударственные органы по защите прав и свобод человека	international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms
минимальный размер оплаты труда	minimum wage
общедоступность и бесплатность дошкольного, основного общего и среднего профессионального образования	access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education
общепризнанные принципы и нормы международного права	universally recognized principles and norms of international law
особо охраняемая природная территория	specially protected natural territories
права и свободы человека и гражданина	human and civil rights and freedoms
право на рассмотрение его дела в том суде и тем судьей, к подсудности которых оно отнесено законом	right to have his (her) case heard in the court and by the judge within whose competence the case is placed by law
права потерпевших от преступлений и злоупотреблений властью	rights of victims of crimes and of abuses of office
право беспрепятственно возвращаться в Российскую Федерацию	right freely to return to the Russian Federation
право избирать и быть избранными	right to elect and be elected
право исповедовать индивидуально или совместно с другими любую религию или не исповедовать никакой, свободно выбирать, иметь и распространять религиозные и иные убеждения и действовать в соответствии с ними	right to profess individually or collectively any religion or not to profess any religion, and freely to choose, possess and disseminate religious and other convictions and act in accordance with them
право на благоприятную окружающую среду	right to a favourable environment
право на вознаграждение за труд без какой бы то ни было дискриминации	to receive remuneration for labour without any discrimination
право на возмещение государством вреда, причиненного незаконными действиями (или бездействием) органов государственной власти или их должностных лиц	right to State compensation for damage caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of State government bodies and their officials
право на доступ к культурным ценностям	right of access to cultural valuables
право на замену военной службы альтернативной гражданской службой	right to replace military service with alternative civilian service
право на защиту от безработицы	right of protection against unemployment
право на индивидуальные и коллективные трудовые споры с использованием установленных федеральным законом способов их разрешения	right of individual and collective labour disputes with the use of the methods for their resolution, which are provided for by federal law
право на неприкосновенность частной жизни, личную и семейную тайну, защиту своей чести и доброго имени	the right to the inviolability of his (her) private life, personal and family privacy, and protection of his (her) honour and good name

право на охрану здоровья и медицинскую помощь	right to health protection and medical care
право на пересмотр приговора вышестоящим судом в порядке, установленном федеральным законом	right to appeal against the verdict to a higher court in accordance with the procedure established by federal law
право на получение квалифицированной юридической помощи	right to qualified legal assistance
право на пользование родным языком	right to use his (her) native language
право на рассмотрение его дела судом с участием присяжных заседателей	right to have his case examined by a court with the participation of a jury
право на свободное использование своих способностей и имущества для предпринимательской и иной не запрещенной законом экономической деятельности	right to use freely his (her) abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activity not prohibited by law
право на свободу и личную неприкосновенность	right to freedom and personal inviolability
право на сохранение родного языка, создание условий для его изучения и развития	right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development
право на тайну переписки, телефонных переговоров, почтовых, телеграфных и иных сообщений	right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations and of postal, telegraph and other communications
право на труд в условиях, отвечающих требованиям безопасности и гигиены	right to work in conditions, which meet safety and hygiene requirements
право на участие в культурной жизни и пользование учреждениями культуры, на доступ к культурным ценностям	right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments
право обращаться лично, а также направлять индивидуальные и коллективные обращения в государственные органы и органы местного самоуправления	right to appeal in person and make individual and collective appeals to State bodies and local self-government bodies
право пользоваться помощью адвоката (защитника)	right to use the assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence)
право просить о помиловании или смягчении наказания	right to request pardon or mitigation of the punishment
право свободно искать, получать, передавать, производить и распространять информацию любым законным способом	right freely to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means
право свободно передвигаться, выбирать место пребывания и жительства	right to travel freely and freely to choose the place of temporary or permanent residence
право свободно распоряжаться своими способностями к труду, выбирать род деятельности и профессию	right freely to use his (her) labour skills and to choose the type of activity and occupation

право собираться мирно, без оружия, проводить собрания, митинги и демонстрации, шествия и пикетирование	right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets
право создавать профессиональные союзы для защиты своих интересов	right to establish trade unions for the protection of his(her) interests
право участвовать в отправлении правосудия	right to participate in administering justice
право участвовать в управлении делами государства	right to participate in managing State affairs
представительные органы государственной власти	representative State government bodies
преподавательская, научная и иная творческая деятельность	teaching and scientific and other creative work
равный доступ к государственной службе	equal access to State service
свобода деятельности общественных объединений	freedom of activity of public associations
свобода литературного, художественного, научного, технического и других видов творчества, преподавания	freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching
свободное перемещение товаров, услуг и финансовых средств	free flow of goods, services and financial resources
система органов государственной власти	system of State government bodies
Совет Федерации первого созыва	Council of Federation of the first convocation
судебная защита прав и свобод	protection in court of his (her) rights and freedoms
федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты	federal State educational standards
федеральные органы государственной власти	federal State government bodies
федеральные органы исполнительной власти	federal executive government bodies

MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY

Liudmila Mockienė

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN

Summary of Doctoral Thesis
Humanities, Philology (04 H)

Vilnius, 2016

The doctoral thesis was prepared in 2011–2015, defended at Mykolas Romeris University in accordance with the right to doctoral studies granted to Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences with Mykolas Romeris University by the order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania No. V-1124 dated 21 June, 2011.

Research supervisor:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sigita Rackevičienė (Mykolas Romeris University, Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

Research consultant:

Prof. Dr. Milda Vainiutė (Mykolas Romeris University, Social sciences, Law – 01 S)

The dissertation will be defended before the Council of Philological Sciences of the Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences and Mykolas Romeris University:

Chair:

Prof. Dr. Violeta Janulevičienė (Mykolas Romeris University, Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

Members:

Prof. Dr. Irena Darginavičienė (Klaipėda University, Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

Prof. Dr. Siergiej Grinev (University of Bialystok (Poland), Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

Prof. Dr. Ligija Kaminskienė (Vilnius University, Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Linas Selmistraitis (Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Humanities, Philology – 04 H)

The defence of the dissertation will be held at a public meeting of the Council of Philological Sciences at 10.00 on March 25, 2016 at Mykolas Romeris University, MRU LAB, Room 102.

Address: Didlaukio st. 55 (MRU LAB), LT-08302 Vilnius, Lithuania.

The summary of the doctoral dissertation was sent out on 25 February 2016.

The doctoral dissertation is available at Martynas Mažvydas National Library, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences Library and Mykolas Romeris University Library.

Liudmila Mockienė

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN

Summary

Introduction

Legal terms have been constantly created and used to name new legal concepts. It is important that they accurately perform their function and are convenient to use. Each developer of terminology seeks or should seek this objective. Contrastive research on formation of terms can provide developers of terminology with a lot of useful information. It reveals traditions and trends of term-formation in different languages and helps establish prevalent criteria and principles of term-formation in those languages. Research results provide new insight into formation of terminology of the native language and ideas on how to develop and improve terms that are currently used. This dissertation is devoted to a contrastive study of terminology of constitutional law, which to date has not been examined or compared with other languages.

The aim of the research

The aim of the research is to describe and contrast the linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

Objectives of the research

To achieve this aim the following objectives were set:

1) to overview typical linguistic means used for term formation in English, Lithuanian and Russian;
2) to analyse the linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian according to the structure, source, and type of formation of terms;
3) to conduct contrastive research of the linguistic means of term formation in English, Lithuanian and Russian and to determine the dominating term-formation means in these languages.

The object of the research

The object of the research is one-word and multi-word terms used in documents of constitutional law in English, Lithuanian and Russian.

The total number of the analysed terms is 1825, 660 terms were found in English, 626 terms were found in Lithuanian, and 539 terms were found in Russian documents of constitutional law. The amount of terms is different in the three analysed languages because they are not equivalents and the sources of collection of the data are not translations of one and the same document, but are three distinct documents.

Terminology of constitutional law falls within a broader scope of legal terminology. 'Legal language is a language for special purposes,' 'a functional variant of a natural language' thus it has its specific sphere of use and characteristics that distinguish it from the general language, for instance, a peculiar system of terms as well as sentence structure. It differs from other branches in its lexis, i.e. terminology, which is one of the most important research objects of the legal language (Mattila, 2006, pp. 3, 14-15). One area of law was chosen for the research, i.e. constitutional law, which is fundamental area embracing all other branches of law.

The terminology of the analysed languages differs in several aspects. First, the analysed terms are used in countries that have different legal systems, legal traditions as well as different histories of drafting the constitution and sources of constitutional documents. Furthermore, these terms exist in languages of different origin and structure, which represent three groups of Indo-European languages, namely, West Germanic languages (English), Baltic languages (Lithuanian), and East Slavic (Russian).

Scientific novelty and value of the research

The topic of the dissertation is new, as no contrastive research on constitutional law terminology in several languages has been conducted so far neither in Lithuania nor abroad. There are many works which focus on issues of terminology science at large, such as the concept of a term, term typology, sources and formation in a particular language. Most works on legal terminology focus on correct usage of the language and comparative historical aspects. Works devoted to contrastive analysis, emphasize non-equivalence issues and translation problems. However, there are no works on contrastive analysis of formation of legal terms in several languages so far. The given research attempts to fill this gap. Therefore, it is significant in two major aspects. First, during the research a methodology of contrasting formation of terminology of different languages was created, which helps to reveal traditions, principles and criteria of term-formation in different languages. The developed methodology can be used for contrastive analysis of terms of other languages as well. Second, the research provides a lot of information for developers of terms, it gives new insight into formation of terms of the native language and ideas on how to develop and improve terms that are currently used.

Previous research on contrastive analysis of terminology

The most prominent scholars who analyse issues of terminology science at large, such as principles of term formation, typology, sources, development, and specific features of terms are Cabre et al. (Cabre´ & Sager, 1999; Cabre´, Condamines, & Ibekwe-SanJuan, 2007), Kageura (Kageura, 2002; Kageura, 2012), Sager (Sager, 1990; Sager, 1997; Sager, 2004), Rey (Rey & Sager, 1995), Temmerman (Temmerman, 2000), etc. in English; Gaivenis (Gaivenis, 2002), Keinys (Keinys, 1980; Keinys, 2005a; Keinys, 2012), Jakaitienė (Jakaitienė, 2010), etc. in Lithuanian; Danilenko (Даниленко, 1977), Grinev-Griniewicz (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008), Leitchik (Лейчик, 2009), Prohorova (Прохорова, 1996), Superanskaja et al. (Суперанская, Подольская, & Васильева, 2012), etc. in Russian.

Contrastive analysis of terminology of several languages, especially research that focuses on legal terminology in particular, is not numerous.

Lithuanian legal terminology has been analysed mainly from the standpoint of correct usage of the language and from the comparative historical perspective. For instance, the usage, norms and correctness of legal terms are analysed by Paulauskienė (Paulauskienė, 2004), Pečkuvienė (Pečkuvienė, 2009; Pečkuvienė, 2013; Pečkuvienė, 2014), Rudaitienė (Rudaitienė, 2008; 2012; 2013). Umbrasas (2010) analyses Lithuanian legal terminology and its status in Lithuania in 1918–1940, the change of terminology in translations of the civil code and criminal statute which were in force during that period (Umbrasas, 2010).

Some aspects of contrastive analysis of terminology of Lithuanian and other languages, such as equivalence, are analysed by Marina (Marina, 2006), Kontutytė (Kontutytė, 2008).

Synchronic contrastive analysis of criminal law terms is conducted by Rackevičienė (Rackevičienė, 2006; 2008); Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2009; 2010; 2014).

Recently there has been quite an extensive research conducted on the influence of translations of the European Union legislation on the Lithuanian legal and administrative language, as Lithuanian legislators directly rely on such legislation when drafting legal acts (Auksoriūtė, 2009).

The most prominent foreign scholars who conduct contrastive analysis of terminology of different languages (English, Fench and German) and problems of translation of terms, especially legal terms, are Sandrini (Sandrini, 1996; Sandrini, 1999), who focuses on the issue equivalence of legal systems and translation oflegal terms, Mattila (Mattila 2006; Mattila 2012), who analyses the concept of legal language, legal terminology and legal English, legal French, and legal German, and de Groot and Laer (De Groot & van Laer, 2006; De Groot & van Laer, 2011), who pay a lot of attention to the issue of semantic analysis of legal terms, translation and equivalence.

Relevance of the research and practical application of the findings of the research

Relevance of the topic of the research is many-fold. First, contrastive research of different legal languages and issues of translation of legal documents comes into foreground due to fast-developing international economic and political relations. Proficiency in foreign languages is not enough for successful modern intercultural cooperation. Such cooperation requires knowledge about the society, culture, customs and legal norms of foreign countries. Legal systems have a direct impact on intercultural cooperation as they set the limits within which parties operate. Awareness of legal norms allows the participants to understand each other and cooperate successfully (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2012). Legal language is directly related to legal realities of a particular country, thus it is one of the most important tools for communication between different countries. The languages chosen for the contrastive analysis, i.e. English and Russian, are considered to be the world's *lingua francas* and are widely used in business and state cooperation.

Second, contrastive analysis of terms in Lithuanian and other languages is significant because contrastive analysis of several languages not only reveals specific features of term formation in other languages, but also can shed light on formation of Lithuanian terms. Thus contrastive analysis can provide a lot of useful information to creators of Lithuanian

terms and help improve Lithuanian terms more objectively (Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2010).

Third, contrastive analysis of terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian is important not only for terminology studies, but also has practical application, such as in translation, teaching or other professional activity, such as international cooperation between states and businesses.

The research focuses on three different legal systems and can be useful for translation studies of legal texts, teaching languages for specific purposes (law, law and management, public administration). It can provide important information to creators of terms and terminographers. Translation of legal texts, their analysis and discussions on various issues of legal translation have recently attracted attention of numerous translators and translation scholars; however, in Lithuania such research is scarce. Documents of international law are extensively translated into Lithuanian from various languages. Contrastive analysis of legal terminology is important for lexicography in particular. Most of legal terms are related to a particular culture and might not have direct equivalents in the target language. Some scholars claim that only dictionaries based on contrastive analysis can be useful to professional translators (de Groot, 2007). De Groot and Laer (2006), who analysed 171 dictionaries of legal terms (which contain at least one European Union language), concluded that the quality of most of them is poor, because terminologists have not performed semantic analysis of terms, and do not pay attention to the fact that the translation is actually made not from one language to another language, but from one legal language to another legal language. They believe that a bilingual or multilingual legal dictionary of high quality can be compiled only upon having conducted a contrastive research of legal languages (de Groot, 2007).

The analysis of formation of terms can provide a lot of information for developers of terminology. Terms are created in conformity with the terminological tradition of a country. Usually developers of terminology take into account such criteria of term-formation as precision, systematicity, unambiguousness, stylistic neutrality, derivability (the possibility to derive terms to name a variety of related concepts), correctness, economy, user-friendliness; however developers of terms in different countries give priority to different criteria. The analysis of formal structure of terms reveals traditions of term-formation in different languages and shows what principles and criteria of term-formation are applied.

The dissertation focuses on one-word and multi-word terms and establishes the linguistic means of formation thereof. As Akelaitis claims, word-formation analysis of multi-word terms of administrative language and classification thereof into models is useful for evaluation of systematicity and correctness of new terms that are formed (Akelaitis, 2008). This is extremely important because new terms, terms of international law in particular, are usually multi-word terms and consist of numerous words.

Terminology of the area of constitutional law was chosen for analysis because of its relevance. The constitution is the primary legislation, the fundamental part of any legal system, thus most other legal acts and documents are based on this source. The constitution defines the state governance system, the main principles of governance, and interaction of its institutions.

To sum up the relevance of the topic, as Valeontis & Mantzari note, 'linguistic aspects of term formation are of major interest to terminologists, terminographers and subject

field specialists, but also to translators, interpreters and technical writers…' (Valeontis & Mantzari, 2006).

Moreover, the findings of the research have wide practical application. During the research, the analysed terms were arranged according to numerous criteria in the database created by means of Microsoft Access database management system. The database can be used for further contrastive research of etymology and formation of terms. The models of multi-word terms can be used for term collection in automatic term search programmes. Besides, the database can be used as the basis for compiling a dictionary of constitutional law terms (such kind of dictionary does not exist in Lithuanian or in English), as the terms are arranged according to languages, and the Lithuanian and Russian terms are given together with translation into English. The translations of terms presented in the thesis were taken from the official translations of the constitutions.

Thus, findings of the research provide a lot of important data to terminologists, translators, LSP teachers and language users both in Lithuania and abroad.

Methods

Methods applied in the research are **descriptive**, **quantitative**, and **contrastive**. Terms are collected from sources of constitutional law in English, Lithuanian and Russian and then are classified and analysed according to several aspects, which aims to reveal similarities and differences of term formation. The analysis of term formation includes classification of terms according to means of term-formation. The most characteristic formal types of terms are established and the data is juxtaposed in three languages.

Data sources

The research data was collected from the primary sources of constitutional law. In the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation, the primary source of constitutional law is the constitution, which is codified and has a form of a single written document. The Lithuanian terms were collected from the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania (1992); whereas the Russian terms were amassed from the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993). The sources of constitutional law of the UK are different because of the peculiar nature of the UK constitution. It differs not only from Lithuania or Russia, but from the majority of countries in the world. The UK constitution is not codified and consists of numerous legal acts of a constitutional nature and other sources. The main written sources that are considered to be the basis of the UK Constitution are the acts of Parliament, judicial decisions, parliamentary constitutional conventions, the Royal Prerogative and other constitutional sources (Blick, 2012). For the purposes of the present research the following major legal acts of a constitutional nature were chosen: translations into Modern English of Magna Carta (1297), Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1700), including the amendments as in force today, and the original texts of the Parliament Act (1949), the Human Rights Act (1998), the House of Lords Act (1999), and the Fixed-term Parliaments Act (2011).

Principles of selection of terms for the analysis

During the process of selection of terms for the analysis, two major types of problems were encountered.

The first type of problems is related to the linguistic aspect, i.e. the distinction between a word and a term. Constitutional law is closely interrelated with many spheres of social life, thus there are cases when the same word is used as a term or a word of a general vocabulary, e.g. *family*. So, one of the tasks related to this issue was to define whether a particular word is a term or belongs to the general vocabulary. At this point it is expedient to discuss what a term is and what the difference between a term and a word is. There are numerous definitions of 'term' proposed by different scholars. Keinys defines a term as a word or a word phrase of a particular area which has a definite meaning; terms are names of concepts of science, technology, art, production and other special areas (Keinys, 1980, p. 13). Keinys states that a term differs from a word by the fact that it has a definite meaning and strictly defined area of use (Keinys, 1980, p. 14). Besides, most terms are terms only when used in a specific area; moreover they form a system of terms in that particular area (Keinys, 1980, pp. 22-23). Gaivenis notes that a term differs from a word not by one feature, but by a whole set of features (2002, p. 13). None of the features of a term, such as the nature of the concept, clearly defined meaning, specificity of the concept, having no synonyms or having only one meaning, taken separately mean that a word is a term (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 13). Shelov (Шелов, 2010), who analysed definitions of a term proposed by dozens of Russian, English, French, German scholars during the past several decades, also notes that certain features, such as 'professionalism' of a concept or a definition, are sufficient for a word to be considered a term, however, they are not necessary. He proposes to define a term as a linguistic sign (a word, a word phrase, or a combination thereof with a special symbol), which means a concept of a certain area of knowledge and thus has a definition (or an explanation), which is users of that languages sign rely on. Gaivenis also notes that terms cannot be separated from their definitions (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 14).

In the present research during the selection process such major aspects were taken into account: a term expresses a concept of an area of law, a term has a definition, a term belongs to a system of terms, or a term is fixed in a dictionary. Thus monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of different kinds were used to establish whether a word or a combination of words is a legal term.

Another aspect which aggravated the selection of data is related to the distinction between a multi-word term and a free word phrase. There is no doubt that a term can be expressed through either one word or a word phrase. As Keinys claims, terms of most areas are multi-word terms (Keinys, 1980, p. 17). It is not always clear whether a word phrase is a multi-word term or a free word phrase, or a combination of distinct terms, especially if it consists of numerous constituent words. As Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2005, p. 6) states that the longer the term is, the more chances are that it is a combination of several distinct terms. One of the methods that can be used to establish whether a word phrase is a multi-word term, as suggested by Gaivenis, is to apply a statistical criterion, which can be used to establish whether word phrases are constant, which is an important distinguishing feature of multi-word terms (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 14). For instance, the word phrase *teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šalį* 'a right to participate in governing one's own state' is used in the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania and is also found in the Lithuanian translation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. By all means, this is not the only criterion that can indicate whether a word phrase is a term, however, in some cases it is quite handy. Another aspect related with the problem of distinguishing terms is the relationship of

terminology and nomenclature. In English lists of terms on a particular subject are often referred by both words '*terminology and nomenclature*', thus not making distinction between the two. In Russian many linguists discuss terminology and nomenclature as two distinct concept which share a number of similar features. For instance, Grinev-Griniewicz, who conducted a semantic analysis of types of special lexemes, including terms and nomenclature, claims that nomenclature is characterised by a lot of features which make it similar to terms, however, terms differ from nomenclature in their ability to nominate a general concept (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008, pp. 84-93). Lithuanian linguists, such as Auksoriūtė, Umbrasas consider nomenclature to be a subsystem of terminology and analyse it together with terms (Umbrasas, 2010, p. 14).

Yet another aspect related to the problem of distinguishing terms is deciding what parts of speech can be considered terms. In Lithuanian terminology science traditionally only nouns and nominal phrases are viewed as terms. However, alongside nouns Umbrasas includes a small amount of verbs in his research of legal terminology as well. A Russian terminologist Achmanova, who compiled a dictionary of linguistic terms, included nouns, noun phrases and adjectives into her dictionary, e.g. *номенклатурный, номенативный, терминологический* (1969). A Glossary of Constitutional Terms (Cottrell, 2007) in English contains not only nouns, but quite a number of adjectives and verbs. Only nouns were included into the current research as they perform nominative function.

After the principles of defining a term were established, the next problem encountered in selection of data for the analysis, which is 'subject' related, was classification of law into areas and branches and attributing a term to the category related to constitutional law. The problem of subjectivity of selection of legal terms and classification thereof according to branches of law has been already discussed by Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2005, p. 6-7).

It was not easy to select terms related to constitutional law because it is not always clear whether a term belongs exclusively to the area of constitutional law, or to another branch of law as well (for instance, the term *family* can belong to the area of constitutional law or family law; the term *government* can be used extensively in the area of constitutional law as well as administrative law). Similar to classification of terms into general scientific and specific to a particular area of science, it is possible to classify legal terms into general legal terms, terms specific to a particular area of law or non-legal technical terminology (Mattila, 2012, pp. 4-5). Thus a term might belong to several branches of law or even all branches of law (e.g. *a law*). As far as constitutional law is concerned, according to different aspects of classification of branches of law discussed by Vansevičius, constitutional law is integrating and fundamental; it is the core of the legal system, which means that this area of law embraces other branches of law and is closely related to them (Vansevičius, 2000, pp. 151-152), thus there are might be no strict limits when attributing a term to constitutional law or to other branches of law. Beinoravičius et al. notes that recently there have been changes in the perception of the constitutional law as such. He claims that 'the previously prevalent conception of constitutional law as one of the branches of law has been gradually replaced by the perception of constitutional law as not merely a branch of law, but rather the law of the Constitution, whereas the Constitution is viewed not just as an act (or one of the most important acts), but as a specific area of law, which comes into foreground among other laws and differs from them in many aspects' (Beinoravičius, Pogožilskaja, & Vainiutė, 2013). It means that the Constitution is now perceived as the primary and

ultimate law, which is the nucleus of the whole legal system. This view of the Constitution as the central part of the legal system means that it is an act that 'integrates the whole legal system, directs the legal regulation and determines its content' (ibid). During the process of selection of the data, with the aim to analyse as many terms as possible related to the system of government and state and government structure, its institutions and main institutes, relations of the citizens and the state, constitutional law was interpreted as a wide area of law which integrates other branches of law as well. Thus all legal terms that were found in the legal acts of constitutional nature were included into the analysis.

Dictionaries of various kinds and other sources were used where possible to establish whether a selected term is a legal term, or even more precisely, a term of constitutional law. In English dictionaries of law were used, such as *Collins Dictionary of law* (Stewart, 2001) and *Dictionary of law* (Collin, 2004), legal writings, and other sources. In Lithuanian the sources used were a dictionary of concepts used in legislation of the Republic of Lithuania by Mockevičius (Mockevičius, 2002) and English-Lithuanian law dictionaries by Armalytė and Pažūsis (Armalytė & Pažūsis, 1998) and Bitinaitė (Bitinaitė, 2008). In Russian there is a number of dictionaries of terms of constitutional law and legal terms. The main dictionaries used to check the selected terms in Russian are the dictionaries of constitutional law, such as the encyclopaedic dictionary of constitutional law by Chervoniuk et al. (Червонюк, Калинский, & Иванец, 2002) and Avakjan (Авакьян, 2000), dictionaries of law, such as Malko (Малько, 2009).

Finally, one more aspect had to be taken into account when selecting terms, which is determining the legal system to which the term belongs. Lithuanian, as well as Russian, is used within one country and one legal system, thus it has no varieties of its legal language as such. However, English is used throughout the world in a number of English-speaking countries with distinct legal systems, such as the United Kingdom, Ireland, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries. Although legal systems of these countries are to a large extent based on the Anglo-Saxon law and share similar features, there are also significant differences, which reflect the unique legal traditions developed in particular English-speaking countries and manifest themselves in different legal concepts or different terminology used to express the same concepts. Mattilla discusses in detail this idea of different legal Englishes (Mattila, 2006, pp. 240-254). He gives examples of how American legal English differs from legal English used in the United Kingdom: first, there are examples of differences in the system of concepts, such as a different court system, which, as a result, produces different court names; second, there are instances of expressing the same concept by means of different terms, such as *corporate law* in the United States and *company law* in England used to refer to the law of companies (Mattila, 2006, pp. 243-244). Thus it is necessary to define the variant of legal English that is analysed in this research. Terms used in the British legal tradition were chosen for analysis as they represent the primary original Anglo-Saxon legal system.

Structure of the doctoral thesis

The doctoral thesis consists of an introduction, theoretical and methodological parts, the research, and conclusions.

The introduction is devoted to discuss the object and the aim of the research, to review previous research on the topic and highlight the novelty, relevance and originality of the

present research, to present the methodology and issues related to selection of the data. Besides, it presents theses to be defended and the list of publications on the topic.

The first part presents the theoretical background and an overview of typical linguistic means used for term formation and their classifications in English, Lithuanian and Russian. The second part is devoted to the methodology of the research.

The third part presents the analysis of linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian. It consists of several parts. First, the ratio of one-word terms and multi-word terms is analysed and compared in English, Lithuanian and Russian. Second, sources and structure of one-word terms are analysed. Finally, multi-word terms are analysed according to the number of constituents, sources and models of formation are analysed.

Theses to be defended

1. In legal documents of a constitutional nature developers of English terms rely on the criteria of user-friendliness and prefer one-word terms, whereas developers of Lithuanian and Russian terms adhere to the principle of precision and therefore often create multi-word terms.
2. When creating one-word terms from internal sources, developers of English terms tend to terminologize words simple in structure, while developers of Lithuanian and Russian terms give preference to more complex words – terminologized existing or newly-created formations.
3. When creating multi-word terms, developers of terms in all three analysed languages follow the principle of language economy and try not to create terms which consist of more than two words.
4. Developers of multi-word terms in all three analysed languages tend to place the most important constituent of a multi-word term (head noun) at the end of the phrase.
5. Developers of English constitutional law terms are more open to the influence of other languages and rely mostly on external sources, meanwhile developers of Lithuanian and Russian terms strive to preserve their native vocabulary and often use internal sources to create terms.

The main findings of the research

English terminology of constitutional law

In English terminology of constitutional law one-word terms (57%) prevail, whereas multi-word terms constitute 43%.

The majority of English terms of constitutional law come from external sources: 83% of one-word terms come from external sources (which is 48% of all terms); 68% of two-word terms are composed of words both of which come from external sources (which is 23% of all terms); 44% of three-word terms are composed of words all of which come from external sources (which is 3% of all terms); 38% of terms are composed of four and more words all of which come from external sources (which is 3% of all terms). They are of Latin and Greek origin and came into English either directly or through intermediary languages,

predominantly French. Together one-word and multi-word terms of constitutional law in English, which come from external sources, comprise 77% of all the analysed terms.

Hybrid terms, which are formed on the basis of combining elements of native and foreign origin, constitute the next largest part of the analysed terms. Most of them are multi-word hybrids, i.e. terms which are formed by means of combining words which come from internal and external sources. 56% of three-word terms in English are hybrids (which is 3% of all terms), most of them contain two words which come from external sources, the others contain one. 28% of two-word terms are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources (which is 9% of all terms). 62% of terms are composed of a combination of four or more words from internal and external sources (which is 5% of all terms). One-word terms composed of suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin and vice versa, are not numerous and constitute only 3% of terms. Together one-word and multi-word hybrids comprise 14% of all the analysed terms.

Terms which come from internal sources are least numerous. 14 % of one-word terms come from internal sources (which is 8% of all terms). Two-word terms which are composed of words exclusively of native origin are very rare (4%, which is 1% of all terms). Meanwhile, three-word terms or terms composed of four and more words, whose components come from internal sources only, were not found in the analysed material. Together one-word and multi-word terms which come from internal sources comprise 9% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of English one-word terms which come from the internal sources are simple in structure (58%). Terms which are formations constitute 42%. Suffixation and compounding are the most productive means used to form these terms.

The majority of multi-word terms in English consist of two words (79% of multi-word terms, which is 34% of all terms). Three-word terms constitute 14% of multi-word terms, which is 6% of all terms, whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 7% of multi-word terms, which is 3% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of dependents in multi-word terms in English are in the pre-head position.

The total amount of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position is 58%. The multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition comprise 39%. Meanwhile the number of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition is only 3%.

The majority of dependents in two-word terms (67%, which is 52% of all multi-word terms) are in the pre-head position, whereas 33%, which is 26% of all multi-word terms, of dependents are attached postpositionally. Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of an adjectival word (attributive or participial adjective) and the head noun. Another type of the dependent in the pre-head position is a noun in the nominative case. Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are predominantly composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase (the most often used preposition is of, other prepositions used are *to*, *for*, *in*, *into*, *with*). Other dependents in the postposition are verbs, nouns and adjectives. Several irregular cases of a modifying noun or an adjective in the postposition were found.

One-third of dependents in three-word terms are in the pre-head position (36%, which is 5% of all multi-word terms). Terms formed on the basis of this model follow a

great variety of patterns. Most of the dependents are adjectival words and nouns. Half of three-word terms in English are terms with dependents in the postposition (51%). The majority of them are composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase, whereas a few are composed of the head noun and a participle phrase, a verb phrase or a nominal phrase. Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition constitute only 13% of three-word terms, which is 2% of all multi-word terms. The head noun is modified by an adjectival word in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase.

Only some terms consisting of four and more words contain dependents in the pre-head position which are a combination of adjectives (9.5%). The majority of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (86%). Most of the dependents in the postposition are prepositional phrases; others include verb phrases and participial phrases. Finally, terms consisting of four and more words with dependents in the preposition and postposition are extremely rare (4.5%).

Lithuanian terminology of constitutional law

In Lithuanian multi-word terms (61.5%) prevail in the terminology of constitutional law, whereas one-word terms constitute 38.5%.

The majority of Lithuanian terms of constitutional law come from internal sources: 76% of one-word terms come from internal sources (which is 29% of all terms); 59% of two-word terms are composed of words both of which come from internal sources (which is 27% of all terms); 42% of three-word terms composed of words all of which come from internal sources (which is 4% of all terms); 47% of terms are composed of four and more words all of which come from internal sources (which is 2% of all terms). Together one-word and multi-word terms of constitutional law in Lithuanian, which come from external sources, comprise 62% of all the analysed terms.

Hybrid terms, which are formed on the basis of combining elements of native and foreign origin, constitute the next largest part of the analysed terms. Most of them are multi-word terms. 56% of three-word terms in Lithuanian are hybrids (which is 6% of all terms), most of them contain one word which comes from external sources, and the others contain two. 35% of two-word terms are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources (which is 16% of all terms). 53% of terms are composed of a combination of four or more words from internal and external sources (which is 3% of all terms). One-word terms composed of suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin, are not numerous and constitute only 2% of terms. Together one-word and multi-word hybrids comprise 25% of all the analysed terms.

Terms which come from external sources are least numerous. 22% of one-word terms come from external sources (which is 8% of all terms). They are predominantly of Latin and Greek origin and came into Lithuanian through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, or Italian). Two-word terms which are composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare (6%, which is 3% of all terms). Meanwhile, three-word terms, whose components come from external sources, are scarce (2%, which is less than 1% of all terms). Finally, terms composed of four and more words, whose components come from external sources only, were not found. Together one-word and

multi-word terms which come from external sources comprise 12% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of Lithuanian one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (91%), whereas the other 9% are terms simple in structure. Suffixation is the most productive means used to form these terms. Other terms were formed by means of inflexion, which is used for word-formation in Lithuanian. Several terms were formed by means of compounding and conversion.

The majority of multi-word terms in Lithuanian consist of two words (74.5% of multi-word terms, which is 46% of all terms). Three-word terms constitute 17.2% of multi-word terms (which is 11% of all terms), whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 8.3% of multi-word terms (which is 5% of all terms).

The majority of dependents in multi-word terms in Lithuanian are in the pre-head position.

The total amount of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position is 90%. The multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition comprise 9%. Meanwhile the number of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition is only 1%.

The majority of dependents in two-word terms (97%, which is 72% of all multi-word terms) are in the pre-head position, whereas only 2.5% of dependents are attached postpositionally. One two-word term (0.5%) is composed of two head nouns connected by a conjunction. Two-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position are predominantly composed of a combination of an adjectival word (an adjective, participle or numeral) and the head noun (52%) or a combination of a noun in the genitive case and the head noun (48%). Two-word terms with dependents in the postposition are scarce and are predominantly composed of the head noun and a prepositional phrase (prepositions used are *iš* ('from'), *į* ('to')). Other dependents in the postposition are verbs and nouns.

The majority of dependents in three-word terms are in the pre-head position (83%, which is 14% of all multi-word terms). Terms formed on the basis of this model follow a great variety of patterns. Most of the dependents are adjectives in the nominal or genitive case and/or nouns in the genitive case. Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition constitute 14%. They are composed of the head noun and either a verb phrase or a prepositional phrase. Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous (3%, which is less than 1% of all multi-word terms). The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase or a noun in the locative case.

One-third of the terms consisting of four or more words contain dependents in the pre-head position (37.5%, which is 3% of all multi-word terms), which are complex nominal phrases of different types. Half of these terms in Lithuanian are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (53%, which is 5% of all multi-word terms). Most of the dependents in the postposition are verb phrases, which are complex structures. One case of a clausal dependent was found. Finally, terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition constitute one-tenth of the analysed terms (9.5%) and are of different types.

Russian terminology of constitutional law

In Russian multi-word terms (60%) prevail in the terminology of constitutional law, whereas one-word terms constitute 40%.

The majority of Russian terms of constitutional law come from internal sources: 75% of one-word terms come from internal sources (which is 30% of all terms); 59% of two-word terms are composed of words both of which come from internal sources (which is 27% of all terms); 42% of three-word terms composed of words all of which come from internal sources (which is 4% of all terms); 37% of terms are composed of four and more words all of which come from internal sources (which is 4% of all terms). Together one-word and multi-word terms of constitutional law in Russian, which come from internal sources, comprise 61% of all the analysed terms.

Hybrid terms, which are formed on the basis of combining elements of native and foreign origin, constitute the next largest part of the analysed terms. Most of them are multi-word terms. 59% of three-word terms (which is 7% of all terms) in Russian are hybrids, most of them contain one word which comes from external sources, the others contain two. 41% of two-word terms (which is 15% of all terms) are composed of words, which come both from internal and external sources. 63% of terms are composed of four and more words, which come from internal sources (which is 7% of all terms). One-word terms composed of suffixes of native origin and bases of foreign origin, are not numerous and constitute only 3% of one-word terms (which is 1% of all terms). Together one-word and multi-word hybrids comprise 30% of all the analysed terms.

Terms which come from external sources are least numerous. 22% of one-word terms come from external sources (which is 9% of all terms). They are predominantly of Latin and Greek origin and came into Russian through Western European languages (such as French, German, English, or Polish). Two-word terms which are composed of words exclusively of foreign origin are very rare (4%, which is 2% of all terms). Meanwhile, three-word terms, whose components come from external sources were not found. Together one-word and multi-word terms which come from external sources comprise 11% of all the analysed terms.

The majority of Russian one-word terms which come from the internal sources are formations (79%). Suffixation, including zero suffixation, is the most productive means used to form these terms. Other terms were formed by means of prefixation, prefixation-suffixation, compounding and conversion. Terms which are simple in structure constitute only 21%.

The majority of multi-word terms in Russian consist of two words (62% of multi-word terms, which is 37% of all terms). Three-word terms constitute 20% of multi-word terms (which is 12% of all terms), whereas terms composed of four and more words constitute 18% of multi-word terms (which is 11% of all terms).

The majority of dependents in multi-word terms in Russian are in the pre-head position.

The total amount of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position is 57%. The multi-word terms with dependents in the postposition comprise 36%. Meanwhile the number of multi-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition is only 7%.

79% of two-word terms in the analysed legal act in Russian (which is 49% of all multi-word terms) are composed of the head noun and a dependent in the pre-head position. The dependents in the pre-head position are adjectival words (an adjective or a participle). No other dependents in the pre-head position were found. 20% of two-word terms, which is 13% of all multi-word terms, have a dependent in the postposition, which is predominantly a noun in the genitive case (63%). The other type of the dependent in the postposition in Russian is a prepositional phrase (37%), prepositions used are *на* 'to', *от* 'from', *в* 'in, into', *с* 'with', *к* 'to', *под* 'under', *без* 'without'.

A bit more than one-third of three-word terms are terms with dependents in the pre-head position (38%, which is 7% of all multi-word terms). Most of the terms are composed of the head noun and two dependent adjectives. Three-word terms with dependents in the postposition constitute 55% (which is 11% of all multi-word terms). The majority of terms are composed of the head noun and a nominal phrase in the genitive case. Other types of dependents in the postposition are a verb phrase or a prepositional phrase. Three-word terms with dependents in the pre-head position and postposition are least numerous. Only 8% of three-word terms are formed on the basis of this model (which is 2% of all multi-word terms). The head noun is modified by a noun in the genitive case in the pre-head position and is followed by a prepositional phrase or a noun in the locative case.

Only 7% of multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in Russian (which is 1% of all multi-word terms) contain dependents in the pre-head position, which are adjectives. Most of the terms are formed on the basis of the model of attaching a dependent postpositionally (68%, which is 12% of all multi-word terms). The most frequent dependent in the postposition is a prepositional phrase or a verb phrase. Other dependents are nouns in the genitive case or nominal phrases in the genitive case. Finally, terms with dependents in the preposition and postposition constitute 25% (which is 5% of all multi-word terms). The head noun is modified by an adjective in the pre-head position; whereas the dependents in the postposition are prepositional phrase, nouns in the genitive case or nominal phrases in the genitive case.

Conclusions

1. The ratio of one-word and multi-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian reveals that concepts used in legal acts of a constitutional nature in these language tend to be expressed both through one-word and multi-word terms. In English one-word terms dominate over multi-word terms. However, Lithuanian and Russian give more preference for multi-word terms. In the group of multi-word terms two-word terms dominate in all three languages.
2. The ratio of internal and external sources of one-word terms in English, Lithuanian and Russian reveals that the majority of one-word terms in English are borrowings; whereas the Lithuanian and Russian languages tend to use the resources of the native language as much as possible. The amount of hybrids, i.e. terms consisting of morphemes of native and foreign origin, is considerably small in all three languages. Moreover, the comparison of the structure of one-word terms of native origin in English, Lithuanian and Russian shows that the Lithuanian and Russian languages give

absolute preference to word formations, whereas in English the majority of one-word terms of native origin are simple in structure.

3. Although in Lithuanian and Russian multi-word terms prevail over one-word terms, in all three analysed languages developers of multi-word terms tend not to create terms which consist of more than two words.
4. Nearly half of multi-word terms in Lithuanian and Russian are composed of words all of which come from internal sources, others are multi-word hybrids, whereas a very small number of multi-word terms are composed of words which come from external sources only. In English, in contrast to Lithuanian and Russian, nearly half of multi-word terms are composed of words all of which come from external sources, others are multi-word hybrids, whereas a very small number of multi-word terms are composed of words which come from internal sources only.
5. The majority of dependents in multi-word terms are attached prepositionally in all three analysed languages; however, in Lithuanian this model of term formation is more frequent (90%) than in English (58%) or Russian (57%). In Lithuanian prepositionally attached dependents are most often adjectives or nouns in the genitive case; in Russian they are adjectives; in English they are adjectives (or participles) or nouns in the nominative case.
6. Quite a large number of dependents in all three analysed languages are attached postpositionally. There is a tendency in all three analysed languages that dependents in longer terms tend to be attached postpositionally. The largest number of postpositionally attached dependents was found in English. Dependents in such cases are usually prepositional phrases and infinitive constructions. In comparison with English, a smaller amount of postpositionally attached dependents was found in Russian. Dependents in such cases are usually nouns in the genitive case and only sometimes prepositional phrases or infinitive constructions. The least number of postpositionally attached dependents was found in Lithuanian and they are prepositional phrases or infinitive constructions.
7. Terms with dependents attached both prepositionally and postpositionally are very rare and comprise a small part of multi-word terms in all three analysed languages.
8. In comparison with Lithuanian and Russian, English is the most open to borrowing from other languages; whereas Lithuanian and Russian tend to preserve the national language and make maximum use of the internal resources to create terms either by terminologizing words of the standard language and dialects, or by applying word-building means characteristic of those languages. This does not mean that Lithuanian and Russian languages avoid borrowings; however, borrowings are used quite sparingly.
9. In comparison with Lithuanian and Russian, English terminology is more user-friendly and meets the criteria of language economy and derivability, because the majority of terms of constitutional law are one-word terms, most of which are simple in structure. However, the fact that the majority of Lithuanian and Russian terms are either derivatives or multi-word terms, i.e. are of a more complex structure, means that in these languages the criterion of precision is more important. Multi-word terms not only name a concept, but also to some extent reveal its content and tend to resemble the main features of the concept as fully as possible. In one-word terms this function

can be performed by the means of derivation. The majority of multi-word terms in all three analysed languages are two-word terms. Thus it is possible to claim that developers of terms in all three analysed languages adhere to the principle of language economy and try to create terms composed of not more than two words. Managing to combine these criteria together when creating a term would produce a terms of the optimal length: short enough to be user-friendly and long enough to express the concept as fully as possible.

10. Contrastive analysis of terminology reveals certain differences in traditions of term-formation in different languages. When translating terms into other languages translators should also pay attention to the tendencies of term formation means of the target language and use means and models of term-formation characteristic of the target language.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON THE TOPIC OF DOCTORAL THESIS

The main findings and conclusions of the dissertation have been published in six research articles and four conference proceedings and have been presented at international and national conferences and other scientific events.

Scientific articles published in research publications included into international databases

1. Rackevičienė, Sigita; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English // Žmogus ir žodis: didaktinė lingvistika: mokslo darbai = Man and the word: didactic linguistics: research papers / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Vilnius: Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. ISSN 1392-8600. 2014, t. 16, Nr. 1, p. 87-99. [Central & Eastern European Academic Source; Sociological Abstracts; Humanities International Index; MLA] [04H]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila [Pogožilskaja, Liudmila]; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Contrastive analysis of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English // Kalba ir kontekstai = Language in different contexts: mokslo darbai / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius: Edukologija. ISSN 1822-5357. 2014, t. 6(1), p. 130-144. [MLA] [04H]
3. Beinoravičius, Darijus; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Vainiutė, Milda. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English // Адміністративне право і процес (АПП): науково-практичний журнал / Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка. Київ: Видавничо-поліграфічний центр "Київський університет". ISSN 2227-796X. № 2(4) (2013), p. 249-258. [IndexCopernicus] [01S]

Scientific articles published in reviewed research publications of Lithuania

1. Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Peculiarities of formal structure of terminology of constitutional law in Lithuanian and English // Specialybės kalba: gramatika ir logika. Mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys / Mykolo Romerio universitetas. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universiteto leidyba, 2012, ISBN 9789955194859. p. 130-139. [04H]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Sources and means of formation of the UK Constitutional Law one-word terms // Specialybės kalba: normų kaita ir kodifikavimas: mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys / Mykolo Romerio universitetas. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universitetas, 2014, ISBN 9789955196884 (e-book). P. 81-93. [04H]
3. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Sources of one-word terms used in UK and Lithuanian constitutional law acts // Taikomoji kalbotyra [online]. Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. ISSN 2029-8935. 2015, t. 7, p. 1-20. [04H]

Thesis published in reviewed conference proceedings

1. Rackevičienė, Sigita; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. *Certain aspects of formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English* // Балтийские языки и литературы в истории и в современном мире = Baltų kalbos ir literatūros istorijoje ir dabartyje = Baltu valodas un literatūras pagatne un mūsdienas : tezės : Международная научно-практическая конференция, 7-9 ноября 2013 г, Москва / Московский государственный университет имени М.В. Ломоносова [et al.]. Vilnius: Edukologija, 2013, ISBN 9789955208907. pp. 68-69. [04H, 01S]

2. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita; Šliogerienė, Jolita. *Contrastive analysis of one-word terms of the UK, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law* // SOCIN 2014: international interdisciplinary conference on social innovations 'Social Innovations: theoretical and practical insights 2014': conference abstracts: October 23-24, 2014 [online] / Mykolas Romeris University. Vilnius: Mykolas Romeris University, 2014, ISBN 9789955196839. pp. 151-153. [04H, 07S]

Thesis published in conference proceedings (not reviewed)

1. Vainiutė, Milda; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English // Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje: VII tarptautinė mokslinė konferencija: [2012 10 04 – 2012 10 05, Šiaulių universiteto biblioteka]. Šiauliai: Šiaulių universiteto biblioteka, 2012. P. [1]. [04H]
2. Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Comparative analysis of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English // Lingvistiniai, didaktiniai ir sociokultūriniai kalbos funkcionavimo aspektai: VI tarptautinės mokslinės konferencijos 2014 m. balandžio 24–25 d. pranešimų santraukos = Linguistic, didactic and sociocultural aspects of language functioning: abstracts of presentations [online] / Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto Filologijos fakultetas, Vroclavo universiteto Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius, 2014. P. 32-33. [04H]

Presentations at conferences and other scientific events

04–05 October, 2012 presentation *Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English* at the VII-th international scientific conference *Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje* ('The World Reflected in the Language'), Šiauliai University;

30 November, 2012 presentation *Peculiarities of formal structure of terminology of constitutional law in Lithuanian and English* at the national scientific conference *Specialybės kalba: gramatika ir logika* ('Languages for specific purposes: Grammar and Logic') Mykolas Romeris University, VLKK;

7–9 November, 2013 presentation *Certain aspects of formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English / Konstitucinės teisės terminų formaliosios sandaros ypatumai lietuvių ir anglų kalbose* at the international scientific conference *Baltistikos kalbos ir literatūros istorijoje ir dabartyje* ('The Baltic languages and literature in history and nowadays'), Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow.

24–25 April, 2014 presentation *Comparative Analysis of Constitutional One-Word Terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English / Vienažodžių konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamoji analizė lietuvių, rusų ir anglų kalbose* at the VI-th international scientific conference *Lingvistiniai, didaktiniai ir sociokultūriniai kalbos funkcionavimo aspektai / Linguistic, Didactic and Sociocultural Aspects of Language Functioning*, Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Philology (Lithuania), University of Wroclaw (Poland), Vilnius, Lithuania.

23–24 October, 2014 presentation *Contrastive analysis of one-word terms of the UK, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law* at SOCIN 2014 : international interdisciplinary conference on social innovations *Social Innovations : theoretical and practical insights 2014*, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius.

8 May, 2014 presentation *Konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamojo tyrimo problematika* ('Issues related to contrastive analysis of terminology of constitutional law') at a scientific workshop, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius. http://www.mruni.eu/lt/mokslas/mokslas/mokslo_programos/mokslo_kavines_renginiai/

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Liudmila Mockienė graduated from Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences (Vilnius Pedagogical University) and was awarded a BA degree (2002) and an MA degree (2004) in English Philology (humanities) and teacher's qualification. In 2011–2015 she pursued her studies for PhD at Mykolas Romeris University. She completed a Joint Doctoral Study Programme with Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences in the field of Philological Sciences.

During her doctoral studies, upon getting a grant from the Research Council of Lithuania, she went on a research visit tothe Baltic Studies Centre at the Faculty of Philology of Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU) from 19 October, 2013 to 23 November, 2013.

Since she started working as a lecturer at Mykolas Romeris University in 2004, she got interested in contrastive research on legal terminology. Since 2004 Liudmila Mockienė has taught English for Specific Purposes (law, public administration, public policy and management) to students of Faculty of Law and Faculty of Public Policy and Management and collected data on terminology of this area, contrastive analysis of the terminology in English and Lithuanian, and translation strategies of terms. Thus, legal terminology has become the focus of her scientific research. Since 2012 Liudmila Mockienė has taught a course in Contrastive Lexicology and Lexicography to students of philological sciences, has consulted students who write course papers and bachelor's theses on the topic of contrastive analysis and translation of legal terminology.

MYKOLO ROMERIO UNIVERSITETAS

Liudmila Mockienė

KONSTITUCINĖS TEISĖS TERMINŲ DARYBA ANGLŲ, LIETUVIŲ IR RUSŲ KALBOSE

Daktaro disertacijos santrauka
Humanitariniai mokslai, filologija (04 H)

Vilnius, 2016

Daktaro disertacija rengta 2011–2015 metais, ginama Mykolo Romerio universitete pagal Lietuvos edukologijos universitetui su Mykolo Romerio universitetu Lietuvos Respublikos švietimo ir mokslo ministro 2011 m. birželio 21 d. įsakymu Nr. V-1124 suteiktą doktorantūros teisę.

Mokslinė vadovė:

Doc. dr. Sigita Rackevičienė (Mykolo Romerio universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, filologija – 04 H)

Mokslinė konsultantė:

Prof. dr. Milda Vainiutė (Mykolo Romerio universitetas, socialiniai mokslai, teisė – 01 S)

Disertacija ginama Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto ir Mykolo Romerio universiteto filologijos mokslo krypties taryboje:

Pirmininkė:

Prof. dr. Violeta Janulevičienė (Mykolo Romerio universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, filologija – 04 H)

Nariai:

Prof. dr. Irena Darginavičienė (Klaipėdos universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, filologija – 04 H)

Prof. dr. Siergiej Grinev (Balstogės universitetas (Lenkijos Respublika), humanitariniai mokslai, filologija – 04 H)

Prof. dr. Ligija Kaminskienė (Vilniaus universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, filologija – 04 H)

Doc. dr. Linas Selmistraitis (Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas, humanitariniai mokslai, filologija – 04 H)

Disertacija bus ginama viešame filologijos mokslo krypties gynimo tarybos posėdyje 2016 m. kovo 25 d. 10 val. Mykolo Romerio universitete, MRU LAB 102 auditorijoje.

Adresas: Didlaukio g. 55 (MRU LAB), LT-08302 Vilnius, Lietuva.

Disertacijos santrauka išsiuntinėta 2016 m. vasario 25 d.

Daktaro disertaciją galima peržiūrėti Lietuvos nacionalinėje Martyno Mažvydo, Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto ir Mykolo Romerio universiteto bibliotekose.

Liudmila Mockienė

KONSTITUCINĖS TEISĖS TERMINŲ DARYBA ANGLŲ, LIETUVIŲ IR RUSŲ KALBOSE

Santrauka

Įvadas

Teisės terminai kuriami nuolat, jais įvardijamos atsirandančios naujos teisės sąvokos. Svarbu, kad jie tiksliai atliktų savo funkciją ir drauge būtų patogūs vartoti. Šio tikslo siekia arba turėtų siekti kiekvienas terminų kūrėjas. Gretinamieji terminų darybos tyrimai gali suteikti terminų kūrėjams daug vertingos informacijos. Jie atskleidžia terminų kūrimo tradicijas ir tendencijas skirtingose kalbose bei padeda nustatyti tose kalbose vyraujančius terminų kūrimo kriterijus ir principus. Tyrimų rezultatai leidžia naujai pažvelgti į savo gimtosios kalbos terminiją bei pasisemti idėjų kuriant naujus ir tobulinant jau vartojamus terminus. Ši disertacija yra skirta konstitucinės teisės srities terminų gretinamajam tyrimui.

Tyrimo tikslas

Tyrimo tikslas – aprašyti ir sugretinti terminų darybą, t. y. kalbines priemones, vartojamas konstitucinio turinio teisės aktų terminams kurti anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis.

Tyrimo uždaviniai:

Tyrimo tikslui keliami šie uždaviniai:

1) apžvelgti tipines kalbines priemones, vartojamas anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbų terminams kurti;
2) išanalizuoti kalbines priemones, vartojamas terminams kurti konstitucinio turinio teisės aktuose anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis pagal struktūrą, šaltinius ir darybos tipą;
3) atlikti gretinamąjį tyrimą siekiant nustatyti anglų, lietuvių ir rusų terminų kūrimo kalbines priemones bei išsiaiškinti, kurios iš šių priemonių dažniausiai vartojamos tiriamose kalbose.

Tyrimo objektas

Tyrimo objektas – vienažodžiai ir daugiažodžiai terminai, vartojami konstitucinės teisės aktuose anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis.

Tiriamąjį objektą sudaro 1825 terminai, atrinkti iš konstitucinės teisės šaltinių: 660 terminų anglų, 626 terminai lietuvių ir 539 terminai rusų kalbomis. Išanalizuotų terminų skaičius skiriasi anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbose, nes jie nėra ekvivalentai, o šaltiniai, iš kurių išskirti terminai, nėra to paties dokumento vertimai į kitas kalbas.

Nagrinėjamų kalbų terminija skiriasi keliais aspektais. Pirma, darbe tiriami konstitucinės teisės terminai, vartojami šalyse, turinčiose skirtingas teisės sistemas, teisės tradicijas, konstitucijų kūrimo istorijas ir konstitucinės teisės šaltinius. Antra, šie terminai priklauso

skirtingos kilmės ir struktūros kalboms, atstovaujančioms trijų indoeuropiečių kalbų grupėms – baltų (lietuvių kalba), vakarų germanų (anglų kalba) ir rytų slavų (rusų kalba).

Konstitucijos teisės kalba ir jos terminija yra viena iš teisės kalbos sričių. Teisės kalba yra natūralios kalbos funkcinis variantas, vartojamas specifinėje srityje ir turintis specifinius bruožus, skiriančius jį nuo visuotinės kalbos. Labiausiai teisės kalba nuo kitų kalbos atmainų skiriasi savo leksika – terminija, kuri yra vienas svarbiausių teisės kalbos tyrimo objektų (Mattila, 2006, pp. 3, 14–15). Tyrimui pasirinkta viena teisės sritis – konstitucinė teisė, kuri yra fundamentali ir apimanti visas kitas teisės sritis.

Darbo mokslinis naujumas ir vertė

Disertacijos tema yra nauja, kadangi iki šiol nėra atlikta konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamųjų tyrimų keliose kalbose nei Lietuvoje, nei kitose šalyse. Yra nemažai darbų, skirtų bendroms terminologijos mokslo problemoms aptarti, tokioms kaip termino sąvoka, terminų tipologija, šaltiniai ir daryba tam tikroje kalboje. Dauguma teisės terminologijos darbų yra skirti terminų vartojimo ir taisyklingumo aspektams nagrinėti arba yra istorinio lyginamojo pobūdžio. Darbuose, skirtuose teisės terminų gretinamajai analizei, labiau akcentuojama ekvivalentiškumo ir vertimo problematika. Tačiau iki šiol nėra darbų, skirtų kelių kalbų teisės terminų kūrimo gretinamajai analizei. Šiuo tyrimu siekiama užpildyti šią spragą. Taigi jis yra reikšmingas dviem pagrindiniais aspektais. Pirma, tyrimo metu sukurta kelių kalbų terminijos kūrimo kalbinių priemonių gretinimo metodologija. Ji padeda atskleisti terminų kūrimo skirtingose kalbose tradicijas, principus ir kriterijus. Ši metodologija gali būti naudojama ir kitų kalbų gretinamajai terminų analizei. Antra, tyrimas pateikia terminų kūrėjams įžvalgas apie terminų kūrimo tendencijas trijose kalbose ir daug svarbios informacijos, kuri gali suteikti idėjų, kaip kurti naujus bei tobulinti jau vartojamus terminus.

Temos ištirtumas

Kelių kalbų terminų gretinamųjų tyrimų, o ypač tokių, kuriuose gretinami teisės terminai, darbų nėra daug.

Žymiausi mokslininkai, plačiai savo darbuose nagrinėjantys terminologijos klausimus, tokius kaip terminų sudarymo principai, tipologija, šaltiniai ir ypatybės, yra M. T. Cabre (Cabre´, Sager, 1999; Cabre´, Condamines, Ibekwe – San Juan, 2007), K. Kageura (Kageura, 2002; Kageura, 2012), J. C. Sager (Sager, 1990; Sager, 1997; Sager, 2004), A. Rey (Rey, Sager, 1995), R. Temmerman (Temmerman, 2000) ir kt., rašantys darbus anglų kalba; K. Gaivenis (Gaivenis, 2002), St. Keinys (Keinys, 1980; Keinys, 2005; Keinys, 2012), M. E. Jakaitienė (Jakaitienė, 2010) ir kt. – lietuvių kalba; V. P. Danilenko (Даниленко, 1977), S. V. Grinev-Griniewicz (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008), V. M. Leitchik (Лейчик, 2009), V. Prohorova (Прохорова, 1996), Superanskaja ir kt. (Суперанская, Подольская, Васильева, 2012) – rusų kalba.

Kai kuriuos lietuvių ir kitų kalbų terminų gretinimo aspektus, tokius kaip ekvivalentiškumo klausimas, nagrinėja V. Marina (Marina, 2006), E. Kontutytė (Kontutytė, 2008).

Lietuvių teisės kalba daugiausia yra tiriama kalbos kultūros bei lyginamuoju istoriniu požiūriu. Pvz., teisės terminų vartoseną, norminimą ir taisyklingumą nagrinėja A. Paulauskienė (Paulauskienė, 2004), L. Pečkuvienė (Pečkuvienė, 2009; Pečkuvienė, 2013; Pečkuvienė, 2014), V. Rudaitienė (Rudaitienė, 2008; 2012; 2013). A. Umbrasas nagrinė-

ja lietuvių teisės terminiją ir teisės terminijos padėtį Lietuvoje 1918–1940 metais, teisės terminijos kaitą Lietuvoje veikusių civilinio kodekso ir baudžiamojo statuto vertimuose (Umbrasas, 2010).

Sinchroninius baudžiamosios teisės terminologijos gretinamuosius tyrimus atlieka S. Rackevičienė (Rackevičienė, 2006; 2008); V. Janulevičienė, S. Rackevičienė (Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė, 2009; 2010; 2014).

Pastaruoju metu labai plačiai tiriama Europos Sąjungos aktų vertimų įtaka lietuvių teisės bei administracinei kalbai, kadangi jais tiesiogiai remiamasi rengiant lietuviškus teisės aktus (Auksoriūtė, 2009).

Žymiausi užsienio autoriai, vykdantys įvairių kalbų terminų gretinamuosius tyrimus, kalbantys apie terminų vertimo problemas, ypač teisės terminų, yra P. Sandrini (Sandrini, 1996; Sandrini, 1999), H. E. S. Mattila (Mattila 2006; Mattila 2012), Gerard-René de Groot ir Conrad J. P. van Laer (de Groot, van Laer, Conrad J. P., 2006; de Groot, van Laer, Conrad J. P., 2011). Gerard-René de Groot ir Conrad J. P. van Laer, atlikę 171 teisės terminų žodyno (kuriuose yra nors viena Europos Sąjungos kalba) analizę, padarė išvadą, kad daugelio jų kokybė yra prasta, nes terminografai nėra atlikę semantinės terminų analizės, nekreipia dėmesio į tai, kad verčiama iš vienos teisės kalbos į kitą teisės kalbą. Jų nuomone, kokybiškai dviejų ar daugiau kalbų teisės žodynas gali būti sudarytas tik atlikus teisės kalbų gretinamąjį tyrimą (de Groot, 2007).

Apibendrinus, kelių kalbų teisės terminijos gretinamųjų tyrimų nepakanka. Šiuo darbu siekiama prisidėti prie anglų, lietuvių ir rusų gretinamųjų teisės terminologijos darbų ir praplėsti jų problematiką.

Darbo aktualumas ir praktinis tyrimo rezultatų pritaikymas

Temos aktualumas pasireiškia keliais aspektais. Pirma, dėl sparčiai besivystančių tarptautinių ekonominių ir politinių ryšių vis svarbesni tampa įvairių teisės kalbų gretinamieji tyrimai ir teisinių dokumentų vertimo klausimai. Šiuolaikiniam tarpkultūriniam bendradarbiavimui yra svarbios ne tik užsienio kalbų žinios, bet ir žinios apie šalių visuomenę, kultūrą, papročius ir teisės normas. Teisinės sistemos tiesiogiai veikia tarpkultūrinį bendradarbiavimą, kadangi nustato dalyvių veiksmus. Teisės normų žinojimas padeda dalyviams susikalbėti ir sklandžiai bendradarbiauti (Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė, 2012). Kadangi teisės kalba yra tiesiogiai susijusi su tam tikros šalies teisės realijomis, ji yra viena iš svarbių komunikacijos tarp skirtingų šalių priemonių. Gretinamajam tyrimui pasirinktos anglų ir rusų kalbos, nes jos yra pasaulio *lingua franca,* plačiai vartojamos verslo ir valstybinio bendradarbiavimo srityse.

Antra, lietuvių ir kitų kalbų terminų gretinamieji tyrimai yra aktualūs, nes kelių kalbų gretinamoji analizė ne tik atskleidžia kitų kalbų terminų kūrimo ypatumus, bet ir padeda kitu kampu pažvelgti į lietuvių kalbos terminiją. Todėl gretinamieji darbai gali suteikti daug svarbios informacijos lietuviškų terminų kūrėjams ir padėti tobulinti lietuvių kalbos terminiją (Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė, 2010).

Trečia, lietuvių, anglų, rusų teisės terminų gretinamoji analizė yra reikšminga ne tik terminologijos studijoms, bet ir praktinėms veikloms – vertimui, teisės kalbos dėstymui bei tarptautinei komunikacijai privačiajame ir valstybiniame sektoriuose.

Disertacijoje nagrinėjami trijų skirtingų teisinių sistemų terminai. Ši analizė gali pasitarnauti tekstų teisės tematika vertimo studijoms, profesinės užsienio kalbos dėstymui (teisės, teisės ir valdymo, viešojo administravimo). Teisinių tekstų vertimai, jų analizė ir diskusijos įvairiais teisinių tekstų vertimo klausimais pastaruoju metu patraukia daugelio vertėjų ir vertimo teoretikų dėmesį, tačiau Lietuvoje tokių tyrimų kol kas atliekama nedaug, nors tarptautiniai teisės dokumentai Lietuvoje verčiami nuolat ir iš įvairių kalbų. Tokie tyrimai suteikia daug svarbios informacijos ne tik tekstų vertėjams, bet ir žodynų autoriams. Daugelis teisės terminų yra susiję su tam tikra kultūra, todėl neturi tiesioginių vertimo ekvivalentų. Tik gretinamaisiais tyrimais paremti teisės terminų žodynai gali būti naudingi profesionaliems vertėjams (de Groot, 2007).

Terminai yra kuriami remiantis šalies terminologijos tradicijomis. Paprastai laikomasi tam tikrų termino kūrimo kriterijų: taisyklingumo, sistemiškumo, tikslumo, vienareikšmiškumo, trumpumo, stilistinio neutralumo, darybos patogumo, taisyklingumo, ekonomiškumo, patogumo vartotojui. Tačiau skirtingų šalių terminų kūrėjai teikia pirmenybę skirtingiems kriterijams. Terminų darybos analizė atskleidžia terminų kūrimo tradicijas skirtingose kalbose, ir parodo, kokiais darybos principais remiamasi kuriant terminus, kokių terminų kūrimo kriterijų laikomasi.

Disertacijoje analizuojami vienažodžiai ir daugiažodžiai teisės terminai ir kalbinės priemonės jiems sudaryti. Kaip teigia G. Akelaitis, daugiažodžių administracinių terminų sudarymo analizė ir jų klasifikacija į modelius yra naudinga „vertinant sudaromų naujų terminų sistemiškumą, taisyklingumą“ (Akelaitis G., 2008). Tai ypač aktualu sudarant naujus terminus, nes teisės terminai paprastai yra daugiažodžiai ir susideda iš daugelio žodžių.

Konstitucinės teisės terminija pasirinkta disertacijos tyrimo objektu taip pat dėl jos aktualumo. Konstitucija yra pagrindinis šalies įstatymas, bet kurios valstybės teisinės sistemos pagrindas, todėl daugelis kitų teisės aktų ir dokumentų remiasi būtent šiuo šaltiniu. Konstitucija apibrėžia valstybės valdymo sistemą, pagrindinius valdymo principus, institucijų sąveiką, reglamentuoja kiek valstybinį, tiek verslo bendradarbiavimą.

Apibendrinant temos aktualumą, galima teigti, kad kalbiniai terminų sudarymo aspektai yra ypač aktualūs terminologams, terminografams ir dalyko srities specialistams, taip pat vertėjams raštu ir žodžiu bei dalykinių tekstų autoriams (Valeontis, Mantzari, 2006).

Praktinis tyrimo rezultatų pritaikymas yra labai platus.Tyrimo metu atrinkti terminai buvo suvesti į tyrimo tikslams sukurtą duomenų bazę naudojant *Microsoft Access* programą ir sugrupuoti remiantis įvairiais kriterijais. Sukurta duomenų bazė gali būti panaudota kaip pagrindas konstitucinės teisės terminų žodynėliui sudaryti (tokio pobūdžio žodynų nėra nei lietuvių, nei anglų kalbomis) bei kitiems ateities tyrimams atlikti. Tyrime aprašyti daugiažodžių terminų sintaksiniai modeliai gali būti panaudoti automatinės terminų paieškos sistemos programose. Atrinktieji terminai taip pat buvo sugrupuoti į sąrašus pagal kalbas ir sudedamųjų žodžių skaičių. Prie lietuvių ir rusų kalbų terminų yra pateiktas angliškas atitikmuo, kuris įrašytas oficialiuose patvirtintuose konstitucijų vertimuose.

Tyrimo metodika

Disertacijoje taikomi aprašomasis, kiekybinis ir gretinamasis lingvistiniai metodai. Terminai buvo surinkti iš įvairių konstitucinės teisės šaltinių anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis ir klasifikuojami bei analizuojami įvairiais aspektais, siekiant atskleisti analizuojamų

kalbų terminų darybos panašumus ir skirtumus. Kiekvienos kalbos terminai klasifikuojami pagal darybos tipus, gauti rezultatai gretinami, siekiant išsiaiškinti tiriamose kalbose vyraujančias terminų kūrimo tendencijas.

Analizė remiasi kiekvienos kalbos įžymių terminologų mokslo darbais, plačiai aptariančiais terminų tipologiją, jų kūrimo principus ir ypatumus. Tai mokslininkai: Juan C. Sager (Sager, 1990; Sager, 1997, Sager, 2004), H. E. S. Mattila (Mattila, 2006; Mattila, 2012) ir ISO standartai (ISO 704:2000 (E)2000) anglų kalba; K. Gaivenis (Gaivenis, 2002), St. Keinys (Keinys, 1980; Keinys, 2005a; Keinys, 2012), G. Akelaitis (2008, 2009) ir A. Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2005; Umbrasas, 2010) lietuvių kalba; Superanskaja et al. (Суперанская et al., 2012), V. P. Danilenko (Даниленко, 1977), V. M. Leitchik (Лейчик, 2009) ir Grinev-Griniewicz S. V. (Гринев-Гриневич, 2008) rusų kalba.

Terminai, atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių, yra analizuojami pagal darybos tipą: jie gali būti kuriami iš paprastų žodžių arba darinių. Šiame darbe yra taikoma sinchroninė žodžių darybos analizė: ar žodis yra darinys, ar paprastasis yra nustatoma pagal dabartinį vieno žodžio (darinio) ryšį su kitu (pamatiniu) kalbos žodžiu, o ne remiantis jo etimologija (Keinys, 1999; Urbutis, 1978; Тихонов, 1990).

Terminai, atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių, yra analizuojami pagal pradinį šaltinį. Sinchroninė skolinių analizė darybos požiūriu yra įmanoma ir įprasta anglų kalboje, tačiau lietuvių ir rusų kalbose tokia analizė yra problemiška. Šiame darbe sinchroninė skolinių darybos analizė nebuvo atliekama.

Duomenų šaltiniai

Tyrimo duomenys buvo renkami iš pagrindinių konstitucinės teisės šaltinių. Lietuvos Respublikoje ir Rusijos Federacijoje pagrindiniai konstitucinės teisės šaltiniai yra šalies konstitucija, kuri egzistuoja kaip vienas atskiras kodifikuotas dokumentas. Terminai lietuvių kalba buvo atrinkti iš Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucijos (1992), o terminai rusų kalba buvo atrinkti iš Rusijos Federacijos Konstitucijos (1993). Jungtinės Karalystės (toliau – JK) konstitucinės teisės šaltiniai skiriasi dėl skirtingos JK Konstitucijos prigimties. Ji skiriasi ne tik nuo Lietuvos ar Rusijos konstitucijų, bet ir nuo daugelio pasaulio šalių konstitucijų. Ji nėra kodifikuota, t.y. nėra vieno atskiro kodifikuoto dokumento, kuris vadintųsi konstitucija. JK Konstitucija susideda iš daugelio teisės aktų ir kitų šaltinių. Pagrindiniai rašytiniai JK Konstitucijos šaltiniai yra parlamento aktai, teismo sprendimai, konstitucinės konvencijos, karališkoji prerogatyva ir kt. (Blick, 2012). Šiam tyrimui buvo atrinkti ir naudojami šie pagrindiniai konstitucinės teisės aktai: Didžioji chartija (Magna Carta, 1297), Asmens nepriklausomybės aktas (Habeas Corpus Act, 1679), Teisių bilis (Bill of Rights, 1689), Santvarkos aktas (Act of Settlement, 1700), Žmogaus teisių aktas (Human Rights Act, 1998), Lordų rūmų aktas (the House of Lords Act, 1999) ir Aktas dėl nuolatinių Parlamento rinkimų (the Fixed-term Parliaments Act, 2011).

Terminų atrankos principai

Apie teisės terminų atrankos problemas ir jų skirstymo pagal teisės aktus subjektyvumą jau yra rašęs A. Umbrasas (Umbrasas, 2005, pp. 6–7). Atrenkant tyrimo medžiagą, buvo susidurta su dviem pagrindinėmis problemomis:

Pirmoji „dalykinio“ pobūdžio problema yra susijusi su teisės sričių skirstymu ir termino priskyrimu būtent konstitucinės teisės sričiai. Išrinkti konstitucinės teisės kalbos terminus iš pasirinktų šaltinių nebuvo lengva dėl to, kad ne visada aišku, ar tam tikras terminas yra priskirtinas tik konstitucinės teisės sričiai, ar ir kitai teisės sričiai (pvz., terminas *šeima* gali priklausyti ir konstitucinės teisės, ir šeimos teisės sričiai; terminas *Vyriausybė* gali priklausyti ir konstitucinės teisės, ir administracinės teisės sričiai). Panašiai kaip skirstant bendruosius mokslo ir tam tikrų mokslo sričių terminus, teisės terminus taip pat galima suskirstyti į bendruosius ir būdingus tam tikrai teisės sričiai (Mattila, 2012, pp. 4–5). Todėl dažnai tam tikras teisės terminas yra bendras kelioms teisės sritims arba net iš esmės yra bendras visoms teisės sritims (pvz., įstatymas). Kita vertus, pagal vieną iš teisės sričių grupavimo aspektų, konstitucinė teisė yra integruojamoji ir fundamentinė, o ne dalykinė; ji yra visos teisinės sistemos šerdis, ir tai reikštų, kad ši teisės sritis apima ir yra glaudžiai susijusi ir su kitomis teisės sritimis (Vansevičius, 2000, pp. 151–153), todėl ir griežtų ribų priskiriant terminą konstitucinės teisės ar kuriai nors kitai teisės sričiai gali ir nebūti. D. Beinoravičius ir kt. pažymi, kad pastaruoju metu požiūris į konstitucinę teisę, kaip į vieną iš teisės sričių, keičiasi, ir į ją yra vis dažniau žiūrima ne kaip į vieną iš daugybės teisės sričių, bet kaip į konstitucinę teisę, o pati konstitucija yra traktuojama ne tik kaip vienas iš įstatymų, o kaip pagrindinis, pamatinis įstatymas, kuris yra visos teisinės sistemos branduolys (Beinoravičius ir kt., 2013). Vykdant tyrimo medžiagos atranką, siekiant atrinkti ir išanalizuoti kuo daugiau terminų, susijusių su valstybės valdymo sistema ir santvarka, valdymo institucijomis ir pagrindiniais institutais, santykių tarp piliečių ir valstybės reguliavimu ir kt., į konstitucinę teisę buvo žiūrima kaip į plačią teisės sritį, kuri integruoja ir kitas teisės sritis. Taigi visi teisės terminai, kurie buvo rasti konstitucinio pobūdžio teisės aktuose, buvo įtraukti į tyrimą.

Antroji problema yra susijusi su kalbiniais aspektais ir visų pirma su „termino“–„netermino“ priešprieša. Kadangi konstitucinė teisė yra susijusi su daugeliu visuomenės gyvenimo sričių, pasitaiko atvejų, kai toks pat žodis gali būti laikomas ir terminu, ir visuotinės leksikos žodžiu (pvz., *šeima*). Taigi viena iš užduočių, susijusių su šios problemos aspektu, buvo nustatyti, ar žodis yra terminas, ar priklauso visuotinei leksikai. Taigi būtų tikslinga aptarti terminą, ir kuo terminas (vienažodis ar daugiažodis) skiriasi nuo paprasto žodžio ar žodžių junginio. Dešimtys mokslininkų yra pasiūlę savus „termino“ apibrėžimus, tačiau diskusijos dėl to, kas yra „terminas“, vyksta iki šiol. St. Keinys teigia, kad „terminais paprastai laikomi apibrėžtos reikšmės tam tikros specialios srities žodžiai bei žodžių junginiai“; „...jie yra mokslo, technikos, meno, gamybos ir kitų specialiųjų sričių sąvokų pavadinimai“ (1980, p. 13). St. Keinys teigia, kad terminas nuo paprasto žodžio skiriasi tuo, kad terminas turi griežtai apibrėžtą ribotą reikšmę ir griežtai nustatytą vartojimo sritį (1980, p. 14). Be to, jis taip pat kalba ir apie terminų sistemiškumą, nes daugelis terminų tokiais laikomi „tik pavartoti atitinkamos srities kalboje“ ir „kiekvienoje savo vartojimo srityje jie sudaro terminų sistemą“ (1980, pp. 22–23). K. Gaivenis pažymi, kad „terminus nuo paprastų žodžių skiria ne vienas požymis, bet kelių jų visuma“ (2002, p. 13). Nė vienas iš požymių, tokių kaip sąvokos pobūdis, tiksliai apibrėžta reikšmė, sąvokos specialumas, vienareikšmiškumas, sinonimų neturėjimas ir kt., paimtas atskirai, nereiškia šiuolaikinės sampratos termino (Gaivenis, 2002, p. 13). S. D. Shelov (2010, pp. 795–799), nagrinėjantis termino apibrėžimus kelių paskutinių dešimtmečių rusų, anglų, prancūzų, vokiečių mokslo darbuose, taip pat pažymi, kad tam tikri požymiai, pvz., tokie

kaip žymimos sąvokos „profesionalumas“ arba apibrėžties buvimas, yra pakankami, kad žodį būtų galima laikyti terminu, tačiau nėra būtini; o toks požymis kaip tikslumas nėra nei pakankamas, nei būtinas. Jis siūlo terminą apibrėžti kaip kalbos ženklą (žodį, žodžių junginį, ar jų junginį su specialiu simboliu ir kt.), kuris išreiškia tam tikros žinių srities sąvoką ir dėl to turi apibrėžtį (aiškinimą, paaiškinimą), kuria sąmoningai remiasi šio kalbinio ženklo vartotojai. K. Gaivenis taip pat pabrėžia, kad „terminų negalima atsieti nuo jų apibrėžimų“ (2002, p. 14).

Atrenkant terminus šiam tyrimui, buvo atsižvelgta į tokius pagrindinius aspektus kaip: ar terminas išreiškia teisės srities sąvoką, ar terminas turi apibrėžtį, ar terminas priklauso terminų sistemai, ar terminas yra įrašytas į žodyną ir kt.

Kitas aspektas, apsunkinantis terminų atranką, yra susijęs su daugiažodžio termino, kaip leksinio vieneto, nustatymu. Turbūt niekam nekyla abejonių, kad terminu gali būti ne tik vienas žodis, bet ir žodžių junginys. Kaip teigia St. Keinys, „didžioji daugelio sričių terminų dalis yra daugiažodžiai terminai“ (1980, p. 17). Ne visada galima vienareikšmiškai teigti, kad tam tikras žodžių junginys yra daugiažodis terminas, ypač kai pastarasis susideda iš daug dėmenų, kurie patys yra terminai. Kaip teigia A. Umbrasas (2005, p. 6), „kuo terminas ilgesnis, tuo labiau kyla įtarimas, kad tai terminų junginys“. Kaip vieną iš būdų nustatyti, ar žodžių junginys yra daugiažodis terminas, K. Gaivenis siūlo taikyti statistinį kriterijų, kuriuo remiantis „gali būti nustatomas žodžių junginių pastovumas, kuris yra svarbus skiriamasis daugiažodžių terminų požymis“ (2002, p. 14). Pvz., žodžių junginys *teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šalį*, vartojamas Lietuvos Konstitucijoje, taip pat aptinkamas ir Visuotinėje žmogaus teisių deklaracijoje, išverstoje į lietuvių kalbą. Be abejo, tai nėra vienintelis kriterijus, pagal kurį sprendžiama apie šį junginį kaip terminą, tačiau tam tikrais atvejais šis kriterijus yra ištes pravartus.

Dar vienas aspektas, susijęs su terminų atranka, yra klausimas, kokias kalbos dalis laikyti terminais. Lietuvoje tradiciškai terminais laikomi tik daiktavardžiai ir daiktavardiniai žodžių junginiai. Tačiau A. Umbrasas į savo teisės terminų analizę įtraukia ir nedidelį kiekį veiksmažodžių (2005). Rusų terminologė O. S. Achmanova į Lingvistinių terminų žodyną įtraukia daiktavardžius, daiktavardinius junginius ir nemažai būdvardžių (pvz.: *номенклатурный, номенативный, терминологический*) (1969). Konstitucinės teisės terminų žodynėlyje anglų kalba (Cottrell, 2007) šalia daiktavardžių yra pateikta nemažai būdvardžių ir veiksmažodžių. Šiame darbe nagrinėjami tik daiktavardžiai ir daiktavardiniai junginiai.

Įvairūs žodynai, žinynai ir kiti šaltiniai buvo naudojami kiek įmanoma siekiant nustatyti, ar atrinktas žodis ar žodžių junginys yra teisės terminas, ir dar tiksliau, ar tai yra konstitucinės teisės terminas. Rusų kalba yra išleista nemažai konstitucinės teisės terminų žodynų ir teisės terminų žodynų. Pagrindiniai žodynai rusų kalbos atrinktiems terminams patikrinti yra konstitucinės teisės terminų žodynai: *Enciklopedinis konstitucinės teisės žodynas*, parengtas Červoniuk ir kt. (Червонюк, Калинский, & Иванец, 2002) ir *Konstitucinės teisės žodynas*, parengtas S. A. Avakjan (Авакьян, 2000); ir teisės terminų žodynai: *Teisės žodynas*, parengtas Malko (Малько, 2009). Atrinktiems terminams anglų kalba patikrinti buvo naudojami teisės žodynai, tokie kaip *Collins Dictionary of law* (Stewart, 2001) ir *P. H. Collin Dictionary of law* (Collin, 2004) ir kiti teisės šaltiniai. Atrinktiems terminams lietuvių kalba patikrinti buvo naudojami tokie šaltiniai kaip *Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymuose vartojamų sąvokų žodynas* (Mockevičius, 2002), Anglų – lietuvių kalbų

teisės žodynas (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1998) ir *Mokomasis anglų-lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas* (Bitinaitė, 2008).

Be to, reikėtų paminėti, kad lietuvių, kaip ir rusų, kalba yra vartojama vienoje šalyje ir vienoje teisinėje sistemoje, todėl teisės kalbos atmainų ji neturi. Kita vertus, anglų kalba yra vartojama visame pasaulyje keliose angliškai kalbančiose šalyse, turinčiose savitas teisines sistemas, tokiose kaip Jungtinė Karalystė, Airija, Jungtinės Amerikos Valstijos, Australija, Naujoji Zelandija ir kt. Nors šių šalių teisinės sistemos daugiausia remiasi anglosaksų teise ir turi panašių savybių, tarp jų yra esminių skirtumų, atspindinčių tam tikroje angliškai kalbančioje šalyje sukurtą unikalią teisinę tradiciją, kuri pasireiškia per skirtingas teisines sąvokas ir terminus, vartojamus toms sąvokoms išreikšti. Šiame tyrime nagrinėjami terminai yra vartojami Anglijos–Velso teisinėje sistemoje, kuri skiriasi nuo kitų Jungtinės Karalystės kraštų (Škotijos ir Šiaurės Airijos) teisinių sistemų ir yra seniausia anglosaksų teisinė sistema, davusi pradžią visoms kitoms anglosaksų teisinėms sistemoms (Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė, 2010). Taigi darbe yra gretinami Lietuvos, Anglijos–Velso ir Rusijos Federacijos teisinių sistemų terminai.

Darbo sandara

Disertacija susideda iš įvado (apžvalginės dalies), trijų dėstomųjų skyrių, išvadų, tiriamųjų šaltinių ir literatūros sąrašo, terminų sąrašų (anglų kalbos terminų sąrašo, lietuvių kalbos terminų ir jų vertimo į anglų kalbą sąrašo bei rusų kalbos terminų ir jų vertimo į anglų kalbą sąrašo).

Įvade pristatomas disertacijos tikslas ir tiriamasis objektas, darbo uždaviniai ir metodai, duomenų atrankos principai, trumpai apžvelgiami konstitucinės teisės terminų šaltiniai, nagrinėjamos temos aktualumas ir naujumas, pateikiami ginamieji teiginiai ir autorės skelbtų darbų disertacijos tema sąrašas.

Pirmajame skyriuje aptariami teoriniai terminologijos darbai, kuriais remiantis atliktas tyrimas, tipinės kalbinės priemonės terminams sudaryti ir jų klasifikacija anglų, lietuvių ir rusų terminologų darbuose. Antrajame skyriuje pristatoma tyrimo metodologija.

Trečiajame skyriuje nagrinėjamos kalbinės priemonės, vartojamos terminams, atrinktiems iš konstitucinės teisės šaltinių, sudaryti anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbose. Šis skyrius susideda iš kelių poskyrių.

Pirmajame poskyryje yra analizuojamas ir gretinamas vienažodžių ir daugiažodžių terminų santykis anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbose.

Antrajame poskyryje nagrinėjami vienažodžių terminų šaltiniai ir struktūra, o trečiajame – daugiažodžiai terminai pagal sudedamųjų žodžių skaičių, jų kilmę ir sudarymo modelius.

Ginamieji teiginiai

1. Konstitucinės teisės dokumentų anglų kalba terminų kūrėjai laikosi patogumo vartotojui principo ir dažniau kuria vienažodžius terminus, o lietuvių ir rusų terminų kūrėjai teikia pirmenybę tikslumo principui ir todėl kuria daugiau daugiažodžių terminų.
2. Sudarydami vienažodžius terminus iš vidinių šaltinių, anglų kalbos terminų kūrėjai yra linkę terminologizuoti darybiškai paprastus žodžius, o lietuvių ir rusų

kalbų terminų kūrėjai teikia pirmenybę darybiškai sudėtingiems žodžiams, t. y. terminologizuotiems ar naujiems dariniams.

3. Sudarydami daugiažodžius terminus, visų trijų kalbų terminų kūrėjai laikosi kalbos ekonomijos principo ir, jei įmanoma, stengiasi nekurti terminų, ilgesnių nei du žodžiai.
4. Visų trijų kalbų terminų kūrėjai svarbiausią daugiažodžio termino dėmenį yra linkę keltį į junginio pabaigą.
5. Konstitucinės teisės terminų anglų kalba kūrėjai yra atviresni svetimų kalbų įtakoms ir, kurdami konstitucinės teisės terminus, dažniausiai remiasi išoriniais šaltiniais, o lietuvių ir rusų terminų kūrėjai yra labiau linkę saugoti savo kalbą ir remtis vidiniais šaltiniais.

Rezultatai

Konstitucinės teisės terminai anglų kalba

Anglų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminijoje vyrauja vienažodžiai terminai (57 proc.), o daugiažodžiai terminai sudaro 43 procentus.

Daugelis anglų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminų yra atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių: 83 proc. vienažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 48 proc. visų terminų); 68 proc. dvižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 23 proc. visų terminų); 44 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų); 38 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių (tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų). Jie yra lotynų arba graikų kilmės ir į anglų kalbą pateko arba tiesiogiai, arba per tarpines kalbas, pvz., per prancūzų. Kartu jie sudaro 77 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Hibridai, sudaryti prijungus savos arba svetimos kilmės elementus, sudaro kitą didžiausią išanalizuotų terminų grupę. Daugelis jų yra daugiažodžiai terminai. 56 proc. trižodžių terminų anglų kalboje yra hibridai (tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų), daugelis jų yra sudaryti iš dviejų žodžių, kurie yra atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių, o trečias žodis yra savos kilmės. 28 proc. dvižodžių terminų yra sudaryti iš žodžių, kurių vienas yra atsiradęs iš išorinių šaltinių, o kitas – iš vidinių (tai sudaro 9 proc. visų terminų). 62 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, yra hibridai (tai sudaro 5 proc. visų terminų). Vienažodžiai hibridiniai terminai nėra dažni, jie sudaryti prijungus savos kilmės priesagas prie svetimos kilmės pamatinio žodžio arba prijungiant svetimos kilmės priesagas prie savos kilmės pamatinio žodžio ir sudaro tik 3 proc. vienažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 2 proc. visų terminų). Visi kartu (daugiažodžiai ir vienažodžiai hibridai) jie sudaro 14 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Terminai, atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių, sudaro mažiausią grupę. 14 proc. vienažodžių terminų yra atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių (tai sudaro 8 proc. visų terminų). Dvižodžiai terminai, sudaryti iš dviejų savos kilmės žodžių, yra ypač reti (4 proc., ir tai sudaro 1 proc. visų terminų). Trižodžių terminų ir terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, kurių visi dėmenys būtų savos kilmės žodžiai, išanalizuotoje medžiagoje nebuvo rasta. Terminai, atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių, sudaro 9 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Daugelis vienažodžių anglų kalbos terminų, kurie yra iš vidinių šaltinių, yra padaryti iš paprastųjų žodžių (58 proc.), o iš darinių padaryti terminai sudaro 42 proc. vienažodžių terminų. Produktyviausi darybos būdai šiems terminams sudaryti yra priesaginė daryba ir dūryba.

Daugelis daugiažodžių terminų anglų kalboje susideda iš dviejų žodžių (79 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, ir tai sudaro 34 proc. visų terminų), trižodžiai terminai sudaro 14 proc. daugiažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 6 proc. visų terminų), terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių sudaro 7 proc. daugiažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų).

Daugelis daugiažodžių terminų dėmenų anglų kalboje prie pagrindinio dėmens yra prijungti prepoziciškai.

Daugiažodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro 58 procentus. Daugiažodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro 39 procentus. Tačiau daugiažodžiai terminai ir su prepoziciškai, ir su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis yra labai reti (sudaro tik 3 proc.).

Daugelis dvižodžių terminų dėmenų (67 proc., ir tai sudaro 52 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų) prie pagrindinio dėmens yra prijungti prepoziciškai, o 33 proc. yra prijungti postpoziciškai, ir tai yra 26 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų dėmenų. Dvižodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis dažniausiai yra sudaryti iš būdvardiško žodžio (būdvardžio arba dalyvio) ir daiktavardžio. Kitas prepoziciškai prijungto dėmens tipas yra vardininko daiktavardis. Dvižodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis dažniausiai yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir prielinksninės arba infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Buvo aptikti keli išimtiniai atvejai, kai daiktavardis ar būdvardis yra prijungti prie pagrindinio dėmens postpoziciškai.

Trečdalis trižodžių terminų dėmenų yra prijungti prepoziciškai (36 proc., ir tai sudaro 5 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Šio tipo modelio variacijų yra labai daug. Daugelis prepoziciškai prijungtų dėmenų yra būdvardiškas žodis (būdvardis arba dalyvis) arba daiktavardis. Pusė trižodžių terminų dėmenų yra prijungti postpoziciškai (51 proc.). Daugelis jų yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir prielinksninės konstrukcijos, o keli yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir dalyvio konstrukcijos, infinityvinės ar daiktavardinės konstrukcijos. Trižodžiai terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, sudaro tik 13 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai yra 2 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Prie pagrindinio daiktavardžio prepoziciškai prijungiamas būdvardis, o postpoziciškai – prielinksninė konstrukcija.

Tik keli terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi prepoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis, kurie visi yra būdvardžiai (9,5 proc.). Daugelis daugiažodžių terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi postpoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (86 proc.). Daugelis dėmenų, prijungtų postpoziciškai, yra prielinksninės konstrukcijos, tačiau keli yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir dalyvio konstrukcijos ar infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, yra labai reti (4,5 proc.).

Konstitucinės teisės terminai lietuvių kalba

Lietuvių kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminijoje vyrauja daugiažodžiai terminai (61,5 proc.), tačiau yra ir vienažodžių terminų (38,5 proc.).

Daugelis lietuvių kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminų yra atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių: 76 proc. vienažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 29 proc. visų terminų); 59 proc. dvižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 27 proc. visų terminų); 42 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 4 proc. visų

terminų); 47 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių (tai sudaro 2 proc. visų terminų). Kartu jie sudaro 62 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Hibridai, sudaryti prijungus savos arba svetimos kilmės elementus, sudaro kitą didžiausią išanalizuotų terminų grupę. Daugelis jų yra daugiažodžiai terminai. 56 proc. trižodžių terminų lietuvių kalboje yra hibridai (tai sudaro 6 proc. visų terminų), daugelis jų yra sudaryti iš vieno arba dviejų svetimos kilmės žodžių, o likę žodžiai yra savos kilmės. 35 proc. dvižodžių terminų yra sudaryti iš žodžių, kurie dažniausiai yra vienažodžiai hibridai (tai sudaro 16 proc. visų terminų). 53 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, yra hibridai (tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų). Vienažodžiai hibridiniai terminai nėra dažni, jie sudaryti prijungus savos kilmės priesagas prie svetimos kilmės pamatinio žodžio ir sudaro tik 2 proc. visų terminų. Daugiažodžiai ir vienažodžiai hibridai sudaro 25 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Terminai, atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių, sudaro mažiausią grupę. 22 proc. vienažodžių terminų yra atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių (tai sudaro 8 proc. visų terminų). Daugelis jų yra lotynų ir graikų kilmės ir pateko į lietuvių kalbą per tarpines kalbas, tokias kaip prancūzų, vokiečių, anglų ir italų. Dvižodžiai terminai, sudaryti iš dviejų svetimos kilmės žodžių, pasitaiko retai (6 proc., ir tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų). Trižodžiai terminai su visais dėmenimis iš išorinių šaltinių taip pat yra labai reti (2 proc., ir tai sudaro mažiau nei 1 proc. visų terminų). Terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, kurie visi būtų svetimos kilmės, išanalizuotoje medžiagoje nebuvo rasta. Terminai, atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių, sudaro 12 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Daugelis vienažodžių lietuvių kalbos terminų, kurie sudaromi iš vidinių šaltinių, yra dariniai (91 proc.), o kitiems padaryti yra pavartoti paprasti žodžiai (9 proc.). Priesaginė daryba yra produktyviausias šių terminų darybos būdas. Galūninė daryba taip pat gana dažna lietuvių kalboje. Sudarant nagrinėjamus terminus, naudojami ir kiti darybos būdai – dūryba ir konversija.

Daugelis daugiažodžių terminų lietuvių kalboje susideda iš dviejų žodžių (74,5 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, ir tai sudaro 46 proc. visų terminų), yra trižodžių terminų (17,2 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, ir tai sudaro 11 proc. visų terminų), tačiau yra ir terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių (8,3 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, ir tai sudaro 5 proc. visų terminų).

Daugelis daugiažodžių terminų dėmenų lietuvių kalboje prie pagrindinio dėmens yra prijungti prepoziciškai.

Daugiažodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro 90 proc., o su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis – 9 proc. Tačiau daugiažodžiai terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, yra labai reti ir sudaro tik 1 proc.

Daugelis dvižodžių terminų dėmenų (97 proc., ir tai sudaro 72 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų) prie pagrindinio dėmens yra prijungti prepoziciškai, kai tik 2,5 proc. dėmenų yra prijungti postpoziciškai (tai sudaro 26 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Vienas dvižodis terminas (0,5 proc.) yra sudarytas iš dviejų pagrindinių daiktavardžių, sujungtų jungtuku „ir“. Dvižodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis dažniausiai yra sudaryti iš būdvardiško žodžio (būdvardžio, dalyvio arba skaitvardžio) ir daiktavardžio (52 proc.), arba iš daiktavardžio kilmininko ir daiktavardžio (48 proc.). Dvižodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis yra reti ir dažniausiai yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir prielinksninės konstrukcijos. Kiti postpoziciškai prijungti dėmenys yra veiksmažodžiai ir daiktavardžiai.

Daugelis trižodžių terminų dėmenų yra prijungti prepoziciškai (83 proc., ir tai sudaro 14 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Šio tipo modelio variacijų yra labai daug. Daugelis prepoziciškai prijungtų dėmenų yra arba vardininko, arba kilmininko linksnio būdvardžiai, arba (ir) kilmininko linksnio daiktavardžiai. Trižodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro 14 procentų. Jie yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir prielinksninės arba infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Trižodžiai terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, sudaro tik 3 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai yra mažiau nei 1 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Prie pagrindinio daiktavardžio prepoziciškai prijungiamas kilmininko linksnio daiktavardis, o postpoziciškai prijungiama prielinksninė konstrukcija arba daiktavardžio vietininkas.

Trečdalis terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi prepoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (37,5 proc., ir tai sudaro 3 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų), kurie yra sudėtingos įvairių variacijų daiktavardinės konstrukcijos. Pusė terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi postpoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (53 proc.). Daugelis dėmenų, prijungtų postpoziciškai, yra infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Buvo aptiktas vienas atvejis, kai postpoziciškai prijungtas dėmuo yra šalutinis sakinys. Pagaliau terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, sudaro vieną dešimtadalį (9,5 proc.) ir yra labai skirtingų konstrukcijų.

Konstitucinės teisės terminai rusų kalba

Rusų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminijoje vyrauja daugiažodžiai terminai (60 proc.), o vienažodžiai terminai sudaro 40 procentų.

Daugelis rusų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminų yra atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių: 75 proc. vienažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 30 proc. visų terminų); 59 proc. dvižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 27 proc. visų terminų); 42 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 4 proc. visų terminų); 37 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių (tai sudaro 4 proc. visų terminų). Vienažodžiai ir daugiažodžiai terminai iš vidinių šaltinių kartu sudaro 59 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Hibridai, sudaryti prijungus savos ir svetimos kilmės elementus, sudaro kitą didžiausią išanalizuotų terminų grupę rusų kalboje. Daugelis jų yra daugiažodžiai terminai. 59 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 7 proc. visų terminų) rusų kalboje yra hibridai, sudaryti iš vieno arba dviejų svetimos kilmės žodžio, o likę žodžiai yra savos kilmės. 41 proc. dvižodžių terminų yra sudaryti iš žodžių, kurie dažniausiai yra vienažodžiai hibridai (tai sudaro 15 proc. visų terminų). 63 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, yra hibridai (tai sudaro 7 proc. visų terminų). Vienažodžiai hibridiniai terminai nėra dažni, jie sudaryti prijungus savos kilmės priesagas prie svetimos kilmės pamatinio žodžio ir sudaro tik 3 proc. vienažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 1 proc. visų terminų). Daugiažodžiai ir vienažodžiai hibridai sudaro 30 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų.

Terminai, atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių, sudaro mažiausią grupę. 22 proc. vienažodžių terminų yra atsiradę iš išorinių šaltinių (tai sudaro 9 proc. visų terminų). Daugelis jų yra lotynų ir graikų kilmės ir pateko į rusų kalbą per tarpines kalbas, tokias kaip prancūzų, vokiečių, anglų ar lenkų. Dvižodžiai terminai, sudaryti iš dviejų svetimos kilmės žodžių, pasitaiko labai retai (4 proc., ir tai sudaro 2 proc. visų terminų). Trižodžių terminų su visais dėmenimis iš išorinių šaltinių nebuvo rasta. Vienažodžiai ir daugiažodžiai terminai iš išorinių šaltinių sudaro 11 proc. visų terminų.

Daugelis vienažodžių rusų kalbos terminų, kurie yra iš vidinių šaltinių, yra dariniai (79 proc.), o kiti terminai yra padaryti iš paprastų žodžių (21 proc.). Priesaginė daryba, įskaitant nulinę priesaginę darybą, yra produktyviausias šių terminų darybos būdas. Kiti darybos būdai nagrinėjamiems terminams sudaryti yra priešdėlinė daryba, mišri daryba (priešdėlinė–priesaginė daryba), dūryba ir konversija.

Daugelis rusų kalbos daugiažodžių terminų susideda iš dviejų žodžių (62 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, ir tai sudaro 37 proc. visų terminų), trižodžių terminų (20 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, ir tai sudaro 12 proc. visų terminų), tačiau yra terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių (18 proc., ir tai sudaro 11 proc. visų terminų).

Nemažai daugiažodžių rusų kalbos terminų dėmenų prie pagrindinio dėmens yra prijungti prepoziciškai.

Daugiažodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro 57 procentus. Daugiažodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro šiek tiek daugiau nei trečdalį – 36 procentus. Tačiau daugiažodžiai terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, yra pakankamai reti ir sudaro tik 7 procentus.

Daugelis dvižodžių terminų dėmenų (79 proc., ir tai sudaro 49 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų) prie pagrindinio dėmens yra prijungti prepoziciškai. Dvižodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis dažniausiai yra sudaryti iš būdvardiško žodžio (būdvardžio arba dalyvio) ir daiktavardžio. 20 proc. dvižodžių terminų dėmenų (tai sudaro 13 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų) yra prijungti postpoziciškai ir dažniausiai yra daiktavardžio kilmininkas (63 proc.). Kitas rusų kalbos postpoziciškai prijungtų dėmenų tipas yra prielinksninė konstrukcija (37 proc.). Vienas dvižodis terminas (0,5 proc.) yra sudarytas iš dviejų pagrindinių daiktavardžių, sujungtų jungtuku.

Šiek tiek daugiau nei trečdalis trižodžių terminų dėmenų yra prijungti prepoziciškai (38 proc., ir tai sudaro 7 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Daugelis prepoziciškai prijungtų dėmenų yra du būdvardžiai. Trižodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis sudaro 55 proc. (tai sudaro 11 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Daugelis jų yra sudaryti iš pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir daiktavardinės konstrukcijos kilmininko linksnio. Kiti postpoziciškai prijungtų dėmenų tipai yra veiksmažodinė arba prielinksninė konstrukcija. Trižodžiai terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, sudaro tik 8 proc. trižodžių terminų (tai sudaro 2 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Prie pagrindinio daiktavardžio prepoziciškai prijungtas daiktavardžio kilmininkas, o postpoziciškai – prielinksninė konstrukcija arba daiktavardžio vietininkas.

Tik 7 proc. daugiažodžių terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi prepoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (tai sudaro 1 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų), kurie yra būdvardžiai. Daugelis terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi postpoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (68 proc., ir tai sudaro 12 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Daugelis dėmenų, prijungtų postpoziciškai, yra prielinksninės konstrukcijos arba infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Kiti postpoziciškai prijungtų dėmenų tipai yra daiktavardžio kilmininkas arba kilmininko linksnio daiktavardinė konstrukcija. Terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, sudaro vieną ketvirtadalį – 25 proc. (tai sudaro 5 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų). Prie pagrindinio daiktavardžio prepoziciškai prijungiamas būdvardis, o postpoziciškai – prielinksninė konstrukcija, daiktavardžio kilmininkas arba kilmininko linksnio daiktavardinė konstrukcija.

Išvados

1. Konstitucinės teisės sąvokos anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbose reiškiamos ir vienažodžiais, ir daugiažodžiais terminais. Vienažodžių ir daugiažodžių terminų santykis atskleidžia, kad anglų kalboje vyrauja vienažodžiai terminai, o lietuvių ir rusų kalbose pirmenybė teikiama daugiažodžiams terminams.
2. Terminų, kilusių iš vidinių ir išorinių šaltinių, santykis anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbose atskleidžia, kad daugelis vienažodžių terminų anglų kalboje yra kilę iš išorinių šaltinių, o lietuvių ir rusų kalbose pirmenybė teikiama terminams, sudarytiems savos kalbos išgalėmis. Hibridų skaičius – terminų, sudaryti remiantis ir vidiniais, ir išoriniais šaltiniais – visose trijose kalbose yra pakankamai mažas. Be to, gretinamoji vienažodžių terminų, kilusių iš vidinių šaltinių, sandaros analizė parodė, kad lietuvių ir rusų kalbos teikia pirmenybę dariniams, o anglų kalboje daugelis vienažodžių terminų yra terminologizuoti paprastieji žodžiai.
3. Nors lietuvių ir rusų kalbose daugiažodžių terminų yra daugiau nei vienažodžių, o anglų kalboje vyrauja vienažodžiai terminai, visose trijose kalbose dauguma daugiažodžių terminų yra ne ilgesni nei du žodžiai.
4. Lietuvių ir rusų kalbose apie pusę daugiažodžių terminų sudaro žodžiai, kilę iš vidinių šaltinių, o kita pusė yra daugiažodžiai hibridai, kurių dažniausiai tik vienas žodis yra iš išorinių šaltinių. Tuo tarpu daugiažodžių terminų, sudarytų vien iš žodžių, kilusių iš išorinių šaltinių, yra labai mažai. Anglų kalboje, priešingai negu lietuvių ir rusų kalbose, apie pusę daugiažodžių terminų sudaro žodžiai, kilę iš išorinių šaltinių, o kita pusė yra daugiažodžiai hibridai, kurių dažniausiai tik vienas žodis yra iš vidinių šaltinių. Tuo tarpu daugiažodžiai terminai sudaryti vien iš žodžių, kilusių iš vidinių šaltinių, yra labai reti.
5. Daugelis visose trijose kalbose esančių daugiažodžių terminų dėmenų yra prijungti prepoziciškai, tačiau lietuvių kalboje šis modelis dažnesnis (90 proc.) nei anglų kalboje (58 proc.) arba rusų kalboje (57 proc.). Lietuvių kalboje prepoziciškai prijungti dėmenys dažniausiai yra būdvardžiai arba daiktavardžio kilmininkas; rusų kalboje – būdvardžiai; o anglų kalboje – būdvardžiai (arba dalyviai) arba daiktavardžio vardininkas.
6. Nemaža dalis daugiažodžių terminų dėmenų yra prijungti postpoziciškai. Visose trijose kalbose pastebėta tendencija, kad kuo daugiau žodžių sudaro daugiažodį terminą, tuo dažniau dėmenys yra prijungiami postpoziciškai. Daugiausia terminų su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis yra anglų kalboje. Tai dažniausiai yra prielinksninės ir infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Šiek tiek mažiau, nei anglų kalboje, terminų su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis yra rusų kalboje. Pospoziciškai čia dažniausiai prijungiamas daiktavardžio kilmininkas, o kartais prielinksninės arba infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Mažiausia terminų su postpoziciškai prijungtais dėmenimis yra lietuvių kalboje. Tai prielinksninės arba infinityvinės konstrukcijos.
7. Terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, yra itin reti ir sudaro mažą dalį visų trijų tirtų kalbų daugiažodžių terminų.
8. Palyginti su lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis, anglų kalba yra labiausiai atvira skolinimuisi iš kitų kalbų. Lietuvių ir rusų kalbos yra labiau linkusios saugoti savo kalbą ir maksimaliai išnaudoti savos kalbos išgales: arba terminologizuojami visuotinės leksikos

žodžiai, arba kuriami nauji žodžiai su kalbai būdingomis darybos priemonėmis. Tai nereiškia, kad lietuvių ir rusų kalbos visiškai vengia skolinimosi, tačiau tai daroma gana saikingai.

9. Palyginti su lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis, anglų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminija yra labiau patogi vartotojui ir labiau remiasi kalbos ekonomijos ir terminų darumo kriterijais, kadangi daugelis anglų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminų yra paprastieji žodžiai. Daugelis lietuvių ir rusų kalbų terminų yra struktūriškai sudėtingesni, jie yra dariniai arba daugiažodžiai terminai. Tai rodo, kad lietuvių ir rusų kalbų terminų kūrėjai pirmenybę teikia tikslumo kriterijui. Daugiažodžiai terminai ne tik įvardija sąvoką, bet taip pat tam tikru mastu atskleidžia jos turinį ir atspindi pagrindinius sąvokos bruožus. Vienažodžiuose terminuose, kurie yra dariniai, šią funkciją atlieka darybos formantas.

   Nors terminų kūrimo kriterijai tirtose kalbose skiriasi, rasta ir svarbių bendrumų. Daugelis daugiažodžių konstitucinės teisės terminų visose trijose kalbose yra dvižodžiai. Taigi galima teigti, kad visose trijose kalbose laikomasi kalbos ekonomijos principo ir, jei įmanoma, stengiamasi nekurti terminų, ilgesnių nei du žodžiai. Siekis suderinti šiuos priešingus kriterijus sudarytų galimybę sukurti optimalaus ilgio terminą: pakankamai trumpą, kad jis būtų patogus vartotojui, ir pakankamai ilgą, kad jis kuo labiau atspindėtų sąvokos turinį.
10. Gretinamoji terminų analizė atskleidžia terminų kūrimo skirtumus ištirtose kalbose. Versdamas terminus į kitas kalbas, vertėjas turėtų atsižvelgti į terminų kūrimo tendencijas vertimo kalboje ir vartoti tai kalbai būdingas darybos priemones.

DARBO APROBAVIMAS

Pagrindiniai tyrimo rezultatai buvo paskelbti 4 tarptautinėse mokslinėse konferencijose ir 2 kituose mokslo renginiuose. Disertacijos tema buvo paskelbti 6 moksliniai straipsniai.

Straipsniai leidiniuose, įtrauktuose į tarptautines duomenų bazes

1. Rackevičienė, Sigita; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English // Žmogus ir žodis: didaktinė lingvistika: mokslo darbai = Man and the word: didactic linguistics: research papers / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Vilnius: Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. ISSN 1392-8600. 2014, t. 16, Nr. 1, pp. 87-99. [Central & Eastern European Academic Source; Sociological Abstracts; Humanities International Index; MLA] [04H]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila [Pogožilskaja, Liudmila]; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Contrastive analysis of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English // Kalba ir kontekstai = Language in different contexts: mokslo darbai / Lietuvos edukologijos universitetas. Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius: Edukologija. ISSN 1822-5357. 2014, t. 6(1), pp. 130-144. [MLA] [04H]
3. Beinoravičius, Darijus; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Vainiutė, Milda. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English // Адміністративне право і процес (АПП): науково-практичний журнал / Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка. Київ: Видавничо-поліграфічний центр "Київський університет". ISSN 2227-796X. № 2(4) (2013), pp. 249-258. [IndexCopernicus] [01S]

Straipsniai Lietuvos recenzuojamuose mokslo leidiniuose

1. Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Peculiarities of formal structure of terminology of constitutional law in Lithuanian and English // Specialybės kalba: gramatika ir logika. Mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys / Mykolo Romerio universitetas. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universiteto leidyba, 2012, ISBN 9789955194859. pp. 130-139. [04H]
2. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Sources and means of formation of the UK Constitutional Law one-word terms // Specialybės kalba: normų kaita ir kodifikavimas: mokslinių straipsnių rinkinys / Mykolo Romerio universitetas. Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universitetas, 2014, ISBN 9789955196884 (e-book). pp. 81-93. [04H]
3. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Sources of one-word terms used in UK and Lithuanian constitutional law acts // Taikomoji kalbotyra [internetinis išteklius]. Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. ISSN 2029-8935. 2015, t. 7, pp. 1-20. [04H]

Tezės recenzuojamoje konferencijų medžiagoje

1. Rackevičienė, Sigita; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. *Certain aspects of formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English* // Балтийские языки и литературы в истории и в современном мире = Baltų kalbos ir literatūros istorijoje ir dabartyje = Baltu valodas un literatūras pagatne un mūsdienas : tezės : Международная научно - практическая конференция, 7-9 ноября 2013 г, Москва / Московский государственный университет имени М.В. Ломоносова ... [et al.]. Vilnius: Edukologija, 2013, ISBN 9789955208907. pp. 68-69. [04H, 01S]

2. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita; Šliogerienė, Jolita. *Contrastive analysis of one-word terms of the UK, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law* // SOCIN 2014: international interdisciplinary conference on social innovations 'Social Innovations: theoretical and practical insights 2014': conference abstracts: October 23-24, 2014 [online] / Mykolas Romeris University. Vilnius: Mykolas Romeris University, 2014, ISBN 9789955196839. pp. 151-153. [04H, 07S]

Tezės nerecenzuojamoje konferencijų medžiagoje

1. Vainiutė, Milda; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English // Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje: VII tarptautinė mokslinė konferencija: [2012 10 04 – 2012 10 05, Šiaulių universiteto biblioteka]. Šiauliai: Šiaulių universiteto biblioteka, 2012. p. [1]. [04H]
2. Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Comparative analysis of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English // Lingvistiniai, didaktiniai ir sociokultūriniai kalbos funkcionavimo aspektai: VI tarptautinės mokslinės konferencijos 2014 m. balandžio 24–25 d. pranešimų santraukos = Linguistic, didactic and sociocultural aspects of language functioning: abstracts of presentations [online] / Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto Filologijos fakultetas, Vroclavo universiteto Filologijos fakultetas. Vilnius, 2014. pp. 32-33. [04H]

Pranešimai tarptautinėse konferencijose ir kituose mokslo renginiuose

2012 m. spalio 4–5 d. pranešimas tema „*Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denominating concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English*" VII-oje tarptautinėje mokslinėje konferencijoje „*Pasaulio vaizdas kalboje*", Šiaulių universitetas;

2012 m. lapkričio 30 d. pranešimas tema „*Peculiarities of formal structure of terminology of constitutional law in Lithuanian and English*" nacionalinėje mokslinėje konferencijoje *Specialybės kalba: gramatika ir logika*", Mykolo Romerio universitetas, VLKK:

2013 m. lapkričio 7–9 d. pranešimas tema „*Certain aspects of formation of constitutional one-word terms in Lithuanian and English*" / „*Konstitucinės teisės terminų formaliosios sandaros ypatumai lietuvių ir anglų kalbose*" tarptautinėje mokslinėje konferencijoje „*Baltistikos kalbos ir literatūros istorijoje ir dabartyje*" ('The Baltic languages and literature in history and nowadays'), Maskvos valstybinis M.V. Lomonosovo vardo universitetas, Maskva, Rusija;

2014 m. balandžio 24–25 d. pranešimas tema „*Comparative Analysis of Constitutional One-Word Terms in Lithuanian, Russian and English*" / „*Vienažodžių konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamoji analizė lietuvių, rusų ir anglų kalbose*" VI-oje tarptautinėje mokslinėje konferencijoje „*Lingvistiniai, didaktiniai ir sociokultūriniai kalbos funkcionavimo aspektai*" / „*Linguistic, Didactic and Sociocultural Aspects of Language Functioning*", Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto Filologijos fakultetas, Vroclavo universiteto Filologijos fakultetas, Vilnius;

2014 m. spalio 23–24 d. pranešimas tema „*Contrastive analysis of one-word terms of the UK, Lithuanian and Russian constitutional law*" tarptautinėje mokslinėje konferencijoje „*Social Innovations: theoretical and practical insights 2014*", Mykolo Romerio universitetas, Vilnius;

2014 m. gegužės 8 d. pranešimas tema „*Konstitucinės teisės terminų gretinamojo tyrimo problematika*" mokslo kavinės renginyje, Mykolo Romerio universitetas, Vilnius http://www.mruni.eu/lt/mokslas/mokslas/mokslo_programos/mokslo_kavines_renginiai/.

TRUMPOS ŽINIOS APIE AUTORĘ

Liudmila Mockienė 2002 m. baigė anglų filologijos bakalauro studijas Lietuvos edukologijos universitete (Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas), 2004 m. – anglų filologijos magistro studijas ir įgijo humanitarinių mokslų magistro laipsnį ir mokytojo kvalifikaciją. 2011–2015 m. studijavo Mykolo Romerio universitete pagal jungtinės Lietuvos edukologijos universiteto ir Mykolo Romerio universiteto doktorantūros filologijos mokslo krypties programą.

Doktorantūros studijų metu, gavusi Lietuvos mokslo tarybos paramą, dalyvavo mokslinėje stažuotėje Maskvos valstybinio M. V. Lomonosovo vardo universiteto (MVU) Filologijos fakulteto Baltistikos centre (2013 10 19–2013 11 23).

2004 m. pradėjusi dirbti lektore Mykolo Romerio universitete, susidomėjo teisės terminijos gretinamosiomis studijomis. Nuo 2004 m. dėsto dalykinę (teisės, viešojo administravimo, viešosios politikos ir vadybos) anglų kalbą Teisės fakulteto ir Politikos ir vadybos fakulteto studentams bei nuolat kaupia informaciją apie šios srities terminiją, gretinamuosius anglų ir lietuvių kalbų terminų tyrimus, vertimo strategijas. Taip teisės terminija tapo svarbiausia doktorantės mokslinių interesų sritimi. Nuo 2012 m. dėsto gretinamąją leksikologiją ir leksikografiją filologijos mokslo krypties programų studentams, vadovauja studentams, rašantiems kursinius ir bakalauro darbus teisės terminijos gretinimo ir vertimo temomis.

Mockienė, Liudmila

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN: Doctoral Thesis. – Vilnius: Mykolas Romeris university, 2016. 214 p.

Bibliogr. 134–138, 189–191, 210–211 p.

ISBN 978-9955-19-791-1 (online)
ISBN 978-9955-19-792-8 (print)

Teisės terminai kuriami nuolat, jais įvardijamos atsirandančios naujos teisės sąvokos. Svarbu, kad jie tiksliai atliktų savo funkciją ir drauge būtų patogūs vartoti. Gretinamieji terminų darybos tyrimai atskleidžia terminų kūrimo tradicijas ir tendencijas skirtingose kalbose bei padeda nustatyti tose kalbose vyraujančius terminų kūrimo kriterijus ir principus. Ši disertacija yra skirta konstitucinės teisės srities terminų gretinamajam tyrimui. Tyrimo tikslas – aprašyti ir sugretinti terminų darybą, t. y. kalbines priemones, vartojamas konstitucinio turinio teisės aktų terminams kurti anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis. Tyrimo objektas – vienažodžiai ir daugiažodžiai terminai, vartojami konstitucinės teisės aktuose anglų, lietuvių ir rusų kalbomis. Iki šiol nėra darbų, skirtų kelių kalbų konstitucinės teisės terminų kūrimo gretinamajai analizei, šiuo tyrimu siekiama užpildyti šią spragą. Darbas yra reikšmingas dviem pagrindiniais aspektais. Pirma, tyrimo metu sukurta kelių kalbų terminijos kūrimo kalbinių priemonių gretinimo metodologija, padedanti atskleisti terminų kūrimo skirtingose kalbose tradicijas, principus ir kriterijus. Antra, tyrimas pateikia terminų kūrėjams įžvalgas apie terminų kūrimo tendencijas trijose kalbose ir daug svarbios informacijos, kuri gali suteikti idėjų, kaip kurti naujus bei tobulinti jau vartojamus terminus. Taigi tyrimo rezultatai reikšmingi terminologams, tiek atliekantiems mokslinius tyrimus, tiek terminų kūrimo ir tvarkybos darbus, teisės kalbos vartotojams, vertėjams bei dėstytojams Lietuvoje ir užsienyje.

Legal terms have been constantly created and used to name new legal concepts. It is important that they accurately perform their function and are convenient to use. Contrastive research on formation of terms reveals traditions and trends of term-formation in different languages and helps establish prevalent criteria and principles of term-formation in those languages. This dissertation is devoted to a contrastive study of terminology of constitutional law, which to date has not been examined or compared with other languages. The aim of the research is to describe and contrast the linguistic means used to form terms found in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian. The object of the research is one-word and multi-word terms used in documents of constitutional law in English, Lithuanian and Russian. There are no works on contrastive analysis of formation of legal terms in several languages so far. The given research attempts to fill this gap. Therefore, it is significant in two major aspects. First, during the research a methodology of contrasting formation of terminology of different languages was created, which helps to reveal traditions, principles and criteria of term-formation in different languages. Second, the research provides a lot of information for developers of terms, it gives new insight into formation of terms of the native language and ideas on how to develop and improve terms that are currently used. Thus, the results are relevant for terminologists, who conduct scientific research, develop terms and perform term management work, for users of legal language, translators and teachers in Lithuania and abroad.

Liudmila Mockienė

FORMATION OF TERMINOLOGY OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN ENGLISH, LITHUANIAN AND RUSSIAN

Doctoral Thesis

Maketavo *Jelena Babachina*

2016 02 17. 13,375 spaudos l.
Tiražas 20 egz. Užsakymo Nr. 10014410

Mykolo Romerio universiteto užsakymu
leido ir spausdino UAB „Vitae Litera“
Savanorių pr. 137, LT-44146 Kaunas
Puslapis internete www.bpg.lt
El. paštas: info@bpg.lt

ISBN 978-9955-19-792-8

