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Legal Language Style

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ABSTRACT

It crossed our minds a while ago to write a research about legal language style which is the scientific language and the reason behind that was what we saw from the students and their panting to study law and especially evening studies student who left the study for specific circumstances and then came back to it. And a lot of those student whom could not explain one simple issue with correct language empty of linguistic and stylistic mistakes and by this research we wanted to pinpoint The legal features of this language which is empty of emotions which should be written in correct style and under certain legal frames. And we are still trying to right this research to set a plan and rated after giving it the name legal language style and we came up with this idea after seeing the amount of Legal and status laws in this world which is logically Arranged and spoken about in the heavenly books and status studies. The thing that supports and explains the legal language in the best way is what we see in our Arabic language from legal And logical styles in its old Constitution which is supported by some single and compounds titles in its grammar. For example: noun , verb and preposition. Noun and verb phrase , verb and the subject each one of them has its position in a sentence and the subject is in a nominative case because it's what did the verb and the object is in an accusative case Because it's what received the action of the verb and the opposite equals the sub-opposite And follows it in parsing the adjective follows the described Figure in parsing, singularity and duality And being masculine or feminine, The number and the Numbered figure regarding being masculine or feminine. And by this linguistic grammar, legal features are defined in every case. And I thought of dividing this research into two sections the first one is about defining the style and the derivation. The second one is about deriving the Law And it's semantic features. And a conclusion preceded by an applied text of legal language style and then a list of bibliography of legal language and its references.

1- Definition of style

Style in the language has several meanings, including:

The way and the style "A way of living".

The method and doctrine "a way of thinking".

The system and approach are "a style of governance".

It has three types: the literary style, the scientific style, and the comprehensive style ().

What concerns us is the scientific method, which is defined as:

The clear, logical, and far-fetched style, such as the ways in which scientific books are written (). This style has two components: ideas and words, and the image is added to them to form the literary style. And style, in general, is a person's way of expressing himself in writing, and this is the meaning derived from the Latin origin of the foreign word, which means pen, and style was considered one of the means of persuading the masses ().

Among the late definitions of style for the two Arab scholars, Mustafa Amin and Ali Al-Jarem, is: "The meaning formulated in words composed in an image that is closer to achieving the intended purpose of the speech and is more effective in the hearts of its listeners.

In the modern time, style has become one of the topics that linguists in general, and stylistics in particular, treat as an expression of the choice made by the author of the text from among a specific set of words, phrases, and combinations that exist in the language before and are intended for use.

In this sense, the style corresponds to a choice from among several verbal programs similar to the linear programs of a computer, so it is possible to determine the stylistic features of a text by analyzing its verbal, grammatical and semantic manifestations. The meanings that people humbled that speech is a symbol for it. The trend today is to divide the style in terms of its significance into a graphic representative style, a figurative and symbolic style, and a style with multiple meanings and forms. There is another division into the sentimental style, the evaluative style, and the speech style that involves possibility and decisiveness

After we have finished defining the style, we will deal with the derivation of language which is the tongue, only sounds with which each people expresses their intentions. Burri().

Language is a system of idiomatic signs with idiomatic connotations. It is a set of signs or symbols, which are the sounds made by the human speech system, for the ear to perceive and use in communicating auditory conventions, if addressed to the ear, tactile if addressed to the hand, olfactory if addressed to the nose, and tasting. If addressed by the tongue ().

One of the conventional systems is the system of acquaintance by reference in the armies.

Legal language:

The language and its borders are sounds by which each people express their needs, it comes from the word fu'la from lughuat which means spoke, its origin is lughwa like kura, ghulla and thuba whos lams are all waos, it's said its origin is laghi or laghwa and the plural is lugha like bura and burra.

Ibn Faris said: The idle language of the lam and the ghain and the defective letter are two valid principles, one of which indicates a thing, the thing is not counted, and the

other is to slander a thing.

The first is idle talk: the children of camels that are not counted for blood money. Al-Abdi (i.e. Al-Muthaqab Al-Abdi) said:

Or a hundred make her children idle, and the width of a hundred lashes

It is said of him nonsense, idle talk, and that is in the idleness of faith. The language is the language itself. God Almighty said: { } that is, what you did not conclude with your hearts. And the scholars say: No, by God, yes, by God. And some people say: It is the man's saying: To Black is coming: By God, this is so-and-so, he thinks it is, then it is not as he thought, they said: He is ignorant because he did not intend to lie.

And the second is their saying: The matter is nullified if it is used, and it is said that the language is derived from it, i.e. its owner uses it.

Deriving the word (Qanuun) and its meaning:

The word (Qin) came in the chapter on al-Qaf: Qaf and nun are a chapter that was not placed on analogy, and its words are different. From his word al-qun, he is the servant who owned him and his father, and al-Qunah is the highest mountain. Qanaan: The strongest wind , and Qanaqan: the guide, the seer of water under the ground, and the plural: Qanaqan ().

Sharia and law:

A set of accepted laws and standards on a specific subject, such as scientific, ethical and man-made laws ().

The word "law of commands and prohibitions" that a certain type of monks abide by (). The word also indicates a portion of the liturgy that follows the prayers, which includes consecration in the Catholic Church.

And it came as evidence for the books of the Bible, which are recognized as authentic and revealed (). It came as the title of an ecclesiastical law, which means a rule, decision, or law established by the Christian Church or one of its councils in the past (), and in addition to what was mentioned, it is the title of the book of medicine of Ibn Sina, who died in 428 AH ().

So the word law is a total matter that applies to all its parts whose provisions are known from it, as the grammarians say the subject is nominative , the object is accusative and the genitive is objective, and the word law is equal to the word rule, which is a logical issue on all its parts ().

In addition to this, the word law has numerical derivatives, including:

Al-Qunun: It is the tambour of Abyssinia, and in the hadith: "God has forbidden wine and the cup." It was said: Qunun is a game that the Romans gamble with. It was mentioned in the hadith of Ali (peace be upon him): He forbids the kuba (the drum), the ghubaira (the wine), and the qinin (the tanbur of Abyssinia). The law of everything is its way and its measure.

Qanan is the name of the king who used to take every ship by force. It is the name of a camel in the Arab countries and the name of a man from the Arabs. Al-Qanqin and Al-Ququn: It means the guide, the guide, the seer of water in the digging of the canal ().

Ibn Berri said: Al-Qanqan and Al-Qanaqan is the engineer who knows the water underground, and its origin is from the Persian, derived from digging, kan, meaning digging, digging ().

Ibn Abbas (may God be pleased with them both) was asked: Why did Solomon (peace be upon him) lose the hoopoe of the bird, he said: Because it was a snare, he knew the

places of water under the ground, and it was said that he who hears and knows the amount of water under the well near or far. There are other meanings that we will discuss later.

(Qan Qana) Check his eyes by following the news, he struck with a stick Qan the mountain a mountain at the top.

Qan: Take a Qannah. Residence.

And become fertile: to stand upright.

And he was perfect with the matter: he took up residence with his sheep by drinking their milk.

Al-Qun: The small mountain. It is a single word for the masculine, feminine, singular and plural.

Qinnah: a strength from the mountain's forces... and a medicine.

And the law: the Sunnah.

Qina: a glass container from which a drink is made.

And the law: the origin is the measure of everything, an instrument of tarab with strings, the plural of qann by something and a qinna from the intruder ().

Quenn something, lose sight.

Codified: making laws (birth).

Acquire a canna: he took it, fell silent, and the man stuck to the camel's back.

(make sure) of the matter: he rode it, and stayed with a cloud, drinking its milk.

And the law is the measure and way of everything [Roman, and it was said: Persian].

In idiomatic terms: a matter that applies to all its parts whose rulings are known from it, the original, and a trumpet instrument with strings moved by a thimble. Qanun: the sleeve of the shirt, and the armpit wind. Al-Qun: the slave whose father was owned by his masters, and it is said: Servitude is between serfdom, and qunwnah is pure servitude.

It is called one word for masculine and feminine, singular and plural, and it may be combined with aqan and aqanun. The canopy: the canopy of everything above. And the singular mountain high in the sky is the plural of Qanana and Qanan, and Qannah: the strength from the powers of the mountain or the mountain of the fiber, especially Qanani and Qanan.

Al-Qunqan: The engineer who is expert in underground water and digging qanun, J. Qanani (Persian).

The word "law" in Arabic meets the Greek word canon, and it basically denotes a material standard against which to be measured or by action, and then it was called all that is intellectually or spiritually capable. In general, it is a rule by which it is acted upon and followed, and its source is custom, society, or Sharia and the commands of God. The first is called status, and the second is divine; because it expresses the will of God or is natural; Because it does not contradict nature, but rather reinforces it from the will of the people or imposed by the majority ().

Laws, in general, are a binding rule that expresses the ideal nature of an object or a function and they are:

1- Laws of Reason 2- Moral Law 3- Laws of Aesthetics 4- Scientific Laws 5- Law of Medicine, Avicenna 6- Law of Effort Economy 7- Law of Homogeneity 8- Law of Inseparable Interdependence 9- Law of Compensation 10- Weber's Law ().

Thus, the word "law" denotes a material or spiritual standard by which it is measured, applied, or applied. The Arabic word "law" met with the Greek word "canon", the

English "law" and the French "loi".

Legal language features:

To demonstrate this, we bring two texts, one of which talks about this scientific or legal language, and the other talks about the literary language, the subject of which is the description of the moon.

1- The Moon is a dark, spherical body belonging to the Earth, about 386952 km from the Earth, with a diameter of 3,400 km. The opposite half of which is illuminated by the Sun. The illuminated part of the moon changes from day to day in size and shape. At the beginning of the lunar month, the moon is in the middle between the earth and the sun, and it says that it is in the new moon.

Then the moon cannot be seen. Then a thin line of light appears to us called the crescent. Then the luminous portion increases. Even if seven days have passed. Its shape turns into a semi-circle, and then begins to increase from the semi-circle. On the fifteenth day, the earth mediates between the sun and the moon, so the moon appears to us in the form of a complete circle called the full moon. The moon has no atmosphere, and the temperature varies between 215 and 220 degrees Fahrenheit.

2- Description of the moon in literary language:

It is after the sun, the most glorious of the heavenly bodies in general, and the joke of the earthly astronomy, rather the strangest thing that the beholder sees in the world of stars. Rather, it is her newborn. The earth pushed it away from since its separation, so it passed to a place where there is no hope in its return, then it praised the earth not to be within her reach, so the earth took a path on it. Its flow, for it always revolves around it, without interruption, and it cuts with it many times the lengths it crosses, rather it is an example of splendor and beauty, and a sign of pomp and majesty. And arrogance, so the eyes turned to him with admiration and reverence, and the faces turned to him with joy and rejoicing ().

The subject in the two texts: it is talking about the moon. As for the method of treatment and expression, it differs from one text to another:

1- The writer of the first text wanted to present what he had of correct information about the reality of the moon, so he addressed his topic directly, following a declarative style, free of all artifacts, distinguished by clarity, and his easy way, without hesitating to leave in the reader an influence or a suggestion, as if I knew by him. The geography of the moon and its forms and movements apart from the styles of literature of splendor and splendor ().

It teaches us how the moon derives its light, how it reflects that light, when it is a crescent moon, and when it is a full moon.

Then he explains to us the method of rotation that exists between him and the earth, and between them and the sun, the times of the new moon, and the times when it becomes full. This is the common scientific method in scientific research.

2- The second writer wanted what the first writer wanted to spread information about the moon, but he sought for the information another style in which there is some embellishment in the style, relying on the selection of good-sounding words and suggestive graphic images. The moon has become a living being, as the earth has become a human of flesh and blood. After the moon was with the first scribe an object revolving around an object, with the second scribe it became a newborn, separated from its mother, with no desire to return to it, and bound to revolve around it, walking among the planets with all arrogance as if he were a prince. Among his entourage, and in this

saying an allusion to the historical fact that one day the moon, after massive earthquakes, separated from the earth, and became a moon independent of it after it was part of it, meaning that the moon did not exist before those earthquakes ()

The first writer presented its meanings bare of all finery, the truth presses the words with its realism and the imagination is clipped wings.

As for the second writer, he was not satisfied with standing at the known things and the inherited facts, but he went beyond them to the living diagnosis and made the moon a human being () with his existence and his pain, and the beating of his heart, as well as his pride. This use of imagination to show things in a way other than reality represents an echo in the soul and a shake of feelings. The following table shows the differences between the two methods ().

Legal or scientific language style	Literary language style
The language is horizontal, unidirectional and the meaning is literally unimaginable	The language is vertical, rich with codes generated by the imagination
Aims to communicate information	Aims to achieve aesthetic advantage
Objective neutral language at a distance from the researcher	The language is subjective, comes out of the author himself
Mind and scientific logic dominance	Emotions and imagination are dominant
is characterized by clarity and direct indication of meanings (local lexical indication)	It is ambiguous and has many figurative meanings (vocabularies gain their significance from the researcher)
Functions, intelligible, explanatory, persuasive and revealing the scientific truth	Its function is to vent feelings, purify the soul, transcend reality, assert oneself and influence the recipient
Free of fantasy	Rich in fairy tales
The word is scientific, for the ink of the world is dry and there is no heat in it	The words had heat and emotions
Lack of verbal and moral improvements	Numeracy of improvements
Use of absolute transmitted prose	The use of selected prose in words and expressions and the use of poetry
Many links of proof, linking, interpretation, clarification, and reproduction	The lack of these links psychologically
Based on experience, testing, deduction principles, measurement, and methodological form	Based on personal experience and emotions

Applying legal language style:

1- In the investigation house

Investigator: Were you friends with the murdered?

The defendant : Yes, I was a friend of his.

Investigator- Did you see him the day he was killed?

Defendant : Yes, you saw him, but I left him and went on my own.

Investigator- Tell the truth.

defendant- Yes.

Investigator - Do not deny what happened.

defendant- Yes.

investigator - The witness said he saw you with the dead man.

Defendant: Yes, he saw me with him.

Investigator- He said: You two argued.

defendant : Yes, we argued.

Investigator - There was no one else in the field.

defendant : Yes, there was no one else in the field.

Detective - He said he didn't start you off.

Defendant: Yes, sir, he has started to attack me.

investigator : Well, he started you, so did you not respond to his aggression in the same way?

defendant : Yes, I echoed his aggression.

Investigator : That's frankly, I thank you. Tell me, didn't you stab him with a knife?

defendant : Yes, I did not stab him.

Investigator : Didn't you have a knife in your hand?

defendant : Yes, I did not have a knife.

Investigator : Aren't you telling the truth, man?

defendant- Yes, and I said the truth, I left him after our quarrel, and went on my own, and I learned in the evening that he was found dead... I am innocent... I am innocent.

2- In the courthouse

Prosecutor: Honorable judges

This is the case of a man, deceived by his tyranny and power, so he spread corruption on the earth, and finally devil made his evil deeds appear to him, so he killed an innocent person unjustly in terms of justice, right? Yes, he fell, did he think that he would not take revenge from him, relying on his tyranny and power? Yes, he will be punished, and his misdeeds will befall him, and you will have life in retribution, O people of understanding.

3- Defense:

Honorable judges

You have heard the statements of the defendant and the witnesses, and I do not think that what you have heard is one convincing evidence to condemn my client, and my client was brave and frank in his statements and did not deny anything of the truth. Did he not say that he saw the dead man? Yes, he said, Did he not admit that he quarreled with him? Yes, he confessed, did he not support what was between them? Yes, but he is innocent of the crime of murder, and I leave him in your hands, and I am confident that you will judge his innocence of what has been attributed to him ().

Conclusion

Now that we have completed this research tagged with: (Legal language style), we must summarize the results that we have summarized as follows:

- 1- There are two styles in the language by which intentions are expressed, namely the scientific style and the literary style. The first consists of ideas, words and literary style and has three elements: ideas, words and images.
- 2- The legal style is manifested in the rules of the Arabic language arranged in a logical order.
- 3- The method of legal language addresses the mind, its words are accurate and clear, and scientific terms abound.
- 4- Thoughts in it are dry and based on impartiality.
- 5- There are no systems in the Arabic language that serve the legal language style as the grammar system for example

Legal Language Resources

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