

ТЕОРІЯ ТА ПРАКТИКА ЖУРНАЛІСТИКИ

UDC 34.014.072.801.7

<https://doi.org/10.23939/sjs2024.02.001>

Zoriana Haladzhun

Lviv Polytechnic Nationality University
12, S. Bandery Str., Lviv
zoriana.v.haladzhun@lpnu.ua
ORCID: 0000-0002-3487-6057

IS THE PUBLICATION LEGAL/LAW/JUDICIAL?

© Haladzhun Z., 2024

The problem of clarifying the correct use of the concepts of legal, law, and judicial for a clear purpose is currently in the field of interest of legal scholars, linguists, and terminologists. Communicators are also involved in the detailed study of this issue, for whom clarifying this issue is important and necessary for further media research of various kinds. The disagreement among scholars on the use of these concepts is explained, in our opinion, primarily by the not entirely clear establishment of the general term field in the domain of judicial («legal») science.

The purpose of the research was to determine the correctness of word usage in the self-identification of legal/law/judicial publications. In order to achieve this goal, we emphasize the need to fulfill the following tasks:

- to distinguish self-titles in the description of legal/law/judicial publications;
- to establish the linguistic features of the concepts of «legal», «law», «judicial» and the peculiarities of scientific and practical discourse on this issue.

As we have seen from the titles and descriptions of the publications, some of them contain the term «judicial» and others «legal» or «law». In the course of the study, we have identified the opinions of journalism scholars, philologists, and lawyers, both academics and practitioners, on the correctness of using these words in defining the intended purpose of the publication.

The specialized press, which is based on the need to provide information services to a motivated reader (a narrow-profile specialist or a generalist), mostly uses the above concepts as equivalent. In our opinion, it is worth noting that publications for lawyers that contain professional information presented in an official business style (standardized, accurate and concise, containing stamps and clichés, straightforward word order, etc.) should be more appropriately called law media, and publications that contain information about law (legal relations) presented in a journalistic style of speech should be called legal media, and those that contain texts of regulatory legal acts and their explanations should be called judicial media.

In view of this, we consider that it is necessary to draw the attention of communicators to the need for a broader professional discussion of the problem of using specialized terminology in media research, taking into account the work of scholars analyzed in our study.

Key words: legal press; legal publication; law publication; Ukrainian press; magazine; newspaper.

Introduction. Researchers of periodicals have noted the growth of specialized publications during the years of our country's restored independence. While universal publications (everything for everyone), the so-called «ground floor» prevail, due to audience demand and, consequently, their popularity,

magazines for a narrow audience have just begun their development and are the property of independent Ukraine. While the mass appeal of the former is determined by their goal of spatial orientation, the latter is determined by the satisfaction of requests for additional information, which is determined by the reader's gender, age, professional or other sectoral interests.

Formulation of the problem. The typological feature «functional purpose», according to the State Standard of 2015, is called «intended purpose» and divides all periodicals into official, social and political, scientific, popular science, popular, industrial and practical, educational, literary and artistic, religious, reference, leisure and advertising [4, p. 9–11]. Researcher Zelinska N. notes that sometimes the publisher's desire to determine the affiliation of the publication as accurately as possible according to this criterion «leads to the emergence of very complex, multi-tiered, semantically stratified, multi-vector constructions, which, along with the main function, cover the industry, subject matter, and nature of the publication or "consumption" of information» [20, p. 226]. M. Zhenchenko [19] also specifies that often the sign of functional purpose is replaced by the sign of thematic affiliation, which can be traced in the titles of some legal publications, for example, the All-Ukrainian weekly professional judicial publication «Yurydychna Gazeta» [5], where the description of the purpose includes the scope of distribution, frequency and thematic focus. In such cases, no clarification is required, since the subject matter is clear from the name of the newspaper and the thematic focus should not replace the indication of the intended purpose, since these are signs of two different classifications that organically complement each other in the characterization of publications and can be applied both simultaneously and sequentially. As the researcher N. Zelinska summarizes, such innovations are typical for modern publications, including legal ones, but the lack of definition or unclear definition of the intended purpose may cause «blurring» of the concept of the publication, which will ultimately affect the genre and nature of the presentation of material in the newspaper [20, p. 227]. On the other hand, agreeing with the scholar M. Zhenchenko, we believe that the quantitative limitation of the types of periodicals imposed by the standard does not allow us to clearly classify the whole variety of legal newspapers on the basis of their intended purpose [19, p. 99].

Relevance of the study. Legal/law/judicial publications require careful study and research to identify trends in their development as a separate branch of the specialized/professional press in Ukraine.

Research methods. In conducting legal research for the article, the following approaches were undertaken: case law analysis, statutory analysis, literary review. A thorough examination of pertinent case law was conducted to ascertain how courts had interpreted laws concerning publication legality. This analysis aimed to identify landmark cases that had established precedents and provided insights into distinguishing between lawful and unlawful publication practices. On the phase of statutory analysis, we involved scrutinizing relevant statutes, regulations, and legal provisions governing publication. The objective was to pinpoint essential legal definitions and obligations that publications were mandated to observe under current laws. Also a literary review was provided for exploring the intersection of freedom of speech, defamation laws, privacy protections, and intellectual property rights. Also insights from legal commentaries, books, and articles authored by experts specializing in media law, journalism ethics, and related disciplines were examined. This provided diverse perspectives and arguments on the complex issues surrounding publication legality.

These research methodologies collectively contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the legal frameworks and challenges associated with publication practices, enriching the analysis presented in the article.

Formulation of the purpose and tasks of the article. The purpose of the study is to establish the correctness of word usage in the self-identification of publications on legal/judicial topics. In order to achieve the goal, we highlight the need to perform the following tasks:

- to single out self-titles in the description of publications on legal/law/judicial subjects;
- to establish the linguistic features of the concepts «judicial», «legal», «law» and the features of the scientific and practical discourse on this issue.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The subject of our study has been the object of scientific research by both journalism scholars (M. Zhenchenko [19], N. Zelinska [20], S. Kost [9] and others who have studied both the history and the current state of book publishing in Ukraine, in particular legal literature, and the legal discourse of the press), philologists (F. Batsevykh [2], I. Tsariova [15] and others who have analyzed certain aspects of communication linguistics, in particular the lexical and derivational structure of a modern legal text) and researchers and legal practitioners (Ye. Ananiev [1], M. Yermakov [17], V. Zaborovskiy [18], O. Kravchuk [7], O. Krushnitska [8], T. Khmelevska [10] and others who argued about the distinction between the concepts of legal/law/judicial assistance/service in the context of changes to legislation and their inconsistency in legal acts).

Results. Typology in journalism remains an urgent issue, since it is the typological division that not only makes it possible to theoretically study the information product as a phenomenon in the country's media market, but also has a purely practical significance, since, in fact, the type outlines the tasks and principles of activity that determine the policy of the publication, organize the selection of editorial staff and influence the formation of the business plan of the media enterprise.

According to the Law of Ukraine «On Publishing» [22] and the State Standard of Ukraine 3017:2015 [4], «Publication is a work (document) that has undergone editorial and publishing processing, is produced by printing, embossing or other means, contains information intended for distribution, and meets the requirements of regulatory legal acts on publishing design, printing and technical execution». A periodical (serial) publication is issued at certain, regular intervals and has a predetermined constant annual amount of numbered (dated) issues and the same title, may be daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual, etc. [4, p. 5]. The State Standard of Ukraine offers the following principles of classification of publications: by purpose, by analytical and synthetic processing of information, by information signs (sign nature), by material design, by volume, by the content of the main text, by frequency, structure, information features, types of periodicals and continuing publications, and status. According to each feature, publications are divided into types and subtypes.

The specialized press of our country is represented by many publications with a specific audience and a specific purpose in their topics, which operate in the Ukrainian media market. Along with business, medical, literary and artistic and other magazines, legal publications have become a stable part of the specialized press in Ukraine. This system includes newspapers («Yurydychnyi Tyzhden», «Zakon i Biznes», «Zakon i Oboviazok», «Pensiynyi Kurier», «Veteran Ukrayiny», «Konsultant Kadrovyka», «Holos Ukrayiny», «Mistseve Samovriaduvannia», «Dosie 102», «Sudovyi Visnyk», «Uriadovyi Kurier», «Yurydychna Hazeta», «Sudovo-Yurydychna Hazeta», «Yurydychnyi Visnyk Ukrayiny» and others), magazines («Yurydychna Praktyka», «Ukrainskyi Advokat», «Teoriia i Praktyka Intelektualnoyi Vlasnosti», «Pravo Ukrainy», «Pravo i Justytisia», «Ofitsiynyi Visnyk Ukrayiny», «Yurydychna Ukrayina», «Visnyk Hospodarskoho Sudochynstva» and others), bulletins («Biuletyn Ministerstva Yustytsiyyi Ukrayiny», «Biuletyn Zakonodavstva i Jurydychnoi Praktyky Ukrayiny» and others). Each of the publications performs certain functions for a specific audience, which is reflected in the content (topics and rubrics) and technical characteristics of the publication (circulation, cover, illustrations, format, etc.). Some define their purpose as «to keep abreast of the latest changes in pension legislation and to know their rights to receive, recalculate, index pensions and other pension services guaranteed by the state» («Pensiynyi Kurier»), «explanations of pension legislation, calculations and comments of specialists» («Ukrainskyi Pensioner»), «informing users about the dynamics of the rulemaking process during the month» («Ofitsiynyi Visnyk Ukrayiny»), «analysis of current changes to the legislation applied by starostas in the exercise of their powers, consultations on all types of law, practical ways of interaction and cooperation between starostas and the community» («Radnyk Starosty»), «analysis of changes in legislation and practical ways of its application, consultations on all types of law, answers to subscribers' questions and much more» («Mistseve Samovriaduvannia»), «the most important legislative news, exclusive interviews and comments by leading lawyers» («Zakon i Biznes»), «trends in judicial practice are analyzed;

comments on legislation and legal events are published; it introduces the activities of interstate jurisdictional bodies, etc.» (monthly scientific journal «Yurydychna Ukrayina»), «completeness, accuracy and efficiency of publishing regulations of all levels; generalization, analysis, commentary, explanation of legal acts at the scientific level, but in an accessible form» (weekly national legal newspaper «Yurydychnyi Visnyk Ukrayiny»), «disseminates practical, scientific and methodological legal information, regulations on the subject of regulation of public relations and practice of application of current legislation» (national legal publication, which is one of the mass professional publications of Ukraine «Biuleten Zakonodavstva i Jurydychnoi Praktyky Ukrayiny»).

As can be seen from the titles and descriptions of the publications, some of them contain the term «judicial» and others «legal» or «law». In her monograph «Legal Discourse of Ukrainian Newspapers», researcher Kost S. notes that «Social communication, like any instrument of social influence, using legal and juridical texts, correlates social life with the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and organizations. And legal discourse... ensures legal interaction of citizens and improvement of the relationship between all subjects of society» [9, p. 50]. The scholar, referring to the Explanatory Dictionary, notes the differentiation of the concepts of legal and judicial texts, where «a legal text is a communicative unit, a subtype of a universal text with the features of a holistic, complete, coherent work as a phenomenon of linguistic and extra-linguistic reality, which reflects legal socio-cultural traditions, constitutes the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms through the transmission and storage of information in the process of legal communication» [3, p. 1101, 1435], and «a judicial text is a document reproduced in writing related to legislation, legal norms and their practical application» [3, p. 1436, 1644].

Scholars and legal practitioners have a separate view on this problem of differentiation of concepts. In connection with the development of the draft Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on Simplifying Access to Free Legal Aid», which entered into force on August 3, 2023, a discussion has begun about terminological inconsistencies in various regulatory documents, where «professional law assistance», «judicial aid» and «legal aid» exist in parallel. In particular, Article 59 of the Basic Law replaces the word «legal» with the words «professional law assistance» [23]. Two approaches to understanding and distinguishing between these concepts have emerged. For example, S. Krushnitska [8], N. Liulchuk [11], M. Yermakov [17] and V. Zaborovskyi [18] believe that professional activity in providing this type of assistance can be defined by any of these terms, i.e. they consider them synonymous. Analyzing the concepts of «legal», «law» and «judicial», V. Zaborovskyy draws attention to the fact that the emphasis should be on the word «assistance» as a professional activity to provide services to a person in a difficult legal situation [18, p. 134]. That is, he believes that objectively they express the same activity. O. Krushnitska supports the wording of the concept in the Constitution as the most successful and covering all types of assistance in the above sense [8, p. 99]. The change in the wording of the concept in the Constitution of Ukraine as a result of a change in the standard of the Ukrainian language, where the adjective used to denote the relevant type of assistance should be derived from the noun denoting the profession of the person providing such assistance (in this case, the noun «lawyer») is substantiated by M. Yermakov in the article «Legal aid or professional law assistance?» [17]. Liulchuk N. in the article «Agreement on the provision of judicial aid in the mechanism of realization of the human right to legal aid» notes that these terms are synonymous, because they denote the same legal phenomenon [11, p. 59].

According to another, antagonistic approach, the concepts of «legal» and «law» cannot be identified and used as synonyms, since legal aid can be provided by both a lawyer by education and another specialist in the field of law, and «law», as a derivative of the word «lawyer», can be provided only by a specialist belonging to the legal profession. This position is defended by S. Ustiushenko in his work «Costs of professional legal aid in civil proceedings» and summarizes that such a change in the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine is nothing more than a shift in emphasis, the desire of the legislator to limit the provision of legal aid to professional lawyers, which is further indicated by the term «professional» [16, p. 27]. This position is also shared by A. Kaliuzhna and D. Moiseyenko, who believe that professional legal aid can be provided only by persons who procedurally have all the rights to do so – lawyers [6, p. 116].

Summarizing different approaches to this problem, I. Mishchuk in his article «The Concept of Professional Legal Aid in Ukraine: General Theoretical Aspect» believes that despite the different vision of these terminological concepts, he considers them synonymous, identical in legal scope and outlining «multidimensional activities of lawyers aimed at ensuring the rule of law and the realization of human rights» [12, p. 280].

Legal practitioners also note the conflict, in particular, Yevhen Ananiev, a leading lawyer at the law company «Pravo Zakhyst», sees the following problems in this situation: a new term without precise legal content has appeared, which has created an ambiguous and contradictory situation regarding the simultaneous existence of different concepts that create an imbalance in the use of a person's guarantees on the basis of different documents; upset the balance of relationships between specialized documents; outlawed free legal aid; creates problems in law enforcement.

The Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language distinguishes between the concepts of «legal» and «judicial», where legal means related to law (legal inequality, legal order), and judicial means related to legislation, to the study and processing of jurisprudence, synonymous with law (law (judicial) faculty, judicial (law) assistance, judicial (law) language) [13].

In modern communication studies, we find many opinions on the definition of the concept of «discourse». F. Batsevych in his textbook «Fundamentals of Communicative Linguistics» notes that it is a type of communicative activity, a speech stream, an interactive phenomenon that has a certain form of manifestation, such as written, oral or paralingual and is carried out through a specific communication channel, is regulated by its participants and is a certain synthesis of linguistic, cognitive and extra-linguistic factors, depends on the topic, and results in the formation of certain speech genres [2, p. 138]. Newspaper discourse is characterized by a large volume of lexical items, as well as detailed argumentation, lengthy presentation, which has certain forms. The researcher S. Kost also notes that since a significant number of people are involved in the creation of an issue, the author's text, and, accordingly, the style, is often leveled [9, p. 20]. In addition, the discourse of the print media has a written form, which, in the context of the transition of a significant number of newspapers to various digital platforms on the Internet, allows for quick feedback from the reader to the editorial office or directly to the author of the material. The main models of content presentation are factual and authorial. S. Kost also identified the features of legal newspaper discourse:

- as a rule, is the result of social development, just like law;
- has a normative character, as it is the main regulator of social relations;
- has an intellectual and volitional character;
- is an intermediary between the legislator and the subjects to whom it applies;
- it realizes the formal certainty of law, gives it a form of official expression through a certain type of documents [9, p. 26].

The researcher also distinguishes the functions of legal newspaper discourse, which include the following: informing; regulation; protection; public opinion formation; propaganda; agitation and organizational; educational and pedagogical; training; communication [9, p. 27–30]. Researcher A. Tokarska, analyzing the phenomenon of communication in legal science, notes that it has a certain «bipolar» function – on the one hand, it creates social and everyday guidelines for lawmaking, and on the other hand, it acts as its subject [14, p. 40].

When considering legal discourse in media texts, we must take into account its specifics, as they are aimed at a mass audience, which imposes certain restrictions, such as the prohibition of using evaluative vocabulary or means of expressing the text, such as emotional or expressive vocabulary. If the publication is intended for a legal professional, then in addition to the above restrictions, there are also mandatory rules, such as reasoned and documented presentation with emphasized impartiality. Each publication, depending on its layout criteria and editorial policy, uses different strategies and tactics in the selection and presentation of information to ensure that the addressee adequately perceives the information broadcast. Since the main type of information in such magazines is legal information, it should be noted that Article

17 of the Law of Ukraine «On Information» defines it as «any information about law, its system, sources, implementation, legal facts, legal relations, law and order, offenses and the fight against them and their prevention, etc.». Part two of this article also stipulates that the sources of this type of information include the entire system of legal acts of Ukraine, principles of international law, as well as other non-normative sources containing information on legal issues (public speeches, media reports, etc.). For better awareness of citizens, the state creates official, departmental printed media resources to disseminate this type of information [21].

According to the criterion of the method of creation of legal content, there is a distinction between authorial and collective, and according to the form of reproduction, it can only be written, despite the fact that the form of creation can also be oral. Among the important features of legal discourse are its stereotypical nature and the presence of a large amount of explanatory, argumentative, commentary and supplementary content as subtypes of the phenomenon. It is also worth noting that legal media text is the result of legal media discourse and is focused on the audience's readiness for the style of information presentation and its adequate understanding.

Conclusions. The problem of clarifying the correct use of the concepts of legal, law, and judicial for their intended purpose is currently in the field of interest of legal scholars, linguists, and terminologists. Communicators are also involved in the detailed study of this issue, for whom clarifying this issue is important and necessary for further media research of various kinds. The disagreement among scholars on the use of these concepts is explained, in our opinion, primarily by the not entirely clear establishment of the general term field in the domain of legal (jurisprudential) science.

The specialized press, which is based on the need to provide information services to a motivated reader (a narrow-profile specialist or a generalist), mostly uses the above concepts as equivalent. In our opinion, it is worth noting that publications for lawyers that contain professional information presented in an official business style (standardized, accurate and concise, containing stamps and clichés, straightforward word order, etc.) should be more appropriately called legal media, and publications that contain information about law (legal relations) presented in a journalistic style of speech should be called legal media, and those that contain texts of regulatory legal acts and their explanations should be called judicial media.

In view of this, we consider it necessary to draw the attention of communicators to the need for a broader professional discussion of the problem of using specialized terminology in media research, taking into account the work of scholars analyzed in our study.

REFERENCES

1. Ananiev, Ye. (2017). Yurydychna dopomoha. Pravnycha chy pravova? [Legal assistance. Law or legal?]. *Prostir zakhystu*. URL: <http://www.pravozahist.com/index.php/2017-08-22-11-59-10/71-yuridichna-dopomoga-pravnychy-chi-pravova>.
2. Batsevykh, F. S. (2004). *Osnovy komunikativnoi linhvistyky: pidruchnyk* [Basics of communicative linguistics: a textbook]. Kyiv: Vydavnychiy tsentr «Akademii». 344 p.
3. Busel, V. T. (2005). *Velykyi tлумachnyi slovnyk suchasnoi ukrainskoi movy* [Large explanatory dictionary of the modern Ukrainian language]. Kyiv, Irpin: VTF «Perun». 1728 p.
4. SSTU 3017–2015 (2015). *Vydannia. Osnovni vydy. Terminy ta vyznachennia* [Edition. The main types. Terms and definitions]. Kyiv: Derzhstandart Ukrainy.
5. Yurydychna hazeta. URL: <https://yur-gazeta.com/>.
6. Kaliuzhna, A. & Moiseienko, D. (2022). Osoblyvosti vidshkoduvannia sudovykh vytrat na profesiinu dopomohu advokata v tsyvilnomu protsesi [Peculiarities of reimbursement of court costs for professional assistance of a lawyer in civil proceedings]. *Naukovyi Visnyk Uzhhorodskoho Natsionalnoho Universytetu*, 71, 115–119.
7. Kravchuk, O. (2022). Obshuk bez ponyatykh ta inshi zminy kryminalnoho protsesu [Search without witnesses and other changes in the criminal process]. *Sudovo-Yurydychna Hazeta*. URL: <https://sud.ua/uk/news/blog/236788-obshuk-bez-ponyatikh-ta-inshi-zmini-kryminalnogo-protsesu>.

Is the publication legal/law/judicial?

8. Krushnitska, O. V. (2019). Rozmezhuvannia poniattia pravovoi dopomohy [Demarcation of the concept of legal aid]. *Chasopys Kyivskoho Universytetu Prava*, 4, 98–102.
9. Kost, S. P. (2014). Pravovyi dyskurs hazet Ukrainy: monohrafiia [Legal discourse of Ukrainian newspapers: a monograph]. Lviv: Lvivskiy Derzhavnyi Universytet Vnutrishnikh Sprav. 185 p.
10. Khmelevska, N. V. (2012). Rozmezhuvannia poniat «pravova dopomoha» ta «Yurydychna dopomoha» yak osnova tsilisnoi systemy pravovoi dopomohy [Distinction between the concepts of «legal aid» and «judicial aid» as the basis of an integral system of legal aid]. *Visnyk Akademii Advokatury Ukrainy*, 3, 143–149.
11. Liulchuk, N. M. (2019). Dohovir pro nadannia pravnychoi dopomohy u mekhanizmi realizatsii prava liudyny na pravovu dopomohu [Agreement on the provision of legal aid in the mechanism of realization of the human right to legal aid]. *Visegrad Journal on Human Rights*, 3, 58–64.
12. Mishchuk, I. V. (2022). Kontsepsiia profesiinoi pravnychoi dopomohy v Ukraini: zahalno teoretychnyi aspekt [Concept of professional legal assistance in Ukraine: general theoretical aspect]. *Elektronne naukove vydannia «Analitichno-porivnialne Pravoznavstvo»*, 278–282.
13. Pravnyi – pravovyi – pravnychi. Ukrainskiy slovnyk. URL: <https://r2u.org.ua/forum/viewtopic.php?t=9039>.
14. Tokarska, A. S. (2005). Komunikatsiia u pravi ta pravookhoronni diialnosti [Communication in law and law enforcement]. Lviv: Lvivskiy Yurydychnyi Instytut MVS Ukrainy. 284 p.
15. Tsarova, I. (2020). Suchasnyi ukraïnskyi yurydychnyi tekst: leksyko-deryvatsiina struktura: monohrafiia [Modern Ukrainian legal text: lexical-derivative structure: monograph]. Dnipro: LIRA. 446 p.
16. Ustiushenko, S. (2019). Vytraty na profesiinu pravnychu dopomohu v tsyvilnomu sudochynstvi [Expenses for professional legal assistance in civil proceedings]. *Pidpriemnytstvo, hospodarstvo i pravo*, 9, 27–31.
17. Yermakov, M. (2018). Pravova dopomoha chy profesiina pravnycha? [Legal aid or professional lawyer?]. URL: <https://blog.liga.net/user/mermakov/article/30220>.
18. Zaborovskiy, V. V. (2016). Spivvidnoshennia poniat «pravova dopomoha» ta «pravova posluha» v aspekti vyznachennia sutnosti profesiinoi diialnosti advokata [Correlation of the concepts of «legal aid» and «legal service» in the aspect of determining the essence of a lawyer's professional activity]. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho Natsionalnoho Universytetu. Seriya: Pravo*, 40(2), 131–137.
19. Zhenchenko, M. (2012). Vydavnycha kultura ukraïnskoi pravnychoi literatury: monohrafiia [Publishing culture of Ukrainian legal literature: monograph]. Kyiv: Zhnets. 272 p.
20. Zelinska, N. (2002). Naukove knyhovydannia v Ukraini: istoriia ta suchasnyi stan [Scientific book publishing in Ukraine: history and modern state]. Lviv: Svit. 267 p.
21. Zakon Ukrainy (1992). «Pro Informatsiiu» [«On Information»]. Kyiv: Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12#Text>
22. Zakon Ukrainy (1997). «Pro Vydavnychu spravu» [«About the publishing business»]. Kyiv: Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/318/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>.
23. Zakon Ukrainy (1996). Konstytutsiia Ukrainy [Constitution of Ukraine]. Kyiv: Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10>.

Зоряна Галаджун

ВИДАННЯ ПРАВОВЕ/ПРАВНИЧЕ/ЮРИДИЧНЕ?

Проблема з'ясування правильності використання понять «правовий», «правничий», «юридичний» за чітким призначенням перебуває нині в полі зацікавлення науковців-правознавців, мовознавців, термінологів. Участь у докладному вивченні цього питання беруть також і комунікативісти, для яких з'ясування цієї проблематики є важливим і потрібним для подальших різнотипних медіадосліджень. Різноголосся науковців щодо використання зазначених понять можна пояснити, на нашу думку, передовсім не зовсім чіткою усталеністю загального термінного поля в царині юридичної (правничої) науки.

Метою дослідження було з'ясування правильності слововживання в самоідентифікації видань на правову/правничу/юридичну тематику. Задля досягнення мети ми виокремлюємо необхідність виконання таких завдань:

- виокремити самоназви в описі видань на правову/правничу/юридичну тематику;
- визначити лінгвістичні особливості понять «юридичний», «правовий», «правничий» та особливості науково-практичного дискурсу з цього питання.

Як було простежено із назв та описів видань, частина з них містить термін «юридичний», а інші – «правовий» чи «правничий». У процесі дослідження ми виокремили думки журналісткознавців, філологів та юристів (як науковців, так і практиків) щодо коректності використання цих слів в означенні цільового призначення видання.

Спеціалізована преса, що опирається на необхідність інформаційного обслуговування вмотивованого читача (вузькопрофільного фахівця чи спеціаліста широкого профілю), послуговується здебільшого зазначеними поняттями як рівнозначними. На нашу думку, заслуговує уваги позиція, що видання для правників, де вміщується фахова інформація, подана в офіційно-діловому стилі (стандартизована, точна і лаконічна, містить штампи і кліше, прямий порядок слів та інше), доцільніше було б іменувати «правниче медіа», а видання, де вміщено інформацію про право (правовідносини), яка викладена у публіцистичному стилі мовлення, – «правові ЗМІ», ті, що вміщують тексти нормативно-правових актів та їх роз'яснення – «юридичні».

З огляду на це вважаємо за потрібне звернути увагу комунікативістів на необхідність ширшого фахового обговорення проблеми використання спеціалізованої термінології у медіадослідженнях з урахуванням проаналізованих у нашому дослідженні напрацювань науковців.

Ключові слова: юридична преса; правове видання; правниче видання; преса України; журнал; газета.