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

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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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3.</td>
<td>Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English, Lithuanian and Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1.</td>
<td>Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1.1</td>
<td>Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1.2</td>
<td>Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1.3</td>
<td>Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2.</td>
<td>Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2.1</td>
<td>Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2.2</td>
<td>Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2.3</td>
<td>Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3.</td>
<td>Multi-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3.1</td>
<td>Two-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3.2</td>
<td>Three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3.3</td>
<td>Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature in Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1.</td>
<td>English terminology of constitutional law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.2.</td>
<td>Lithuanian terminology of constitutional law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.3.</td>
<td>Russian terminology of constitutional law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

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, unambiguosity, 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, trans-
lators, 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 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.

**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]


3. Beinoravičius, Darijus; Pogožilskaja, Liudmila; Vainiutė, Milda. Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denoting 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), р. 249-258. [IndexCopernicus] [01S]

Scientific articles published in reviewed research publications of Lithuania


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


Thesis published in conference proceedings (not reviewed)


Presentations at conferences and other scientific events

04–05 October, 2012 presentation Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denoting 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 istorijos ir dabarties (‘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.


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 Prize¹ 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

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

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 means is 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources used for term formation</th>
<th>Ways of term formation</th>
<th>Means of term formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal sources</td>
<td>Creating new forms</td>
<td>• Derivation (adding one or more morphological elements, or affixes, to a root or a word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compounding (complex terms, phrases or blends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Abbreviated forms (short forms, clipped terms, abbreviations, initialisms, and acronyms)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources used for term formation</th>
<th>Ways of term formation</th>
<th>Means of term formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal sources</td>
<td>Using existing forms</td>
<td>• Terminologization and tranterminologization (narrowing or widening the meaning of an existing word in ordinary language or in the language of another specialism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creating new forms on the basis of existing forms</td>
<td>• Derivation • Compounding • Creating phrasal terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External sources</td>
<td>Translingual borrowing</td>
<td>• Loanwords</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources used for term formation</th>
<th>Ways of term formation</th>
<th>Means of term formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 its 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal sources of terms</th>
<th>External sources of terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folk (inherited) terms</td>
<td>Term formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term- termination</td>
<td>Borrowing of terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Translation of terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neologisms</td>
<td>International terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formations</td>
<td>Old borrowings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New borrowings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terms borrowed from other sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morphological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semantic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 changed in some other way. Terminization is quite a complicated process. A terminologized word might acquire 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.

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of term formation</th>
<th>Means of term formation</th>
</tr>
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| Semantic               | • Terminologization of native words, extension of the lexical meaning, metaphorization, metonymy, narrowing of the lexical meaning trans-terminologization  
                         | • Borrowing from foreign 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.

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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

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

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 protection 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).
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).

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 have had a great impact on the 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 subsequent 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;

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, which in 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;
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.

![Means of term formation based on the internal sources in English](image)

**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 < *asserère*), *compensation* (< Latin *compensātiōn-em*), *concurrence* (< Latin *concurrentia*), *confidence* (< Latin *confidentia*), *construction* (< Latin *construction-em*), *conviction* (< Latin *conviciōn-em*), *custody* (< Latin *custōdia*), *delegation* (< Latin *dēlēgātiōn-em*), *deportation* (< Latin *dēportātiōn-em*), *discrimination* (< Latin *discriminātiōn-em*), *emergency* (< Latin *emergentia*), *formality* (< Latin *formālitās*, < *formālis*), *habeas corpus* (< Latin *habeas corpus*), *injunction* (< Latin *injunctiōn-em*), *instigation* (< Latin *instigātiōn-em*), *juvenile* (< Latin *juvenilis*), *legislation* (< Latin *lēgislātiōn-em*), *potentate* (< Latin *potentātus*), *premuniere* (< Latin *praemunire facias*), *prior* (< Latin *prior*), *protestant* (< Latin *prōtestānt-, prōtestāns*), *recess* (< Latin *recessus*), *recommendation* (< Latin *recommendātiōn-em*), *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 auctoritāt-, auctōritās), bailiff (< French bailiff < Latin bājulivus), baron (< French barun, -on < Latin baro, -), benefits (< French bienfait < Latin benefactum), bill (< French bille, an alteration of Latin bulla), calamity (< French calamité, < Latin calamitāt-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) < clamor < Latin clamare), clause (< French clause, < Latin clausa), clerk (< French clerc < Latin clerus), colour (< French color < Latin color), command (< French comand < comander < Latin commendare), commission (< French commission < Latin commiśsiōn-em), commons (< French commune < Latin commune), community (< French communauté, communauté < Latin commūnītāt-, commūnītās), condition (< French condicion < condition < Latin condiciōn-em), consent (< French consent, consenser < Latin consentire), contravention (< French contravention < Latin contrāvențiōn-em), contribution (< French contribution < Latin contriβution-em), coronation (< French coronacion, -ation < Latin corōnātiōn-em), costs (< French cost, cost < Latin costare, constare), councillor (< French conseiller < Latin consilator), country (< French contré, contré < Latin contrata), court (< French court, curt, court < Latin cohort-em, córt-em), crime (< French crime < Latin crīmen), crown (< French courone < Latin corōna), customs (< French costume, costume < Latin consūmen, consuētüdinem), damage (< French damage < Latin damnum), debt (< French dette, dēt < Latin debita), decease (< French décès < Latin dēcessus), decision (< French dēcision-em), declaration (< French déclaration < Latin déclārātiōn-em), defence (< French défens < Latin défensum), 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 discharge, discharge < Latin discarricare), division (< French divisio, division < Latin divisiōn-em), doctrine (< French doctrine < Latin doctrīna), document (< French document < Latin documentum), dominion (< French dominion < Latin dominīo-em), duchess (< French duchesse < Latin ducissa, dux (duc-)), duke (< French duc < Latin dux, duc-em), education (< French education < Latin éducātiōn), effect (< French effect < Latin effectus), election (< French elecțion < Latin elecțiōn-em), estate (< French estat < Latin status), exchequer (< French eschequier < Latin scaccarium), execution (< French exécution < Latin execution-em), executor (< French executour < Latin ex(s)ecutor-em), exercise (< French exercice < Latin exercitium), extent (< French extente, estente < Latin extendēre), extradition (< French extradition < Latin ex- out + trāditiōn-em), fine (< French fin < Latin finem, finis), force (< French forest < French function < French, heir (< French honour < Latin honor), imprisonment (< French empêchement < Latin impechementum, impechiamentum), imposition (< French imposition < Latin imposition-em), inhabitant (< French inhabitant < Latin inhabitānt-em), insurrection (< French insurrection < Latin insurrection-em), interest (< French intérêt < Latin interest), judge (< French juge < Latin iudicariare, iudicium), jurisdiction (< French jurisdiction < Latin jūrisdictiōn-em), jury (< French jurée < Latin jūrāta), juror
successor < Latin successor, -ārem), superiority (< French superiorité < Latin superioritas),
tenement (< French tenement < Latin tenementum), tenor (< French tenor < Latin tenō-rem),
term (< French terme < Latin terminum), territory (< French territoire < Latin territōrium),
title (< French titre < Latin titulus), torture (< French torture < Latin tortūra),
tranquillity (< French tranquillité < Latin tranquillitāt-ēm), treason (< French traiison < Latin tràdēre),
university (< French université < Latin unīversitāt-, unīversitās), use (< French us < Latin usus), 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 convention-ēm), 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-, rep-
raesentātiō), 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-, vacātiō),
vexation (< French vexation, or < Latin vexātiōn-, vexātiō).

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. +
es-ess suffix), enactment (< enact v. + -ment suffix), enjoyment (< enjoy v. + -ment suffix),
etitlement (< entitle v. + -ment suffix), establishment (<establishing adj. + -ment suffix),
impartiality (< impartial adj. + -ity suffix), interférence (< 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 représen tatif
and its etymon post-classical Latin repraesentativus), tax (< tax V < Old French taxe-r
< Latin taxāre), tender (< tender V < French tendre < Latin tendēre).

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 apointment), 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 départemenata), deputy (< French député), desire (< French désir), detainer (< French detenou), duty (< French duté, duité), endeavour (< French endeaveour), enforcement (< French enforcement), escape (< French eschap), felony (< French felonie), forfeiture (< French forfaiture), frontier (< French frontier), government (< French gouvernement), grant (< French graunter, granter), grievance (< French grevance, grievance), guarantee (< French garant), imprisonment (< French enprisonnement), 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 punisseement), race (< French race), recognizance (< French reconnaissance), recovery (< French recouvré), redress (< French redresse), release (< French relais), relief (< French relief), return (< French return), 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, which was 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 ἀββᾶς), archbishop (< Latin archiepiscopum < Greek archi- έπισκοπος), bishop (< Latin episcopus < Greek ἐπίσκοπος), scheme (< Latin schêma < 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 (vindicate + -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 of Lithuania 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: the etymological dictionary of Lithuanian by Fraenkel (Fraenkel, 1955) and the etymological 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% of all 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% of all 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 existed 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 term is 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 verbs most frequently are:


- **-ybė (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:
- **-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 inflexion were found.

Most of them are deverbal:

- **-as**: darbas ‘labour, work’, nedarbas ‘unemployment’, skundas ‘complaint’;
- **-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 inflexion are denominal:

- **-ys**: karys ‘serviceman’.

Some terms formed by means of inflexion 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), nuteistas ‘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 of internal 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),
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*). 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 the term *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 *amnestia* TŽŽ, 2013), *autonomija* ‘autonomy’ (← Greek *autonomia*).
autonomia TŽŽ, 2013), demokratija ‘democracy’ (← Greek δημοκρατία TŽŽ, 2013), kanonas ‘canon’ (← Greek κανόν TŽŽ, 2013), kritika ‘critics’ (← Greek κριτική 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 hybrids were 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).


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:


-ик (3 terms): отставка ‘resignation’, поправка ‘amendment’, пытки ‘torture’;
-ин: Родина ‘Fatherland, Motherland’;
-инц: жилище ‘home, house’;
-ник: защитник ‘counsel for the defence’;
-ин: судья ‘judge’.
There are 21 terms formed on the basis of adjectives. Most of these terms are formed by adding the affix -ость:
Other suffixes used to form deadjectival nouns are:
-ств (2 terms): верховенство ‘supremacy’, достоинство ‘dignity’
-ств: здоровье ‘health’
-иств: полномочия ‘powers’
-ик: собственник
Only 6 denominal terms formed by means of suffixation were found:
-ств (3 terms): гражданство ‘citizenship’, детство ‘childhood’, покровительство ‘patronage’
-еств (1 term): Отечество ‘Fatherland’
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, 1\(^{st}\) person singular),
- осужденный ‘the convict’ (substantivized past passive participle, 1\(^{st}\) person singular),
- задержанный ‘the detainee’ (substantivized past passive participle, 1\(^{st}\) 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.
12 terms formed by means of **compounding** were found in the analysed data:

- **в теропящий** ‘victim’ (substantivized past passive participle, 1st person singular).
- **вероисповедание** ‘religious belief’ (**←** noun **вера** ‘belief, faith’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **исповедание** ‘confession’);
- **законодательство** ‘legislation’ (**←** noun **закон** ‘law’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **исповедание** ‘confession’);
- **здравоохранение** ‘health care’ (**←** adjective **здоровый** ‘health’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **охранение** ‘protection’);
- **налогообложение** ‘taxation’ (**←** noun **налог** ‘tax’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **обложение** ‘imposition’);
- **налогоплательщик** ‘taxpayer’ (**←** noun **налог** ‘tax’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **плательщик** ‘payer’);
- **правонарушение** ‘transgression, crime’ (**←** noun **право** ‘law’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **нарушение** ‘violation’);
- **правопорядок** ‘law and order’ (**←** noun **право** ‘law’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **порядок** ‘order’);
- **правосудие** ‘justice’ (**←** noun **право** ‘law’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **суд** ‘court’ + suffix **-у́й**);
- **природопользование** ‘use of natural resources’ (**←** noun **природа** ‘nature’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **пользование** ‘use’);
- **самообразование** ‘self-education’ (**←** pronoun **сам** ‘self’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **образование** ‘education’);
- **судопроизводство** ‘judicial proceedings’ (**←** noun **суд** ‘court’ + an interfix **-о-** + noun **производство** ‘proceeding’);
- **судоустройство** ‘judicial system’ (**←** noun **суд** ‘court’ + an interfix **-о-** + 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 **-у́й**).

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.
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 Russian either directly or through intermediary languages.

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

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 aggressio);
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 discriminātio);
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);
конSTITУЦИЯ ‘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 < Latinco(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 ‘president’ (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 Contrrerôle);
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 the term *пaca* ‘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 *annistie* < Greek *amnēstia* or directly from Greek);

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

монополизация ‘monopolisation’ (through German *Monopolisation* or French *mono-polisation* < 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 *nātio*) + a native suffix -ость);
финансирование ‘financing’ (← a verb финансировать (< a base of French origin financer) + a native suffix -ну́й);

формирование ‘forming, formation’ (← a verb формировать (< a base of Latin origin формāre) + a native suffix -ну́й).

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 часть ‘party’ ← pars (partis)) + a native suffix -ость).

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 -о- + 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.

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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.
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. The ratio of simple one-word terms and formations in English, Lithuanian and Russian is presented in Figure 9.
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 three-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, determiners and 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 resistant, 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 contain 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; or a 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, incompatibility 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

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\(^3\) 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 $\rightarrow$ 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) n $\rightarrow$ N

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) N $\rightarrow$ a prepositional phrase

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,
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) \(N \rightarrow to\) 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) \(N \rightarrow n\)

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) \(N \rightarrow Adj.\)

A few cases of postpositive attributive adjectives, which modify the head noun, were found. In English postpositive adjectives are not typical in such cases. 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:

A nominal phrase (\(N + conj. + N\))
‘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.

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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.](image)

3.3.1.2.2. Models of formation of three-word terms in legal acts of a constitutional nature 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) an adjectival word ← a nominal phrase

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 (n ← N): authorised (government department);
(b) a participle ← a nominal phrase (Adj. ← N): 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 position and 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 of health 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 terms with 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 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.

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.
3.3.1.3.2. Models of formation of terms consisting of four and more words in legal acts of a constitutional nature 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 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 18 terms of this type (86% of multi-word terms consisting 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 contains 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) $N \rightarrow$ 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) $N \rightarrow$ 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 term with 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, terms with 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 Lithuanian. 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

'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', sukari nta tarnyba 'paramilitary service', sulai kymo pagrįstumas 'validity of the detention', sulai kytas 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', teisėnė 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', tiki bėnė veikla 'religious practices', turtiniai įsipareigojimai 'property liabilities', ukinė 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 są junga 'union of states', vidaus tarnyba 'officer of the interior', viešoji tvarka 'public order', vietinė rinkliava 'local levy', vietos savivalda 'local self-government', visuomenės poreikių 'needs of society', visuomenės rintis 'social peace', visuomenės saugumas 'security of society', visuomenės teisės 'rights of society', visuotinė apklausą '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...
konstitucinė 'constitutional freedom', unit' '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'.


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.
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 are attached 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’
- aplylinkės 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’
- karų padėtis ‘martial law’
- karų tarnyba ‘military service’
- karų 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’
- mokestių lengvatos ‘tax concessions’
- mokymo įstaiga ‘establishment of teaching’
- narystės įsipareigojimai ‘membership commitments’
- narystės teisės ‘membership rights’
- nuosavybės teisės ‘rights of ownership’
- nušiltnimo 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’
- priežiūros teisės ‘health care’
- 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’
- rinklyvės teisės ‘right to self-government’
- Seimo narys ‘Member of the Seimas’
- Seimo nutarimas ‘resolution of the Seimas’
- Seimo Pirmininkas ‘Speaker of the Seimas’
- Seimo statutas ‘Statute of the Seimas’
- sulaikymas ‘detention’
b) **An adjectival word** ← N

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 kaitosysmas 'administrative division', administracinis vienetas 'administrative unit', antikonstitucinis veiksma '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

...

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’, nepriekaištinto reputacija ‘impeccable reputation’;

compounding: pirmalaikiai rinkimai ‘early elections’;


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.


Another half of the dependants are pronominal participles (9 terms). Most of them are in the present tense: atšaukiama raštas ‘letter of recall’, baudžiamasis procesas ‘criminal procedure’, baudžiamojo atsakomybė ‘criminal liability’, baudžiamojo byla ‘criminal case’, gyvenamojo vieta ‘place of residence’, įgaliojamas raštas ‘letter credence’, priverčiamasis įvairus ‘executive body’; whereas one pronominal participle is in the past tense: ginkluotasis 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’;

‘i’ – 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, whereas the preposition ‘i’ 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 model of 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%) 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. Other dependents in the postposition are verbs and 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


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’, ežerų administracinių vienetų buvusiųjų administracinių vienetų registruotas aprasymas ‘report on the execution of the budget’, civilinė valstybinė tarnyba ‘State civil service’, daugiašalių ekonominė sutartis ‘multilateral economic treaty’, gyvenimo 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’, medicinos pagalba ‘medical aid provided free of charge’, pamatinis valstybės principas ‘fundamental principle of the State’, postsovietinės Rytų sąjungos ‘Post-Soviet Eastern Unions’, priklausos 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 konkurcijos 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

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

In conclusion, the majority of three-word terms in Lithuanian 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; 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. 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:


(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


(a2) (Participle GEN ← nGEN) ← N: nepriklausomos valstybės atkūrimas ‘Restoration of the Independent State’.

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)**

(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’.

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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 \rightarrow \text{a prepositional phrase}

Several different prepositions were used in a prepositional phrase, namely, ‘už’ (3 terms), ‘i’ (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 \rightarrow \text{prep. } nuo \rightarrow (\text{Adj. GEN } \leftarrow \text{N GEN}): \text{gynyba nuo ginkluotos agresijos ‘defence against the armed aggression’;}

N \rightarrow \text{prep. } su \rightarrow (\text{Adj. INST } \leftarrow \text{N INST}): \text{teismai su ypatingais igaliojimais ‘courts with extraordinary powers’;}

N \rightarrow \text{prep. } už \rightarrow (\text{Adj. ACC } \leftarrow \text{N ACC}): \text{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 \rightarrow \text{prep. } iš \rightarrow (\text{Adj. GEN } \leftarrow \text{N GEN}): \text{pajamos iš valstybinio turto ‘income from State property’.

b) N \rightarrow \text{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 \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase (V } \rightarrow \text{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 ‘to’ and a noun in the accusative case: \text{teisė kreiptis į teismą ‘right to apply to court’}

(b) N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase (V } \rightarrow \text{N ACC)}
\text{teisė turėti advokatą ‘right to an advocate’}

(c) N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase (V } \rightarrow \text{Participle)}
\text{teisė būti išrinktams ‘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 terms with 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 \leftarrow N) \rightarrow \text{a prepositional phrase}

In this model the head noun forms a nominal phrase with the dependent noun in the genitive case, and the structure is followed by a prepositional phrase, which consists of a preposition ‘to’ and a noun in the accusative case:
\text{žmogaus teisė į gyvybę ‘right to life of a human being’.}

b) (n GEN \leftarrow N) \rightarrow \text{n LOC}

In this model the head noun forms a nominal phrase with the dependent noun in the genitive case, and the structure is followed by a noun in the locative case:
\text{sutuoktinų teisės šeimoje ‘rights of spouses in the family’.}
To sum up, the majority of three-word terms 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’, atisakymas 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’, teisė ir teisingumo 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 būlyą viešai ir teisingai išnagrinėtų nepriklausomos 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 from 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’, dvasinio ir materialinio 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, apskysti 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 valstybęn 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.
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 administracino 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’;

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Figure 15. Terms consisting of four and more words according to the source of their constituent words in Lithuanian.
f) \( n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow (\text{Adj.} \leftarrow N \times 2) \)

asmens pagrindinės teisės ir laisvės ‘human rights and fundamental freedoms’;

g) \( n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow N \)

įstatymų leidybos iniciatyvos teisė ‘right of legislative initiative’;

h) \( n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow (\text{Adj.} \text{ GEN} \leftarrow n \text{ GEN}) \leftarrow N \)

(a) \( n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow (\text{Adj.} \text{ GEN} \times 2 \leftarrow n \text{ GEN}) \leftarrow N \)

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

(b) \( n \text{ GEN} \leftarrow (\text{Adj.} \text{ GEN} \leftarrow n \text{ GEN}) \leftarrow N \times 2 \)

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

i) \( (n \text{ inst} \times 2 \leftarrow \text{Participle GEN}) \leftarrow (\text{Adj.} \text{ GEN} \leftarrow n \text{ GEN}) \leftarrow N \)

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 terms consisting of four and more words, which is 4.4% of multi-word terms).

a) \( N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase} \)

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) \( N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase} \)

(a1) \( N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase} \)

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

(a2) \( N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase} \times 2 \)

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, apskysti 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’,

101
(a3) N → a verb phrase × 5
de altaus pasirinkti bet kurią religiją arba tikėjimą ir vienas ar su kitais, privačiai ar viešai ją išpažinti, atlikinėti religines apeigas, praktikuoti tikėjimą ir mokytì 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)
de altaus valdant savo šalį ‘right to participate in the governance of (their) State’;

c) N → a verb phrase → a prepositional phrase
de altaus vienytis į bendrijas, politines partijas ar asociacijas ‘right to freely form societies, political parties and associations’;
de altaus lygiomis sąlygomis stoti į Lietuvos Respublikos valstybinę tarnybą ‘right to enter on equal terms in the State service of the Republic of Lithuania’;
de altaus 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) byłą 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 terms with 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 arba 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, terms with 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


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)’;
avтономный округ ‘autonomous okrug (area)’;
административное судопроизводство ‘administrative proceedings’;
arбитражный суд ‘court of arbitration’;
вакантная должность ‘vacant position’;
Верховный Главнокомандующий ‘Supreme Commander-in-Chief’;
внешнеэкономические отношения ‘foreign economic relations’;
dипломатический 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’;
етническая 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’;
договорные 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 территорий ‘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’;
правоохранительный орган ‘law enforcement body’;
представительный орган ‘representative body’;
принцип равноправия ‘principle of equality’;
природные ресурсы ‘natural resources’.
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-

(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

b) \( N \rightarrow \text{a prepositional phrase} \)

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

\[
N \rightarrow \text{a prepositional phrase} \\
(\text{prep.} + N)
\]

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 ‘combat of crime’;
‘к’ – доступ к правосудию ‘access to justice’;
‘под’ – заключение под стражу ‘detention’;
‘без’ – лицо без гражданства ‘stateless person’.

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 \((N \times 2)\)

‘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


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

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’, свобoda 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.
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 of three-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
gосударственная 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) \(N \rightarrow \text{a nominal phrase GEN}\)

(a) \(N \rightarrow (n \text{ GEN} \rightarrow n \text{ GEN})\)

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) \(N \rightarrow (\text{Adj. GEN} \leftarrow n \text{ GEN})\)


d) \(N \rightarrow n \text{ GEN} \times 2\)

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) \(N \times 2 \rightarrow n \text{ GEN}\)

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 same model. 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


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 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. 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’, заседание 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 ‘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’, общественность и бесплатность дошкольного, основного общего и среднего профессионального образования ‘access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education’, общеизвестные 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
judicial review; the right to appeal against the verdict to a higher court in accordance with the procedure established by federal law; the right to qualified legal assistance; the right to use freely his (her) abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other economic activity not prohibited by law; the right to participate in cultural life and use cultural establishments; the right to appeal in person and make individual and collective appeals to State bodies and local self-government bodies; the right to privacy of correspondence, of telephone conversations and of postal, telegraph and other communications; the right to seek, receive, transmit, produce and disseminate information by any legal means; the right to work in conditions, which meet safety and hygiene requirements; the right to use the assistance of a lawyer (counsel for the defence); the right to establish trade unions for the protection of his (her) interests; the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets; the right to establish trade unions for the protection of his (her) interests; representative State government bodies; the freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching; the free flow of goods, services and financial resources; the system of State government bodies; the Council of Federation of the first convocation; federal State educational standards; federal executive government bodies; the right to receive remuneration for labour without any discrimination; the right of access to cultural valuables; the 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.](image)

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) \textbf{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:

dемократическое федеративное правовое государство ‘democratic federative law-governed state’, федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты ‘federal State educational standards’;

b) \textbf{(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) \textbf{Adj. × 3 ← N}

118
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 scientific and other 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) \( N \rightarrow \text{a nominal phrase GEN} \)

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) \( N \rightarrow n \text{ GEN } \rightarrow (\text{Adj. GEN } \leftarrow n \text{ GEN}) \)
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) \( N \times 2 \rightarrow (\text{Adj. GEN } \times 3 \leftarrow n \text{ GEN}) \)
общедоступность и бесплатность дошкольного, основного общего и среднего профессионального образования ‘access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education’;
(c) \( N \rightarrow n \text{ GEN } \rightarrow \text{a prepositional phrase} \)
права потерпевших от преступлений и злоупотреблений властью ‘rights of victims of crimes and of abuses of office’;
(d) \( N \rightarrow (\text{Adj. } \times 5 \leftarrow n \text{ GEN } \rightarrow n \text{ Gen } \times 2) \)
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) \( N \rightarrow n \text{ GEN} \)

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’:

\( N \times 2 \rightarrow n \text{ GEN } \times 2 \)
права и свободы человека и гражданина ‘human and civil rights and freedoms’

c) \( N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase} \)

The head noun in all terms formed on the basis of this model is followed by a dependent verb phrase:

(a) \( N \rightarrow \text{a verb phrase} \)
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 in managing State affairs’

(b) N → a verb phrase × 2
право избирать и быть избранным ‘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) N → a prepositional phrase
All multi-word terms which were formed on the basis of this model start with the same noun and preposition ‘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 государственного 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’,

120
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 terms formed 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) **Adj. ← N → a nominal phrase GEN**
   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 model the modifying complex nominal phrase in the postposition consists of two nouns in the genitive case connected by a conjunction and, which are in turn modify two nouns in the genitive case connected by a conjunction 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:
   
   
   (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 and:
   
   обще принятые 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 and:
   
   свободное перемещение товаров, услуг и финансовых средств ‘free flow of goods, services and financial resources’;

b) **Adj. ← N → n GEN**
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) Adj. ← N → a prepositional phrase

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))

международные 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, terms with 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 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.

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%). Umbras 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 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’, c ‘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.
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# GLOSSARY

List of terms of constitutional law in English

## One-word terms in English

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<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>entitlement</td>
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<td>prerogative</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>prevention</td>
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<td>prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>exercise</td>
<td>princess</td>
</tr>
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<td>extent</td>
<td>principality</td>
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<td>prior</td>
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<td>prison</td>
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<td>applicant</td>
<td>fine</td>
<td>procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>fleeing</td>
<td>proceeding(s)</td>
</tr>
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<td>appointment</td>
<td>force</td>
<td>proclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archbishop</td>
<td>forest</td>
<td>prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm(s)</td>
<td>forfeiture</td>
<td>promise</td>
</tr>
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<td>arrest</td>
<td>formality</td>
<td>property</td>
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<td>article</td>
<td>freedom</td>
<td>prosecution</td>
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<td>assent</td>
<td>freehold</td>
<td>protection</td>
</tr>
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<td>asserting</td>
<td>freeholder</td>
<td>protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assertor</td>
<td>freeman</td>
<td>protocol</td>
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<td>assistance</td>
<td>frontier</td>
<td>provision</td>
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<td>fulfillment</td>
<td>provost</td>
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<tr>
<td>award</td>
<td>function</td>
<td>punishment</td>
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<td>gift</td>
<td>queen</td>
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<td>bailiff</td>
<td>government</td>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
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<td>baron</td>
<td>grant</td>
<td>race</td>
</tr>
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<td>belief</td>
<td>grievance</td>
<td>raising</td>
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<td>bench</td>
<td>guarantee</td>
<td>ratification</td>
</tr>
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<td>benefits</td>
<td>habeas corpus</td>
<td>realm</td>
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<td>bill</td>
<td>heir</td>
<td>recess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birth</td>
<td>hereditament</td>
<td>recognition</td>
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<tr>
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<td>highness</td>
<td>recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bishop</td>
<td>holder</td>
<td>recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byelaw</td>
<td>honour</td>
<td>redress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
by-election  house  regality
body         impartiality  regulation
bond         impeachment  reign
borough      imposition  rejection
calamity     imprisonment  release
case         incapacity  reliance
cause        incompatibility  relief
certificate  inhabitant  religion
charge       injunction  remedy
charter      instigation  removal
city         instrument  repeal
claim        insurrection  report
clause       interest  representation
clerk        interference  request
colour       interpretation  reservation
command      judge  resilient
commencement  judgement  resolution
commission   judiciary  respondent
commitment   jurisdiction  responsibility
committee    jury  restriction
committing   juror  return
commons      justice  review
compatibility  juvenile  revocation
composer     keeper  right (teisingumas, teise)
compensation  keeping  riot
concurrency  king  rule, rules
condition    kingdom  safeguard
confidence   knight  safety
consent      land  salary
constable    language  scheme
construction  law  seat
contravention  lawfulness  security
contribution  leave  service
convention   legislation  servitude
critic       legislature  session
convict      letter  settlement
conviction   liberty (ies)  sex
conviction   life  sheriff
convention   limitation  signification
court        lord  slavery
country      loss  statement
court
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
### Three-word terms in English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>authorised government department</td>
<td>parliamentary general elections</td>
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<tr>
<td>communion with the Church of Rome</td>
<td>peaceful enjoyment of possessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of King’s Bench</td>
<td>person of unsound mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruel and unusual punishments</td>
<td>power of dispensing with laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deputy first minister</td>
<td>power of suspending of laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforceable right to compensation</td>
<td>power to award damages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forced or compulsory labour</td>
<td>power to make the rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>free assistance of an interpreter</td>
<td>power to prorogue parliament</td>
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<td>freedom of assembly and association</td>
<td>prohibition of abuse of rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functions of a public nature</td>
<td>protection of health or morals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great seal of England</td>
<td>public general act</td>
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<tr>
<td>illegal and cruel punishments</td>
<td>right to a fair trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independent and impartial tribunal</td>
<td>right to found a family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judicial office holder</td>
<td>right to free elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Great Chamberlain</td>
<td>right to liberty and security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Most Excellent Majesty</td>
<td>Royal(l) Care and Concern</td>
</tr>
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<td>nature and cause of the accusation</td>
<td>service of a military character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obligation prescribed by law</td>
<td>supposed criminal matters</td>
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<td>ordinary general election</td>
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### Multi-word terms consisting of four and more words in English

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclosure of information received in confidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early parliamentary general election</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freedom of thought, conscience and religion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power to amend or revoke subordinate legislation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power to amend primary legislation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proclamation summoning a new parliament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibition of slavery and forced labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right to form and to join trade unions</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>right to freedom of peaceful assembly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right to freedom of association with others</td>
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<tr>
<td>right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondence</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<td>aktas</td>
<td>act</td>
<td>paklausimas</td>
<td>inquiry</td>
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<td>amnesty</td>
<td>palikimas</td>
<td>heritage</td>
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<td>apeigos</td>
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<td>papildymas</td>
<td>supplement</td>
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<td>impeachment</td>
<td>paprotys</td>
<td>custom</td>
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<td>interrogation</td>
<td>parama</td>
<td>support</td>
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<td>protection</td>
<td>pareiga</td>
<td>duty</td>
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<td>person</td>
<td>pareigūnas</td>
<td>official</td>
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<td>association</td>
<td>pareiškimas</td>
<td>expression</td>
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<td>atleidimas</td>
<td>release</td>
<td>parodymai</td>
<td>evidence</td>
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<td>atlyginimas</td>
<td>remuneration</td>
<td>pasižadėjimas</td>
<td>pledge</td>
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<td>atsakomybė</td>
<td>responsibility</td>
<td>pasiūlymas</td>
<td>proposal</td>
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<td>atsarga</td>
<td>reserve</td>
<td>paskelbimas</td>
<td>publication</td>
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<td>atsistatydinimas</td>
<td>resignation</td>
<td>paskyrimas</td>
<td>appointment</td>
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<td>representative</td>
<td>pataisa</td>
<td>amendment</td>
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<td>autonomija</td>
<td>autonomy</td>
<td>pavaduotojas</td>
<td>deputy</td>
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<td>balsavimas</td>
<td>voting</td>
<td>pavedimas</td>
<td>commissioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>bausmė</td>
<td>punishment</td>
<td>pažiūros</td>
<td>views</td>
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<td>society</td>
<td>perkėlimas</td>
<td>transfer</td>
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<td>case</td>
<td>piktnaudžiavimas</td>
<td>abuse</td>
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<td>pilietybė</td>
<td>citizenship</td>
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<td>pilietis</td>
<td>citizen</td>
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<td>home</td>
<td>pilnametystė</td>
<td>coming* of age</td>
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<td>censorship</td>
<td>pirmininkas</td>
<td>president</td>
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<td>plebiscite</td>
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<td>Term</td>
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<tr>
<td>administracinė atsakomybė</td>
<td>administrative liability</td>
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<td>administrative division</td>
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<td>validity of the act</td>
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<tr>
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<td>alternative service</td>
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<td>Court of Appeal</td>
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<td>regional court</td>
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<td>apkaltos procesas</td>
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<td>apmokami pareigūnai</td>
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<td>personal correspondence</td>
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<td>letter of recall</td>
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<td>establishments of education</td>
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<td>Supreme Court</td>
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<td>Aukščiausioji Taryba</td>
<td>Supreme Council</td>
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<td>school of higher education</td>
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<td>majority vote</td>
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<td>Board of the Bank</td>
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<td>criminal procedure</td>
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<td>criminal case</td>
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<td>budgetary system</td>
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<td>budget year</td>
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biudžeto projektas
bylos nagrinėjimas
centrinis bankas
demokratinė respublika
diplomatinės įstaigos
diplomatiniai santykiai
diplomatinis atstovas
eilinė sesija
eiliniai rinkimai
ekonominė zona
ekonominė teisė
ekonominių interesų
finansavimo šaltinis
gamtos ištekliai
gamtos objektas
generalinė prokuratūra
generalinis prokuroras
ginkluota agresija
ginkluotas užpuolimas
ginkluotosios pajėgos
gyvenamoji vieta
įgaliojamasis raštas
įgaliojimų laikas
ikiteisminis tyrimas
išimtinė teisė
įstatymo galia
įstatymo nežinomumas
įstatymo projektas
įstatymų įgyvendinimas
įstatymų nevykdymas
juridinis asmuo
karinė bazė
karinė laipsnis
karuomenės dalinis
karuomenės vadas
karas padėtis
karas tarnyba
karas veiksmai
komercinė paslaptis
Konstitucijos keitimas
Konstitucijos pataisa
konstitucinė laisvė
draft budget
consideration of the case
central bank
democratic republic
diplomatic missions
diplomatic ties
diplomatic representative
regular session
regular elections
economic zone
economic rights
economic interests
financial sources
natural resources
object of nature
Office of the Prosecutor General
Prosecutor General
armed aggression
armed attack
armed forces
place of residence
letter credence
term of powers
pre-trial investigation
exclusive right
power of law
ignorance of the law
draft law
implementation of the laws
failure to execute laws
legal person
military base
military rank
army unit
Commander of the Armed Forces
martial law
military service
war actions
commercial secret
alteration of the Constitution
amendment to the Constitution
constitutional freedom
constitutional norm
constitutional order
constitutional right
constitutional tradition
constitutional act
constitutional law
Constitutional Court
consular posts
continental shelf
institution of control
national defence
affairs of the country
cultural monument
creative activities
free consent
equal rights
mass information
material damage
medical aid
annual report
Prime Minister
paid leave
tax concessions
establishment of teaching
moral damage
national identity
membership commitments
membership rights
extraordinary session
education free of charge
state of emergency
under age children
impeccable reputation
rights of ownership
criminal action
in flagrante delicto
rights of organisations
airspace
fundamental freedoms
repeat election
repeat voting
additional budget
parliamentary activities
removal from office
spring session
pensionable age
right of petition
welfare of the citizens
rights of citizens
will of the citizens
civil society
acquisition citizenship
loss of citizenship
early elections
first round
first term of office
political organization
political party
political activities
political co-operation
act of oath
breach of oath
text of the oath
compulsory payment
private life
forced labour
professional secret
trade union
professional rights
calling referendum
conducting referendum
religious organisation
elective office
election laws
campaign of the election
election round
electoral right
levy concessions
autumn session
State security
Security Service
municipal official
municipal council
territory of a municipality
savivaldos institucija
savivaldos teisė
Seimo kontrolierių
Seimo narys
Seimo nutarimas
Seimo Pirmininkas
Seimo statutas
skiriamos pareigos
slaptas balsavimas
socialinė padėtis
socialinės teisės
socialiniai interesai
specializuotas teismas
specialus vardas
sukarinta tarnyba
sulaikymo pagrįstumas
sulaikytas asmuo
suvereni galia
sveikatos būklė
taikos metas
taikos sutartis
taikus susirinkimas
tarnyba kariuomenėje
tarptautinė organizacija
tarptautinė sutartis
tarptautiniai įsipareigojimai
tarpusavio pagalba
tautinė bendrija
tautinė kultūra
tautinė santarvė
Tautos atstovas
tautos gerovė
Tautos suverenitetas
tautos iškis
tautos valia
teisė į gynybą
teisė streikuoti
teisėjo vardas
teisėjų institucija
teisės apribojimas
teisės ir laisvės
teisės normos

self-government institution
right to self-government
Seimas ombudsman
Member of the Seimas
resolution of the Seimas
Speaker of the Seimas
Statute of the Seimas
appointive office
secret ballot
social status
social rights
social interests
specialised court
special title
paramilitary service
validity of the detention
detainee
sovereign power
state of health
time of peace
peace treaty
peaceful meeting
military service
international organisation
international treaty
international obligations
mutual assistance
ethnic community
ethnic culture
national concord
representative of the Nation
welfare of the Nation
sovereignty of the Nation
national economy
will of the Nation
right to defence
right to strike
name of the judge
institute of judges
limitations of a right
rights and freedoms
legal norms
teisėti interesai
legitimate interests

teisinė sistema
legal system

teisinė situacija
legal situation

State under the rule of law
legal act
legal status
violation of rights
court judgment
court decision

Law on Courts
competence of courts
formation of courts
inviolability of the territory
territorial integrity
territorial prosecutor's offices
direct no-confidence
direct rule
religion practices
property liabilities

economy
foreign policy
foreign entity
foreign state
Chairperson of the Board
institution of governance
branch of administration
scope of power
State institution
Member State
State budget
national defence
State defence
State Coat of Arms
anthem of the State
State institution
interests of the State
State institution
National Audit Office
Auditor General
State official
State security
State boundary
valstybės suverenumas
valstybės teisės
valstybės teritorija
valstybės turtas
valstybės vadovas
valstybės valdžia
valstybės vėliava
valstybinė institucija
valstybinė kalba
valstybinė paskola
valstybinė paslaptis
valstybinė reikšmė
valstybinė religija
valstybinė tarnyba
valstybinė valdžia
valstybiniai mokesčiai
valstybinis apdovanojimasis
valstybinis darinys
valstybinis kaltinimas
valstybinis turtas
valstybių sąjunga
vartotojo interesai
veiklos garantijos
vidaus politika
vidaus tarnyba
viešojo tvarka
vietinė rinkliava
vietos savivalda
visuomenės poreikiai
visuomenės rimtis
visuomenės saugumas
visuomenės teisės
visuomeninė organizacija
visuotinė apklausa
vykdomasis organas
Vyriausybės atstovas
Vyriausybės programa
Vyriausybės sprendimas
Vyriausybės teikimas
žemės gelmės
žemių vientisumas
žmogaus asmuo
State sovereignty
rights of the State
territory of the State
State property
Head of State
State power
State flag
State institution
State language
State loan
State secret
State importance
State religion
State service
State power
State taxes
State award
State-like formation
charges on behalf of the State
State property
union of states
interests of the consumer
guarantees of the activities
domestic policy
officer of the interior
public order
local levy
local self-government
needs of society
social peace
security of society
rights of society
public organisation
general poll
executive body
Government representative
programme of the Government
decision of the Government
submission of the Government
underground
integrity of lands
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aktyvioji rinkimų teisė</td>
<td>active electoral right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asmens neliečiamybės teisė</td>
<td>inviolability of the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atlyginimas už kūrybinę veiklą</td>
<td>remuneration for creative activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aukščiausia suvereni galia</td>
<td>supreme sovereign power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aukščiausias diplomatinis rangas</td>
<td>highest diplomatic rank</td>
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<td>bažnytinė valstybinė tarnyba</td>
<td>church registration of marriages</td>
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<tr>
<td>daugiašalių ekonominė sutartis</td>
<td>multilateral economic treaty</td>
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<tr>
<td>gynyba nuo ginkluotos agresijos</td>
<td>defence against the armed aggression</td>
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<tr>
<td>gynybinio pobūdžio sutartis</td>
<td>treaty of defensive nature</td>
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<tr>
<td>igaliojimų vykdymo tvarka</td>
<td>procedure for the execution of powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilgalaikė ekonominė sutartis</td>
<td>long-term economic treaty</td>
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<tr>
<td>išimtinė nuosavybės teisė</td>
<td>right of exclusive ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karų padėties įvedimas</td>
<td>imposition of martial law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konstitucinio Teismo statusas</td>
<td>status of the Constitutional Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krašto apsaugos sistema</td>
<td>national defence system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laikinasis Pagrindinis Įstatymas</td>
<td>Provisional Basic Law</td>
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<td>masinės informacijos priemonės</td>
<td>mass media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masinio naikinimo ginklai</td>
<td>weapons of mass destruction</td>
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<td>nemokama medicinos pagalba</td>
<td>medical aid provided free of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepriklausoma demokratinė respublika</td>
<td>independent democratic republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nepriklausomos valstybės atkūrimas</td>
<td>Restoration of the Independent State</td>
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<td>nevalstybinė auklėjimo įstaiga</td>
<td>non-state establishment of education</td>
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<tr>
<td>nevalstybinė mokymo įstaiga</td>
<td>non-state establishment of teaching</td>
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<td>pajamos iš valstybinio turto</td>
<td>income from State property</td>
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<td>palankios darbo sąlygos</td>
<td>favourable working conditions</td>
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<td>pamatinis valstybės principas</td>
<td>fundamental principle of the State</td>
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<td>pirmasis balsavimo ratas</td>
<td>first voting round</td>
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<td>postsovietinės Rytų sąjungos</td>
<td>Post-Soviet Eastern Unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postsovietinės Rytų blokas</td>
<td>post-Soviet Eastern bloc</td>
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<td>privatus nuosavybės teisė</td>
<td>right of private ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privatus asmens gyvenimas</td>
<td>private life of a human being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>referendumu priimtas Įstatymas</td>
<td>act adopted by referendum</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
regioninė tarptautinė organizacija
religinis ir dorovinis auklėjimas
Respublikos Prezidento asmuo
sąžiningos konkurencijos laisvė
Seimo nario asmuo
Seimo nario mandatas
šiurkščias Konstitucijos pažeidimas
sutuoktinų teisės seimoje
Tautos atstovo teisė
teisė būti išrinktam
teisė kreiptis į teismą
teisė turėti advokatą
teisės normų kolizija
teismai su ypatingais įgaliojimais
teismo nuteistųjų darbas
tikroji karinė tarnyba
universalė tarptautinė organizacija
užmokestis už kūrybinę veiklą
užmokestis už pedagoginę veiklą
valstybės biudžeto projektas
valstybės gynimo tarnyba
valstybės institucijų kompetencija
Valstybės kontrolės sistema
valstybės valdymo reikalai
valstybinė aukštoji mokykla
valstybinė gydymo įstaiga
vietos savivaldybės biudžetas
Vyriausioji rinkimų komisija
žmogaus privatus gyvenimas
žmogaus teisė į gyvybę
žmogaus teisės ir laisvės

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 vad
įstatymų leidybos iniciatyvos teisė
kišimasis į teisėjo ar teismo veiklą
laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus ir skleisti informaciją
laisvė reikšti įsitikinimus, gauti ir skleisti informaciją
metinė biudžeto įvykdymo apyskaita
minties, tikėjimo ir sąžinės laisvė
nuolatinis administracinio vieneto gyventojas
savavalškas ar neteisėtas kišimasis į (jo) asmens ir šeimyninį gyvenimą
teisė dalyvauti tardymo ir teisminiuose veiksmuose per vertėją
teisė dalyvauti valdant savo šaly

teisė gauti senatvės ir invalidumo pensijas, socialinę paramą
teisė ir teisingumu pagrįstos tarptautinės tvarkos kūrimas
teisė kreiptis į Konstitucinį Teismą
teisė kritikuoti valstybės įstaigų ar pareigūnų darbą, apsküsti jų sprendimus

prigimtinė žmogaus ir Tautos teisė laisvai gyventi ir kurti savo tėvų ir protėvių žemėje
teisė laisvai pasirinkti bet kurią religiją arba tikėjimą ir vienas ar su kita, privačiai ar viešai ją išpažinti, atlikinėti religines apeigas, praktikuoti tikėjimą ir mokytis jo

teisė laisvai vienytis į bendrijas, politines partiijas ar asociacijas
teisė lygiomis sąlygomis stoti į Lietuvos Respublikos valstybinę tarnybą
teisė puoselėti savo kalbą, kultūrą ir popročius

teisė turėti poilsį ir laisvalaikį, taip pat kasmetines mokamas atostogas

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
right of legislative initiative
interference with the activities of a judge or the court
freedom to express convictions and to impart information
freedom to express convictions, to receive and impart information
report on the annual execution of the budget
freedom of thought, conscience and religion
permanent residents of the administrative unit
arbitrary or unlawful interference in (his) private and family life
right to participate in investigation and court acts through a translator
right to participate in the governance of (their) State
right to receive old age and disability pensions
creation of the international order based on law and justice
the right to apply to the Constitutional Court
the right to criticise the work of State institutions or their officials and to appeal against their decisions
innate right of the human being and the Nation to live and create freely in the land of their fathers and forefathers
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
right to freely form societies, political parties and associations
right to enter on equal terms in the State service of the Republic of Lithuania
right to foster their language, culture, and customs
right to rest and leisure as well as to an annual paid leave
right to have his own convictions and freely express them
right to have proper, safe and healthy conditions at work, to receive fair pay for work and social security in the event of unemployment

right to a public and fair hearing of his case by an independent and impartial court

universally recognised principles and norms of international law

secrecy of private or family life of the human being

freedom of a human being to profess and spread his religion or belief

List of terms of constitutional law in Russian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agitация</td>
<td>agitation</td>
</tr>
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<td>агрессия</td>
<td>aggression</td>
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<td>адвокатура</td>
<td>lawyers</td>
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<td>акт</td>
<td>act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>амнистия</td>
<td>amnesty</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ведение</td>
<td>jurisdiction</td>
</tr>
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<td>religious beliefs</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>possession</td>
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<td>power</td>
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гражданин
citizen
gражданство
citizenship
граница
border
dепутат
deputy
депутатство
activity
dея́тельность
discrimination
dоверие
confidence
dоговор
treaty
dолг
duty
dолжность
office
дополнение
addition
dостоинство
dignity
жилище
home
задержание
detention
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
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
ресурсы
oath
происхождение
origin
прокуратура
public prosecution
прокурор
prosecutor
пропаганда
propaganda
пытки
torture
раса
race
распоряжение
management, disposal
регламент
regulation
рассмотрение
examination
рассмотрение
procedural regulations
религия
religion
республика
republic
<table>
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<tbody>
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государственная граница
Государственная Дума
государственная измена
государственная награда
государственная пенсия
государственная поддержка
государственная служба
государственная собственность
государственная тайна
государственная целостность
государственное единство
государственное пособие
государственные нужды
государственный герб
государственный гимн
государственный займ
государственный флаг
государственный язык
гражданское судопроизводство
dвойное гражданство
dенежная единица
dенежная эмиссия
dипломатический представитель
dолжностное лицо
dолжностное положение
dостойная жизнь
dоступ к правосудию
заключение под стражу
законные интересы
законодательная власть
законодательный орган
Захват власти
Защита Отечества
идеологическое многообразие
имущественное положение
иностранные гражданин
иностранный гражданин
интеллектуальная собственность
исполнительная власть
конституционная поправка
Конституционное Собрание
конституционное судопроизводство

state border
State Duma
high treason
state award
state pension
state support
state service
state property
state secret
state integrity
state unity
state allowance
state needs
state coat of arms
state anthem
state loan
state flag
state language
civil proceedings
dual citizenship
monetary unit
money issue
diplomatic representative
official
worthy life
access to justice
detention
lawful interests
legislative power
legislative body
seizure of power
defence of the Fatherland
ideological diversity
property status
foreign State
foreign national
intellectual property
executive power
constitutional amendment
Constitutional Assembly
constitutional proceedings
конституционный строй
Конституционный Суд
континентальный шельф
лицо без гражданства
личный досмотр
лишение неприкосновенности
межгосударственное объединение
международные организации
международные отношения
международный договор
место преступления
местное самоуправление
местный бюджет
муниципальная собственность
назначение на должность
национальная принадлежность
национальное меньшинство
недобросовестная конкуренция
неприкосновенность депутата
неприкосновенность территории
неустранимые сомнения
нормативный акт
общественное объединение
общественный порядок
окружающая среда
оплачиваемая деятельность
освобождение от должности
Основной Закон
осуществление правосудия
отзывная грамота
отрешение от должности
официальное опубликование
парламентское слушание
пересмотр конституции
повторное голосование
пограничная зона
поддержка конкуренции
политические убеждения
политическое многообразие
политическое убежище
полномочный представитель
почетное звание

constitutional system
Constitutional Court
continental shelf
stateless person
personally inspection
deposing immunity
interstate association
international organization
international relations
international treaty
scene of a crime
local self-government
local budget
municipal property
appointment
nationality
national minority
unfair competition
immunity of a deputy
inviolability of territory
irremovable doubts
normative legal act
public association
public order
environment
paid activities
dismissal
Fundamental Law
administration of justice
letter of recall
impeachment
promulgation
parliamentary hearing
revision of the Constitution
second vote
border zone
support of competition
political convictions
political diversity
political asylum
plenipotentiary representative
honorary title
права и свободы
право на жизнь
право на жилище
право на забастовку
право на образование
право на объединение
право на отдых
право наследования
правовая система
правовое регулирование
правовой акт
правовой статус
правоохранительные органы
праздничные дни
предварительное возмещение
предметы ведения
Правительство
представительный орган
принудительный труд
принцип равенства
природные богатства
природные ресурсы
присяжные заседатели
прямое действие
равноценное возмещение
ратификационная грамота
региональное развитие
религиозные объединения
свободное развитие
свободное развитие
свободные выборы
специальные полномочия
смежная защита
Совет Безопасности
Совет Министров
Совет Федерации
согласительная комиссия
согласительные процедуры
социальная защита
rights and freedoms
right to life
right to a home
right to strike
right to education
right of association
right to rest
right of inheritance
legal system
legal regulation
legal act
legal status
law enforcement body
public holidays
preliminary compensation
issues under the jurisdiction
Chairman of the Government
representative body
compulsory labour
principle of equality
natural wealth
natural resources
court of jury
direct action
complete compensation
ratification instrument
regional development
religious associations
secular state
testimony*
freedom of religion
freedom of conscience
free development
free elections
resignation
capital punishment
Security Council
Council of Ministers
Council of the Federation
conciliatory commission
conciliatory procedures
social protection
социальное государство
социальное обеспечение
социальные службы
специальное звание
страховые взносы
суверенная государственность
суверенные права
судебная власть
судебная практика
судебная система
судебное решение
судебный надзор
Счетная палата
tайное голосование
tаможенные границы
территориальное море
tолкование Конституции
трудовой договор
tяжкое преступление
уголовное судопроизводство
учреждение здравоохранения
федеральная собственность
Федеральное Собрание
федеральные фонды
федеральный бюджет
федеральный закон
федеральный министр
федеральный суд
федеративное устройство
Федеративный договор
финансовые обязательства
целостность территории
частная жизнь
частная собственность
член Правительства
чрезвычайное положение
чрезвычайные суды
экологическое правонарушение
экономическая деятельность
 этническая общинность
 юридическая помощь

social State
social security
social services
special rank
insurance contributions
sovereign statehood
sovereign rights
judicial authority
judicial protection
judicial system
court order
judicial supervision
Accounts Chamber
secret ballot
custom borders
territorial sea
interpretation of the Constitution
labour contract
grave crime
criminal proceedings
health institution
federal property
Federal Assembly
federal funds
federal budget
federal law
federal minister
federal court
federative structure
Federation Treaty
financial obligations
integrity of territory
private life
private property
member of the Government
state of emergency
extraordinary courts
violations of environmental laws
economic activity
ethnic community
legal assistance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>альтернативная гражданская служба</td>
<td>alternative civilian service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>всеобщее избирательное право</td>
<td>universal suffrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>высшая юридическая сила</td>
<td>supreme legal force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Высший Арбитражный Суд</td>
<td>Higher Arbitration Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>город федерального значения</td>
<td>city of federal significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>государственное образовательное учреждение</td>
<td>state educational institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>государственная система здравоохранения</td>
<td>state healthcare systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гражданский мир и согласие</td>
<td>civil peace and accord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>депутат Государственной Думы</td>
<td>deputy of the State Duma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>добровольное социальное страхование</td>
<td>voluntary social insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>единство экономического пространства</td>
<td>integrity of economic space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>исключительная экономическая зона</td>
<td>exclusive economic zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>конституционные права и свободы</td>
<td>constitutional rights and freedoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>коренные малочисленные народы</td>
<td>indigenous small peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>места лишения свободы</td>
<td>places of imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>местные налоги и сборы</td>
<td>local taxes and levies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>муниципальное образовательное учреждание</td>
<td>municipal educational institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>муниципальная система здравоохранения</td>
<td>municipal healthcare systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>норма международного права</td>
<td>norm of international law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нормативный правовой акт</td>
<td>normative legal act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ограничения прав и свобод</td>
<td>restrictions on human rights and freedoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оплачиваемый ежегодный отпуск</td>
<td>annual paid leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>орган государственной власти</td>
<td>State government body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>органы законодательной власти</td>
<td>legislative body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>органы исполнительной власти</td>
<td>executive body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>органы местного самоуправления</td>
<td>local self-government body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>органы судебной власти</td>
<td>judicial body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>основное общее образование</td>
<td>basic general education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>основные права и свободы</td>
<td>basic rights and freedoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>основы конституционного строя</td>
<td>basis of the constitutional system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>особо тяжкое преступление</td>
<td>particularly grave crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>права и свободы человека</td>
<td>human rights and freedoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>права местного самоуправления</td>
<td>rights of local self-government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>право законодательной инициативы</td>
<td>power to initiate legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>право на вознаграждение за труд</td>
<td>right to receive remuneration for labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>право на защиту от безработицы</td>
<td>right of protection against unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>право на судебную защиту</td>
<td>right to legal protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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**

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
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
международные органы по защите прав и свобод человека
минимальный размер оплаты труда
общедоступность и бесплатность дошкольного, основного общего и среднего профессионального образования
общепризнанные принципы и нормы международного права
особо охраняемая природная территория
права и свободы человека и гражданина
право на рассмотрение его дела в том суде и тем судьей, к подсудности которых оно отнесено законом
права потерпевших от преступлений и злоупотреблений властью
право беспрепятственно возвращаться в Российскую Федерацию
право избирать и быть избранными
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
право на благоприятную окружающую среду
право на вознаграждение за труд без какой бы то ни было дискриминации
право на возмещение государством вреда, причиненного незаконными действиями (или бездействием) органов государственной власти или их должностных лиц
право на доступ к культурным ценностям
право на замену военной службы альтернативной гражданской службой
право на защиту от безработицы
право на индивидуальные и коллективные трудовые споры с использованием установленных федеральным законом способов их разрешения
право на неприкосновенность частной жизни, личную и семейную тайну, защиту своей чести и доброго имени

international bodies for the protection of human rights and freedoms
minimum wage
access and free pre-school, secondary and secondary vocational education
universally recognized principles and norms of international law
specially protected natural territories
human and civil rights and freedoms
right to have his (her) case heard in the court and by the judge within whose competence the case is placed by law
rights of victims of crimes and of abuses of office
right freely to return to the Russian Federation
right to elect and be elected
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
right to a favourable environment
to receive remuneration for labour without any discrimination
right to State compensation for damage caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of State government bodies and their officials
right of access to cultural valuables
right to replace military service with alternative civilian service
right of protection against unemployment
right of individual and collective labour disputes with the use of the methods for their resolution, which are provided for by federal law
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

право создавать профессиональные союзы для защиты своих интересов

право участвовать в отправлении правосудия

право участвовать в управлении делами государства

представительные органы государственной власти

преподавательская, научная и иная творческая деятельность

равный доступ к государственной службе

свобода деятельности общественных объединений

свобода литературного, художественного, научного, технического и других видов творчества, преподавания

свободное перемещение товаров, услуг и финансовых средств

система органов государственной власти

Совет Федерации первого созыва

судебная защита прав и свобод

федеральные государственные образовательные стандарты

федеральные органы государственной власти

федеральные органы исполнительной власти

right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, hold rallies, mass meetings and demonstrations, marches and pickets

right to establish trade unions for the protection of his(her) interests

right to participate in administering justice

right to participate in managing State affairs

representative State government bodies

teaching and scientific and other creative work

equal access to State service

freedom of activity of public associations

freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creative activity and teaching

free flow of goods, services and financial resources

system of State government bodies

Council of Federation of the first convocation

protection in court of his (her) rights and freedoms

federal State educational standards

federal State government bodies

federal executive government bodies
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:
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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)
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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, French 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 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.

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, om ‘from, ε ‘in, into, s ‘with, κ ‘to, пοд ‘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 term 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 / Lietuvių edukologijos universitetas. Vilnius: Lietuvių 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]


Scientific articles published in reviewed research publications of Lithuania


Thesis published in reviewed conference proceedings


**Thesis published in conference proceedings (not reviewed)**


**Presentations at conferences and other scientific events**

04–05 October, 2012 presentation *Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denoting 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 anglių 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 anglių 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.

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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 to the 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.
Liudmila Mockienė

KONSTITUCINĖS TEISĖS TERMINŲ DARYBA ANGLŲ, LIETUVIŲ IR RUSŲ KALBOSE

Daktaro disertacijos santrauka
Humanitariniai mokslai, filologija (04 H)

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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. Pirmiau, darbe tiriami konstitucinės teisės terminai, vartojami šalyse, turinčiose skirtinas 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).


**Darbo mokslinis naujumas ir vertė**


**Temos ištirtumas**

Kelių kalbų terminų gretinamųjų tyrimų, o ypač tokių, kuriuose gretinami teisės terminai, darbų nėra daug.


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 įtakingą lietuvių teisės bei administracinei kalbai, kadangi jais tiesiogiai remiamasi rengiant lietuviškus teisės aktus (Auksoriūtė, 2009).


Apibendrinus, kelio kalbų teisės terminijos gretinamųjų tyrimų nepakanka. Šiuo darbu siekiama prisidėti prie anglų, lietuvių ir rusų gretinamųjų teisės terminologijos darbų ir prapleisti jų problematiką.

Darbo aktualumas ir praktinis tyrimo rezultatų pritaikymas

Temos aktualumas pasireiškia keliais aspektais. Pirmiau, dėl sparčiai besivystančių tarptautinių ekonominių ir politinių ryšių vis svarbesni tampa įvairių teisės kalbų gretinamieji tyrimai ir teisinių dokumentų vertimo Klausimai. Šiuolaikinių tarpkultūrinių bendradarbiavimu yra svarbios ne tik užsienio kalbų žinios, bet ir žinios apie šalių visuomenę, kultūra, papročius ir teisės normas. Teisinės sistemos tiesiogiai veikia tarpkultūrinių bendradarbiavimą, kadangi nustato dalyvių veiksmus. Teisės normų žinojimas padeda susisiekti ir sklandžiai bendradarbiauti (Janulevičienė, Rackevičienė, 2012). Kadangi teisės kalba yra tiesiogiai susijusi su tam tikros šalies teisės realijomis, ji yra viena iš svarbų komunikacijos tarp skirtinų šalių priemonių. Gretinamajam tyrimui pasirinktos anglų ir rusų kalbos, nes jos yra pasaulio lingua franca, plačiai vartojamas 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 kitų kampų 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 veiksoms – vertimui, teisės kalbos dėstymui bei tarptautinei komunikacijai privačiajame ir valstybiname sektoriuose.
Disertacijoje nagrinėjami trijų skirtingų teisinių sistemų terminai. Ši analizė gali pasitarnauti tekstų teisės tematika vertimo studijoms, profesinė užsienio kalbos dėstymo (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 tokų tyrimų kol kas atliekama neauga, nors tarptautiniai teisės dokumentai Lietuvoje verčiami nuolat ir iš įvairių kalbų. Tokie tyrimai suteikia daug svarbos informacijos ne tik tekstų vertėjams, bet ir žodynų autoriams. Daugelis teisės terminų yra susiję su tam tikra kultūra, todėl neturi tiesioginių vertimo ekvivalentų. Tokį gretimamaisiais tyrimais paremti teisės terminų žodynai gali būti naudingi profesionaliams vertėjams (de Groot, 2007).

Terminai yra kuriami remiantis šalies terminologijos tradicijomis. Paprastai laikomasi tam tikrų termino kūrimo kriterijų: taisyklingumo, sistemiškumo, tikslumo, vienareiškumo, trumpumo, stilistinio neutralumo, darybos patogumo, taisyklingumo, ekonomiškumo, patogumo varotojui. Tačiau skirtingų šalių terminų kūrejai teikia pirmenybę tam tikroms terminų kūrimo tradicijoms 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 „vertinančiems sudaromų terminų kūrimo kriterijams. Terminų darybos analizė atskleidžia terminų kūrimo tradicijas skirtingose kalbose, ir parodo, kokiais darybos principais remiamasi kuriant terminus, kokių terminų kūrimo kriterijų laikomasi.

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 šiuo šaltiniu. Konstitucija apibrėžia valstybės 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 platūs.Tyrimo metu atrinktai terminai buvo suvesti į tyrimo tikslems 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 žodynėliui nėra nei lietuvių, nei anglų kalbomis) bei kitiems ateities tyrimams atlikti. Tyrimo metu atrinktai 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 patvirtinuose konstitucijų vertimuose.

Tyrimo metodika

Disertacijoje taikomi aprašomasis, kiekvainis 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.


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**


**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 priklausti ir konstitucinės teisės, ir šeimos teisės sričiai; terminas Vyriausybė gali priklausti ir konstitucinės teisės, ir administracinės teisės sričiai). Panašiai kaip skiriant bendruosius mokslą 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 integravamoji ir fundamentinė, o ne dalykinė; ji yra visos teisinės sistemos šerdis, ir tai reikštu, 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 vertybės valdymo sistema ir santvarka, valdymo institucijomis ir pagrindinius institutus, santykių tarp piliečių ir valstybės reguliavimui ir kt., į konstitucinę teisę buvo žiūrima kaip į plačią teisės srity, kurį 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“–„netermiño“ priešprieša. Kadangi konstitucinė teisė yra susijusi su daugeliu visuomenės gyvenimo sričių, pasitaiko atveji, 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 visuotinės leksikai. Tai būtų tiksliai aptarti terminą, ir kuo terminas (vienažodis ar daugiažodis) skiriasi nuo paprasto žodžio aržodžio ir žodžių junginių. Dešimtys mokslininkų yra pasiūlė savus „termino“ apibrėžimus, tačiau diskusijos dėl to, kad terminas nuo paprasto žodžio skiriasi tuo, kad terminas yra konstitucinės teisės sričiai, kuri integruoja ir kitas teisės sritis. Taigi visi teisės terminai, kurie buvo rasti konstitucinio pobūdžio teisės aktuose, buvo įtraukti į tyrimą.

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Atrentant terminus šiam tyrimui, buvo atsižvelgta į tokius pagrindinius aspektus kaip: ar terminas išreiškia teisės srities sąvoką, ar terminas turi apibūdintį, ar terminas priklauso terminų sistemai, ar terminas yra įrašytas į žodyną ir kt.


**Darbo sandara**

Disertacija susideda iš įvado (apžvalginės dalies), trijų dėstomųjų skyrių, išvadų, tyrinėjimųjų 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 atlikės tyrimas, tipinės kalbinės priemonės terminams sudaryti ir jų klasifikacija anglų, lietuvių kalbos terminų ir jų vertimo į anglų kalbą šaltų terminologijos darbuose. Antrajame skyriuje skyruije pristatoma tyrimo metodologija.

Trečiajame skyriuje nagrinėjamos kalbinės priemonės terminų kūrimas, vartojamos terminams, atrinkti 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 – daugiažodžių terminų pagal svedamųjų žodžių skaičių, jų kilmę ir sudarymo modelius.

**Ginamieji teiginiai**

1. Konstitucinės teisės dokumentų angļų 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, angļų kalbos terminų kūrėjai yra linkę terminologizuoti darybiskai paprastus žodžius, o lietuvių ir rusų
kalbų terminų kūrėjai teikia pirmenybę darybiškai sudėtingioms žodžiams, t. y. terminologizuotiems ar naujiems dariniams.
4. Visų trijų kalbų terminų kūrėjai svarbiausią daugiažodžio termino dėmenį yra linke keltį į junginio pabaigą.
5. Konstitucinės teisės terminų anglų kalba kūrėjai yra atviresni svetimosi įtaikoms ir, kurdami konstitucinės teisės terminus, dažniausiai remiasi išoriniais šaltiniais, o lietuvių ir rusų terminų kūrėjai yra labiau linke saugoti savo kalbą ir remtis vidiniais šaltiniais.

Rezultatai

Konstitucinės teisės terminų 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 keturų 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 svetimosi 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 savas 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 keturų ir daugiau žodžių, yra hibridai (tai sudaro 5 proc. visų terminų). Vienažodžiai hibridiniai terminai nėra dažni, jie sudaryti prijungus savos kilmės elementus prie svetimos kilmės pamatino žodžio arba prijungiant svetimos kilmės priesagas prie savos kilmės pamatino 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 terminai, sudaryti iš keturų 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 anglių 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.).


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 prepoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (86 proc.). Daugelis dėmenų, prijungtų postpoziciškai, yra prielinksninės konstrukcijos, tačiau keli yra sudaryti juos pagrindinio daiktavardžio ir dalyvio konstrukcijos ar infinityvinės konstrukcijos konstrukcijos. Terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, susdarytus dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, yra labai retai (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 dvieju svetimos kilmės žodžių, o liks daugiausiai 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 svetimos kilmės terminus prie savos kilmės terminų. 38 proc. terminų sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių sudaro 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 dvieju svetimos kilmės žodžių, pašitaiko retai (6 proc., ir tai sudaro 3 proc. visų terminų). Trižodžiai terminai su visais dėmenimis iš išorinių šaltinių yra daugiastruktūriški ir sudaro 9 proc. visų terminų. Terminai su dviem dėmenimis yra daugiastruktūriški ir sudaro 12 proc. visų terminų. Vienažodžiai terminai, sudaryti iš savos kilmės terminų, sudaro 16 proc. visų terminų.

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. Puše terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, turi postpoziciškai prijungtus dėmenis (53 proc.). Daugelis dėmenų, prijungtų postpoziciškai, yra infinityvinės konstrukcijos. Buvo aptikta visas atvejų, kai postpoziciškai prijungtas dėmuo yra šalutinis sakinis. Pagaliau terminai, sudaryti iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, su dėmenimis, prijungtais ir prepoziciškai, sudaro vieną dešimtadalį (9,5 proc.) ir yra labai skirtų konstrukcijų.

**Konstitucinės teisės terminai rusų kalba**

Rusų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminijoje vyrauja daugiažodžiai terminai (60 proc.), o vienažodžiai terminai sudaro 40 procę.

Daugelis rusų kalbos konstitucinės teisės terminų yra atsiradę iš vidinių šaltinių: 75 proc. vienažodžių terminų (tai sudaro 30 proc. visų terminų); 59 proc. dviejių terminų (tai sudaro 27 proc. visų terminų); 42 proc. trijų 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 sudaryti iš vienių šaltinių kartu sudaro 59 proc. visų išanalizuotų terminų. Hibrvidai, sudaryti prijungus savos ir svetimos kilmės elementus, sudaro kitą didžiausių išanalizuotų terminų grupę rusų kalboje. Daugelis jų yra daugiažodžiai terminai. 59 proc. trijų terminų (tai sudaro 7 proc. visų terminų) rusų kalboje yra hibrvidai, sudarėti iš vieno arba dviejų svetimos kilmės žodžio, o likę žodžiai yra savos kilmės. 41 proc. dviejių terminų yra sudaryti iš žodžių, kurie dažniausiai yra vienažodžiai hibrvidai (tai sudaro 15 proc. visų terminų). 63 proc. terminų, sudarytų iš keturių ir daugiau žodžių, yra hibrvidai (tai sudaro 7 proc. visų terminų). Vienažodžiai hibrvidiniais terminais nėra dažnai, 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 hibrvidai 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 patenka 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). Trijų terminų su vienažodžiai terminai sudaro 14 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–piresaginė 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 prie jungti prepoziciškai.

Daugiažodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prie jungtais dėmenimis sudaro 57 procentus. Daugiažodžiai terminai su postpoziciškai prie jungtais dėmenimis sudaro šiek tiek daugiau nei trečdalį – 36 procentus. Tačiau daugiažodžiai terminai su dėmenimis, prie jungtais ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai yra pakankamai reti ir sudaro tik 7 procentus.

Daugelis dvizodžių terminų dėmenų (79 proc., ir tai sudaro 49 proc. visų daugiažodžių terminų) prie pagrindinio dėmens jie yra prie jungti prepoziciškai. Dvizodžiai terminai su prepoziciškai prie jungtais dėmenimis dažniausiai yra sudaryti iš būvardiško žodžio (būvardžio arba dalyvio) ir daiktavardžio. 20 proc. dvizodžių terminų dėmenų (tai sudaro 13 proc. visų dvizodžių terminų) jie yra prie jungti postpoziciškai ir dėmenimis yra daiktavardžio kilmininkas (63 proc.). Kitas rusų kalbos postpoziciškai prie jungtų dėmenų tipas yra prielinksninė konstrukcija (37 proc.). Vienas dvizodis terminas (0,5 proc.) yra sudarytas iš dviejų pagrindinių daiktavardžių, sujungtų jungtučiu.

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 pirmenybę teikia daugiažodžiai 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 daugiažodžiai terminams sudaryti 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 parodytų, kad lietuvių ir rusų kalbos teikia pirmenybę dariniams, o anglų kalboje daugelis vienažodžių terminų yra terminologizuoti paprastiejį žodžiais.

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, 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 visų šaltinių. Tuo tarpu daugiažodžiai terminai sudaryti vien iš žodžių, kilusių iš visinių 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.


7. Terminai su dėmenimis, prijungtai ir prepoziciškai, ir postpoziciškai, yra itin reti ir sudaro mažą dalį visų triju tirtų kalbų daugiažodžių terminų.

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.


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 lingvistiką: 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]


Straipsniai Lietuvos recenzuojamuose mokslo leidiniuose


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


Tezės nerecenzuojamoje konferencijų medžiagoje


Pranešimai tarptautinėse konferencijose ir kituose mokslo renginiuose

2012 m. spalio 4–5 d. pranešimas tema „Peculiarities of formal structure of terms denoting concepts of human rights and freedoms in Lithuanian, German and English” VII-oje tarptautinėje mokslinėje konferencijoje „Pasaulyio 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 anglių 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 gretinamojo analizė lietuvių, rusų ir anglių 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.


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 mokslių interesų srity. Nuo 2012 m. dėsto gretinamąją leksikologiją ir leksikografiją filologijos mokslo krypties programą studentams, vadovauja studentams, rašantiems kursinius ir bakalauro darbus teisės terminijos gretinimo ir vertimo temomis.
Mockienė, Liudmila


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

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