

- 1) Subject – predicate – adverbial modifier;
- 2) Subject – predicate – object;
- 3) Subject – compound verbal predicate;
- 4) Simple question sentences;
- 5) Coordinating conjunction.
2. The first category:
  - 1) Subject – predicate – indirect object – object;
  - 2) Attributes to nouns (adjectives etc.);
  - 3) Coordinating conjunctions.
3. The second category:
  - 1) Passive voice;
  - 2) Correlative Conjunctions;
  - 3) Complex sentence;
  - 4) Simile;
  - 5) Participle and adverbial participle;
  - 6) Infinitive in function of the subject.
4. The third category:
  - 1) Subordinate clause in function of the subject.

Constructions and words of zero category do not lead to the difficulties of understanding. Understanding of the third category is most complicated.

Difficulties with understanding are result of complex sentences especially with subordinate subject. It is easier to understand the content if it is expressed by a simple sentence. If it is impossible to do, the most important thought should be expressed by the main clause and less important thought should be in subordinate one.

Participles, adverbial participles, infinitive constructions complicate the understanding of the legal language as well as a big amount of adjectives and adverbs, complex phrases of more than three words, double negation etc. If words connected by the meaning are separated by many other words, the general meaning of the sentence may be lost. That is why if the word needs specification, it is better to define it immediately.

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### **DIFFERENT TUPES OF LEXICOGRAPHIC TERMS IN DIACHRONIC AND SYNCHRONIC ASPECTS FOR DESIGNATION OF LEGAL DICTIONARIES**

The most common units among the lexicographic terms which express the notion «dictionary» in their different versions in English are: a dictionary (itself), a word-book, a lexicon, a vocabulary, a glossary, a thesaurus, a concordance, an onomasticon.

It is worth to distinguish each of the terms mentioned to characterize the types of these notions.

«Dictionary» originated from the medieval Latin «dictionarium». It signifies a book of words. In its turn the word «dictio» meaning speech or a word, derives from the Latin verb «dicere»-to speak; to say. The term «dictionary» is the most common and widespread in use. The first lexicographic reference book named «Dictionary» was edited in 1538 by Thomas Elyot. This term was applied by Elyot to a lexicographic reference book. However, the proper word «dictionary» can be found much earlier, in XIII century, when an Englishman John of Garland (1205-1255) used it as a title to his manual in Latin. Elyot enriched the English language with many new words. In his dictionary Latin words are interpreted in English or translated with the help of suitable English equivalents. Elyot coined the word «Dictionary», which was first defined in his Latin Dictionary of 1538 as «that lernynge whiche comprehendeth all lyberall science and studies».

It was first used as the title of a book by Johann Heinrich Alsted in 1608, by which time it had acquired its modern meaning of a book covering every branch of human knowledge. The term is also, however, applied to a research confined to some particular branch of knowledge. The distinction between an encyclopaedia and a dictionary is that the former explains subjects and the latter explains words, a dictionary being the product of the work of a philologist.

The term «dictionary» is used and applied in different meanings. Among the following are:

a word-book– a close synonym of the notion «dictionary» is a calque of the German «Wörterbuch», (Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов.1969, с.604) however, it is rarely used and concerned with reference books of less volume. In modern lexicography it means a reference book containing words (usually with their meanings).

Besides, it is also used a term «lexicon» to determine the notion dictionary.

A lexicon– (from the Greek «Lexicos») means a word. In modern English it is frequently referred to the dictionaries of ancient and ethnic languages (e. g. Greek, Latin, Arabic lexicon).

The word «vocabulary» derived from the medieval Latin «vocabulary». The latter in its turn originated from the verb «vocare»– to call. (Ступин Л. П. Лексикография английского языка. 1985, с.32). The term has the following main meanings:

1. a dictionary, especially one of an ancient language such as Greek or Hebrew;
2. a list of terms relating to a particular subject;
3. the vocabulary of a language or of an individual;
4. linguistics as a set of all the morphemes of a language.

A glossary– a Greek calque of the word «glossarium», from the Greek word «glossa» translated as a word, which needs an explanation. Glossary –a

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collection of glosses, interpretation of incomprehensible words and expressions generally from ancient and medieval manuscripts. This term also can be referred to a collection of certain terms (e. g. A glossary of technical terms). The most ancient glossaries which have been preserved to our days, date back to the XVIII-XIX centuries, named after the place, where they were kept (e. g. Corpus glossary, named after Corpus Christi College at Cambridge university).

At first, the order of the words given in them depended on appearance of the incomprehensible words in the ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts. Interpretations, explanations or Anglo-Saxon equivalents to those words could be written either above the unknown word, or be given in the margin. Over time the words –glosses were copied out with their explanations and composed in so-called glossaries. The explanations in those glossaries were given in Anglo-Saxon or in vulgar Latin. Then, certain composed glossaries were connected by the common theme. And only, later, there began to appear the glossaries, given in alphabetical order. Unfortunately, only the two first letters were taken into account.

In modern lexicography the term «glossary» means an alphabetical list of technical terms in some specialized field of knowledge; usually published as an appendix to a text in that field.

The term »thesaurus» means a book containing a classified list of synonyms; a dictionary of synonyms and antonyms; any dictionary, encyclopedia, or other comprehensive reference book; a storehouse, repository, or treasury.

The noun «concordance» has 3 senses:

1. a harmonious state of things in general and of their properties (as of colours and sounds); congruity of parts with one another and with the whole;
2. agreement of opinions;
3. an index of all main words in a book along with their immediate contexts.

The word «onomasticon» is a list of proper nouns naming persons or places.

In modern legal English among the above mentioned lexicographic terms the most widespread and popular are: dictionary («Legal Dictionary», «Dictionary of Law Terms», «Nolo's Free Dictionary of Law Terms», «Black's Law Dictionary» and others); glossary («International Migration Law Glossary on Migration», « Nolo's Legal Glossary», « English-Russian Legal Glossaries» and others); vocabulary («Law-Legal English Vocabulary by Kenneth Beare»; « Law Vocabulary: free exercise for ESL/EFL learners»); thesaurus («Buton's Legal Thesaurus», «Merriam– Webster Thesaurus with Antonyms»); and no less popular concordance («Litigation Document Management Software: Concordance ...», « Concordance – LexisNexis», «Concordance / Global Law of Contract Project»).

At present time, in multilateral system of lexicographical units, each of these terms realizes its function in synchronic aspect, which it gained through its long evolution in diachronic phase.