The Role of Information Units in the Legal and Linguistic System of a Multilingual City

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Abstract

Law, like many other sciences, has acknowledged globalization since the early 1990s of the 20th century. Prior to the new development, i.e., internationalization, this law had to deal with the phenomenon of internationalization, which governs interactions between two or more states regardless of their geographic location. e. A wider range of legal areas are covered by the globalization of law. The process of developing legal rules has changed, and new rule-making institutions have entered the legal system. These are two effects of globalization on the law. The composition of the people who created the legal rule has been influenced by factors like the globalization of the economy, the internationalization of law, and the crisis of the government's democratic legitimacy. The article offers a novel method for examining the linguistic environment of a city with multiple languages, dividing the environment into monolingual and multilingual information units of various types. By an information unit, we mean a segment of the linguistic landscape that is functionally delimited from other information units, while territorial isolation from other units of information may or may not take place. Information units, which contain lexical units belonging to different languages, are called in our research multilingual information units. Multilingual units can be expressed by a phrase, a sentence, a text; we also refer to multilingual information units compound words formed from morphemes of different languages, abbreviations containing letters of different alphabets, etc. Each multilingual unit is not built on the principle of duplicating information in another language. Monolingual information units are such units of information, words (morphemes of one word) in which are given in one language. The quantitative presence of multilingual units in the linguistic landscape of Kazan is 25%, which is an indicator of language integration in the period from September to December 2019.

Key words: Legal system, Law, multilingualism, information unit, multilingual information units

Introduction

The notion of linguistic landscape is not new to modern science, although it is quite recent. R. Laundry and R.Y. Bourhis [Laundry, 1997] first introduced this combination of words in 1997 in the work. The authors used it to describe the existence of languages in the space of a metropolis. The scientists examined street signs - names of organizations, shop signs, notices, street nameplates, etc, thus, making a conclusion about the prevalence of this or that language in a given area.

The features of the linguistic landscape indicate the degree and forms of linguistic integration - the conflict-free functioning of the social and communicative system, the components of which (different languages) are in a relationship of functional complementarity [Zherebilo, 2010], [Salieva, 2021], [Arsentyeva, 2017], [Kayumova, 2019].

In the context of globalization, languages "work" in a new way. Multilingualism manifests itself both at the individual and social levels [Edwards, 1994], [Aronin, 2012], [Auer, 2007]. At the individual level, multilingualism allows an individual to communicate in more than one language [Wei, 2008]. At the social level, multilingualism can manifest itself in various forms. There can be the type of multilingualism, in which, due to historical processes, two or more languages are approved as state languages (Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, Belarus).

The city of Kazan, the capital of the subject of the Russian Federation - the Republic of Tatarstan, is a multilingual city, which is enshrined in the legislative system of the Republic. The state languages in the Republic of Tatarstan are equal Tatar and Russian. They are used on an equal basis in state authorities, local governments, and state institutions of the Republic of Tatarstan (Article 8) [Zakon, 2014]. The executive authorities ensure the installation of inscriptions, topographic signs and road signs and are responsible for their registration and maintenance in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tatarstan and international standards (Article 25) [Zakon, 2014].

In a comprehensive definition of legal writings, it can be said that legal writings are actually a collection of legal and judicial measures and thoughts that the editor with his special talent and inspired by legal knowledge, experiences and savings to meet the need and exercise the right and formalize transactions and personal condition - which is the ultimate cause and reaching material and spiritual desires - is used; that this, itself, was the result of years of continuous suffering and effort and following the old rules; In other words, by looking at the texts of opinions, bills and regulatory documents, the opinions of the supervisory boards and the Supreme Registration Council, and the votes of the general procedure of the Supreme Court of the country, one can clearly see the profound influence of literature in the science of law, which is evident from the writings of high-ranking judges and lawyers and The directors of various registration departments and the respected heads of official document offices shine on the dark side of our history with beautiful words, and their original and literary characteristics are enough to cover a wide range of words and a special elegance of combining spirituality, legal culture and the ruling system. Self-collected and the result of its successful effects with the powerful leaven of literature is the emergence of rich and proud texts that are considered as capitals of legal knowledge of this land.

Here, we avoid judicial speeches that include the reading of the indictment by the prosecutor and the lawyer's defense in the presence of the court, which in turn are coherent oral content and full of legal literary skills and have a special mastery and background, and we only use the written role. We will pay it. It should be said that the drafting of the opinion and the organization of the documents are accompanied by many arguments; Legal concepts and documented reasons are directly involved in legal relations and actions related to it and are regulated by "express text". It should also be like this, and certainly the position of literature in the science of law is not to encourage and encourage to continue the old style and to maintain adherence to old texts out of prejudice and prejudice, but rather to feel the cultural virtue and the strength of the legal foundation, because today there is no stronger test than the experience of years. It is an official document of historical events that is written with a certain impartiality and makes the conscience of the society believe in the honesty and correctness of the opinion, and the conclusions in such works are so solid that even if there are objections, it is documented and undeniable, because the conformity The writings explain the standards that are meant by the legislator's opinion and are relevant to the actual requirements of the demand - including litigation and transactions and personal circumstances - this feature is by establishing order and general concepts and establishing the relationship between different topics and choosing the way of reasoning from the stage of perception and The association of meanings and the speed of the transfer originated and the process is an official document, a document that can be cited as valid without the need for confirmation in higher authorities and from the time of occurrence. And basically, the current method of organizing the documents is the result of the thoughts and experiences of the past and is based on the knowledge and analysis that was taken from the declaration of the will of the contracting parties and was written, and the most basic form of that is the expression of the conventional concepts of the subject in various forms and with the understanding of the meanings of the words. It is literary and since most of the documents are inferential in the eyes of notaries, the custom and habit of document writing prepares the form of the document. In organizing documents, in addition to observing all laws, regulations and directives, the notary uses his inferential powers, and inferential documents are documents that are supported by knowledge, experience, and continuity, and are scientifically and practically acceptable and prominent.

The sublime and efficient prose is the one that has remained stable and eternal for many years, and even today, the society's desire, which penetrates the minds and legal thoughts of individuals and experts, is the continuation of the same old method. Our legal literature is full of eternal works resulting from the combination of creativity and the mysterious embodiment of words, the analysis of which speaks of a beautiful content and firm principles, and the observance of brevity and avoidance of puns, and in the composition of opinions or the adoption of any type of judicial decision or bill. The defense and organization of documents in official document offices is trying to achieve goals that include the implementation of justice and its distribution and expansion in society, the strengthening of human rights, and the preservation of public interests and order in society. In addition to responding to material needs, the document includes spiritual needs as well.

Methods

According to the definition, “A linguistic sign is a language unit (morpheme, word, phrase or sentence) that serves either to designate objects or phenomena of reality and their relationships, or to designate relationships between elements of the language as part of complex signs; the exponent of this linguistic meaning” [Zherebilo, 2010]. A review article is a type of article that reviews the background of a scientific topic. In review articles, the results presented in scientific writings about a specific topic are summarized and evaluated. This type of article may examine anything, it is designed to summarize, analyze and evaluate information that has already been published. In such articles, experimental and new findings are rarely reported. Review articles have a well-defined narrative, are usually critical, and should provide theoretical and emerging interpretations. The important role of review articles is to guide original scientific writings. For this reason, it is essential that the citations provided are accurate and complete.

Territorial isolation from other units of information may or may not take place. This way, we can consider the following information units of the linguistic landscape, for example:

an advertisement in a jewelry store window with the following text: **“**АЛМАЗ ХОЛДИНГ Новогодний SALE! ВЫГОДА С Бонусами До 57% WWW.ALVAZHOLDING.RU ДАЁМ БЕССРОЧНУЮ ГАРАНТИЮ НА ИЗДЕЛИЯ С БРИЛЛИАНТАМИ И ДРАГОЦЕННЫМИ КАМНЯМИ”. This advertisement performs only one function - advertising, it is geographically delimited from other information units and thus represents one unit of information;

a sign on the restaurant door: **«**Дорогие друзья! Вход в наш ресторан расположен чуть левее. Добро пожаловать! ресторан моно кухня ПЕЛЬМЕНИЯ restaurant pelmenya mono cuisine Казань ул. Баумана 9/11». This piece of information represents several functions. Firstly, it carries a demonstrative function (Вход в наш ресторан расположен чуть левее). Secondly, it contains the ergonym, performing a nominal function (ресторан моно кухня ПЕЛЬМЕНИЯ restaurant pelmenya mono cuisine). Thirdly, it has an informative and motivational function (Дорогие друзья! Добро пожаловать!). Fourthly, it gives the address of the establishment (Казань ул. Баумана 9/11). This sign presents four units of information, different in function, but not geographically delimited from each other.

Thus, for distinguishing separate information units from the linguistic landscape, methods of information unit identification and of functional analysis have been used.

It should be noted that the linguistic landscape as a whole has not been the subject of analysis by researchers yet. Only certain types of information items were analyzed, such as billboards [Tulp, 1978], ergonyms [Ismagilova, 2018], [Solnyshkina, 2015], information on the goods and services offered, opening hours, floor inscriptions and inscriptions on security [Monnier, 1989], trademarks and brands [Wenzel, 1996], etc. This study is of a more global nature, including the analysis of such types of information units as house address plates, opening hours, signs (both road and other), legal addresses, informational announcements, advertisements, not related to objects, located on these streets, ergonyms, memorial inscriptions, motivational inscriptions and congratulations, inscriptions on houses. The type of the information unit is determined based on the function of the carried information, analysis of the intentions of the addressee and recipient.

The division of a linguistic landscape into information units according to functional and territorial characteristics is an important stage in the analysis of a linguistic landscape, as it helps to get a clear idea of the total number of information units in it. Furthermore, division into information units makes it easier to count lexical units in one language or another, as well as multilingual information units.

Information units, which contain lexical units belonging to different languages, are called in our research multilingual information units. Multilingual units can be expressed by a phrase, a sentence, a text; we also refer to multilingual information units compound words formed from morphemes of different languages, abbreviations containing letters of different alphabets, etc. In our approach, a multilingual unit is not built on the principle of duplicating information in another language, as, for example, such units:

1) НАБЕРЕЖНАЯ ОЗЕРА КАБАН – КАБАН КҮЛЕ БУЕ – KABAN LAKE EMBANKMENT (type of information unit – the road sign) - one information unit is presented in Russian with duplication of information in English and Tatar languages, thus, we have 3 information units;
2) Торговый центр Свита Холл Режим работы Пн. Вт. Ср. Чт. Пт. Сб. Вс. 10.00 - 22.00 БЕЗ ВЫХОДНЫХ – Сәүдә үзәге Свита Холл Эш вакыты Дш. Сш. Чр. Пн. Җм. Шм. Як. 10.00-22.00 ЯЛСЫЗ (types of information units – the ergonym; the working hours) - two information units are presented in Russian, both are duplicated in Tatar, which means that four units of information are presented;
3) Гостиница «Регина» ИП Скоблионок И.М. РЕЖИМ РАБОТЫ КРУГЛОЧУТОЧНО ОГРН Юр. адрес: 420025 г. Казань, п. М. Клыки ул. Б. Красная, д. 121 Факт. адрес 420107, г. Казань, ул. Баумана, д. 47 – «Регина» кунакханәсе Эш вакыты тәүлек буе Юр. адрес: Казан шәһәре, Кече Клыки бистәсе, Зур Кызыл урамы, 121нче йорт Факт адрес: Казан шәһәре, Бауман урамы, 47/9 нче йорт – «Regina» hotel working hours: 24 hours Legal address: Kazan, Malye Klyki Settlement, Bolshaya Krasnaya street, 121 Mailing address: Kazan, Baumana Street, 47/9 (types of information units – the ergonym, the working hours, the legal address) - 3 units of information are presented in Russian, all 3 are duplicated in full in Tatar and

English. As a result, 9 information units are presented.Multilingual information units are not built on the principle of duplication of information, elements in different languages in their composition represent separate, non-duplicated semes, thus, understanding a multilingual information unit indicates the bilingualism (multilingualism) of an individual or his broad linguistic erudition.

Therefore, the following units can be attributed to multilingual information units:

1) МЫ ПРИНИМАЕМ mastercard, maestro, mastercard paypass pay VISA VISA ELECTRON МИР (unit type – the informational announcement).
2) SПБ самый правильный бар est. 2006 (unit type – the ergonym).
3) УРАГАН САРАЙ кофейня (unit type – the ergonym).
4) CINNABON всемирно известные булочки с корицей КАФЕ ПЕКАРНЯ (unit type – the ergonym).
5) Чайхана Мархаба TATAR CUISINE (unit type – the ergonym).
6) Новогодняя Instaсказка (unit type – the advertisement).
7) FishKa Discount Bar (unit type – the ergonym).

We consider monolingual information units to be such units of information, words (morphemes of one word) in which are given in one language, as well as one graphic system.

The selection of research material was carried out from September to December 2019 by the method of continuous sampling.

Results and Discussion

From September to December 2019, the linguistic landscape of Bauman Street comprised 1,019 monolingual information units, of which 655 information units were presented in Russian, 140 - in Tatar, 224 - in English. However, the linguistic composition of the linguistic landscape of Bauman Street can be judged by the number of lexical units – words - in these languages.

The distribution of monolingual information units and lexical units by types and languages is presented in Table 1 (Rus. - units in Russian, Tat. - units in Tatar, Eng. - units in English).

	Bauman Street					
	Indormation units			Lexical units (words)		
	Rus.	Tat.	Eng.	Rus.	Tat.	Eng.
Road signs	52	16	38	144	82	86
Opening hours	82	74	20	382	350	48
Legal addresses	30	20	2	360	222	34
Informational announcements	142	6	60	1522	12	660
Memorial inscriptions	12	12	0	312	354	0
Advertisements	104	0	10	1540	0	74
Inscriptions on houses	4	0	0	46	0	0
Ergonyms	228	12	94	978	62	354
Motivational inscriptions and congratulations	1	0	0	6	0	0
Total	655	140	224	5290	1082	1256

Table 1: Distribution of monolingual information units and lexical units By types and languages

Thus, from September to December 2019, the linguistic landscape of Bauman Street comprised 7628 lexical units, of which 5290 belong to the Russian language, 1082 - to the Tatar, 1256 - to the English language as parts of monolingual information units. The data obtained allows us to conclude that the Russian language is the main means of transferring information in the linguistic space of Kazan city center. It is somewhat surprising that the total number of lexical units in English exceeds the number of units in Tatar. However, this can be explained by the high degree of involvement in the international political and economic reality. It is more important in this case to analyze the linguistic representation for different types of information units, which can serve as a key to understanding the social and political processes in the capital of the Republic of Tatarstan.

Having analyzed the quantitative indicators of the representation of languages in the public and commercial service sectors, we came to the following conclusions:

1) To designate hours of work (official signs), the use of Russian and Tatar languages is equally important (49% in Russian, 45% in Tatar, 6% in English). In English, information on opening hours is provided mainly at the entrance to gift shops;
2) Legal addresses (official signs) are presented in the Tatar language a little less often than the opening hours: 58% in Russian, 36% in Tatar, 5% in English. The legal address is also presented in English at the entrance to fast food outlets and hotels.
3) A completely different situation can be seen in the field of information transfer (non-official signs). 69% of information is given in Russian, 30% in English and only 1% in Tatar. For informational advertisements, we include inscriptions of various content for store buyers, announcements about security organizations, information on payment methods, instructions for use (for example, scooters), signs in stores and on houses (not road) (for example, "На себя", "От себя",“ Үзеңә таба”,“ Video surveillance in use ”), etc.
4) the Tatar language is also not widely represented in ergonyms, its use is 5%. 70% of the information is presented in Russian and 25% in English.

The total number of multilingual information units and their linguistic affiliation is presented in Table 2.

	Types of information units								
	Road signs	Legal addresses	Opening hours	Informational announcements	Advertisements	Memorial inscriptions	Inscriptions on houses	Ergonyms	Motivational inscriptions
Multilingual units (Rus.+Eng.)				204	36			48	
Multilingual units (Rus.+Tat.)				12	12			30	
Multilingual units (Tat.+Eng.)								6	

Table 2: Multilingual information units and their language affiliation

The data presented in Table 2 gives an idea of the degree of language integration. Obviously, the highest degree of integration is characteristic of the English language.

Thus, from September to December 2019, the linguistic landscape of Bauman Street consisted of 1,019 monolingual units and 348 multilingual units, which is 75% and 25%, respectively. The last figure shows the percentage of linguistic integration characteristic of the linguistic landscape of Kazan in a specific time period.

Summary

The prospect of this study is to consider the degree of quantitative representation of languages, as well as the degree of linguistic integration in diachrony. This article considers only a horizontal slice of linguistic representation in the linguistic landscape of Kazan. In contrast to the diachronic description of the linguistic landscape, the synchronic approach does not provide information about changes in the mode of languages functioning, and this approach is an important evidence of geopolitical, social and political, social and cultural changes.

Conclusions

The second aspect requiring further study is, in our opinion, a more detailed study of the methods of linguistic integration, which are covered rather superficially in this article (transcription, transliteration, loan translation, multilingual word building, multilingual abbreviation, etc.).

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