Summary

The purpose of this thesis is to describe legal language, its basic elements and relations, in which they are entering. The introductory chapter defines the legal language in general as a discipline at the interface between linguistics and theory of law. In addition to the basic legal elements and their relations to the general official language, there are described the basic elements of the legal language out of whose structure some basic elements required on the legal language come out. The relation between and legal language is symbolised through Euler circles. The conclusion of this chapter describes the legal language in terms of functional style and presents its stylistic traits.

The first two parts of the second chapter are focused on the meaning of the lexical element, that are evaluated according to the amount of autonomy as a autosemantic and synemenatic units, or according to the motivating factor of the word and according to the fact if they are composed of one or more lexical elements. The keeping up with the basic requirements that are established by the Government's Legislative Rules, is proved with examples from primary legislation.

In the other subchapters adherence to claim to the legal text certainty, comprehensibility and explicitness in the legal terminology in the using of foreign language is evaluated. There are some examples stated, of which it is important as the used terms are abstract or unclear.

The subchapter describing the way of showing the meaning is dealing with the ways of definition in the legal norms and is pointing out the case law and commentary emphasizes the law as an essential part not only highlight the laymen, but also lawyers.

The next subchapter describes the changes of vocabulary and focuses on the derivation, composition and absorption of foreign words and abbreviations. It focuses on the revitalization of some of the terms associated/ connected with the application bill of the new Civil Code.

Final subchapter deals with the semantic relations such as synonymy, polysemy and homonymy and gives examples of different approach to the semantic relations from the the point of view of the legal language and of the popular official language, and deals with their connections. The greatest attention is paid to the semantic relations of synonymy, which is documented in the legal language in a number of examples. The chapter is pointed to cases of
terms which are known as synonymous in literary language, but legal language knows them in relation hyperonym and hyponym, or even in respect of opposites.