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Linguoconcentual Nature of Intellectual Parameters in Kazakh Legal Discourse

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ABSTRACT

The relevance of the scientific article is conditioned by the need for a comprehensive understanding of the cognitive nature of legal discourse in the conditions of transformation of the Kazakh legal system and strengthening the role of language in legal regulation. The study is aimed at identifying and systematising the linguoconceptual features of such intellectual parameters as ‘kukyk’, ‘korgau’, ‘qorlau’, ‘adildik’, ‘tendik’, etc., which play a key role in the formation of legal norms, concepts and legal reasoning. Theoretical significance of the study lies in the expansion of the conceptual apparatus of linguoconceptology of law and clarification of cognitive-discursive models used in Kazakh legal language. The practical value of the study is manifested in the possibility of applying the results obtained in legal translation, legal education, examination of normative texts and forensic linguistics. This study offers a focused analysis of the semantic and intellectual dimensions of Kazakh legal discourse—an area that remains underexplored in current legal linguistic research. By highlighting how native speakers interpret legal concepts, the research helps bridge the gap between national legal language practices and international legal communication standards. It contributes to existing scholarship by offering insights that can enhance legal translation, support the development of linguo-legal frameworks, and inform policy-making in the digital age. Ultimately, this work lays essential groundwork for future interdisciplinary studies at the crossroads of linguistics, law, and cognitive science, promoting both the preservation and modernization of Kazakh legal language.

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 12 May 2025 | Revised: 20 May 2025 | Accepted: 16 June 2025 | Published Online: 9 July 2025

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i7.9973>

CITATION

Bakytzhanova, A., Zhanzhigitov, S., Bibekov, K., et al., 2025. Linguoconcentual Nature of Intellectual Parameters in Kazakh Legal Discourse. *Forum for Linguistic Studies*. 7(7): 146–157. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i7.9973>

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Keywords: Linguoconceptual; Concept; Cognitive Jurisprudence; Legal Discourse; Legal Linguistics; Intellectual Parameters; Kazakh Language

1. Introduction

The relevance of the topic is due to the uniqueness and complexity of the legal language, which plays a key role in the formation of the legal system and culture of Kazakhstan. In the context of globalisation and intensification of intercultural interaction, understanding of semantic properties of intellectual parameters and their influence on legal consciousness becomes necessary to optimise legal communication, improve translation practices and adapt legislation to international standards. This approach allows not only to analyse more deeply the legal discourse in the Kazakh language, but also contributes to the development of the Kazakh theory of legal discourse, enrichment of the practice of legal translation, which in turn affects the efficiency of law enforcement and social development ^[1]. In an increasingly globalized world, understanding how legal language shapes and reflects legal thinking is essential. This study fills a gap in **legal linguistics** by exploring how core legal concepts—*quqyq* (law), *tendik* (equality), and *adildik* (justice)—are understood within Kazakh legal discourse. These terms were chosen for their central role in Kazakh legal culture and their frequent use in both legal texts and public discussions. Grounded in **cognitive jurisprudence**, the research shows how these concepts influence legal interpretation and communication. The findings support better legal translation, more culturally aware policymaking, and future work in digital legal lexicography.

This study contributes to **legal linguistics** by examining culturally embedded legal concepts in Kazakh, such as *quqyq* (law), *tendik* (equality), *adildik* (justice), *katynastar* (relations), and *korlau* (insult). These terms were selected for their legal significance and deep sociocultural roots. *Katynastar* reflects the traditional Kazakh focus on social cohesion and communal roles, while *korlau* resonates with long-standing cultural values around dignity and honor.

This direction gains relevance against the backdrop of the diversity of research on the complexity of legal discourse and its impact on society. For example, Litvis-

hko's (2023) study of the linguistic dimensions of legal language, including its phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexico-semantic aspects, highlights the importance of a thorough understanding of legal discourse ^[2]. Similarly, the work of Sidorenko & Arx (2020) on the challenges of adapting the legal system to digitalisation and Revolidis (2023) on legal challenges related to NFT and intellectual property highlight the complexity of legal regulation in an era of technological innovation ^[3,4].

Cusack (2022) study on the needs of persons with intellectual disabilities in the justice system and Nizwana's (2023) analysis of the protection of indigenous intellectual property emphasise the importance of inclusivity and the preservation of cultural heritage in the legal context. Thus, integrating these studies in analysing the linguoconceptual nature of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse opens up new perspectives for understanding the interaction between language, law and society, providing a basis for the development of a fairer and more effective legal system ^[5,6].

Exploring the 'Linguoconceptual nature of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse', a gap in scientific research becomes evident, consisting in a limited analysis of the interaction between complex linguistic structures and cognitive processes in the legal sphere. Despite the considerable interest in legal language and its functions in various cultural and social contexts, the influence of legal discourse on the formation of intellectual parameters and cognitive identity of subjects of law in Kazakhstan remains little studied. This gap limits the understanding of how legal texts published in the web-based system 'Adilet' influence legal awareness and culture, given their significance for social development and legal literacy. The aim of this study is to fill the identified gap by deeply analysing the linguoconceptual aspects of legal discourse and their impact on intellectual parameters in the Kazakh context. The main objective is to investigate how the laws and codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan, officially published in the web system 'Adilet', contribute to the formation and development of the cognitive identity of legal sub-

jects, as well as to determine how these processes affect the legal culture and consciousness of the population ^[7]. Thus, the study seeks not only to theoretically comprehend the linguoconceptual foundations of legal discourse, but also to develop practical recommendations to improve the understanding and use of legal language in Kazakhstan, which will contribute to the development of Kazakh legal discourse theory and legal translation practice ^[8].

2. Literature Review

In contemporary academic discourse, there is a deepening of interdisciplinary connections, especially at the intersection of technology, linguistics and legal studies, which is emphasised through terms such as *intellectual parameters*, *linguoconceptual analysis* and *legal discourse*. The concept of *intelligent parameters* reflects the importance of using artificial intelligence to optimise various processes, as indicated in the studies of Zhang and Hassan, where artificial intelligence algorithms contribute to improving efficiency and quality in a wide variety of areas. At the same time, the *linguoconceptual analyses* highlighted by Manchha and Peng and Hu demonstrate how language shapes our perception of the world, opening new horizons for understanding the interaction between language and thought ^[8–10].

This is particularly important in the context of *legal discourse*, whose research in the field presented by Ramadhani et al. (2019) and Kussepova and Kenzhigozhina (2022) shows the complexity of legal language and its impact on legal practice and the interpretation of laws. Combining these three notions into a unified analytical framework thus allows for a deeper understanding of how technological innovations and language structures interact with legal norms and practices, opening up new avenues for research and practical applications in the legal profession and beyond ^[11].

The study of legal discourse is a multifaceted field that attracts the attention of scholars from various disciplines, especially at the intersection of linguistics and law. Goźdz-Roszkowski's (2021) in-depth theoretical and practical analysis emphasises the significance of linguistic conceptual analysis in legal contexts, revealing the complex linguistic mechanisms of legal texts through the lens of corpus linguistics, as shown by Stanciu ^[11,12].

These studies demonstrate how language and law are closely intertwined and how linguistic analyses can enrich the understanding of legal communication. Reynolds (2020) expands the scope of analysis to include cultural and communicative aspects in legal settings, emphasising the importance of structured study of linguistic and cultural elements in legal interactions ^[13]. Moving from the theoretical foundations of linguistic conceptual analysis in legal discourse to the practical aspects of the semantic properties of intellectual parameters, we find that legal language is characterised by complex elements such as colloquial implicatures and pragmatic presuppositions, as Spector notes ^[14]. Ioriatti (2022) emphasises the need for semantic changes in legal language to adapt to changing contexts, while Ratnayaka et al. (2022) highlight the importance of verbs in extracting legal information. In the context of intellectual property, Medvedenko et al. (2022) consider commercialisation in terms of legal and economic levels, while Alves & Paixão (2019) and Disemadi (2022) discuss its importance in different sectors and for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises ^[15–17]. Issues arising at the intersection of intellectual property with other legal areas require a balance between different rights, as Samaranayake (2022) points out, with Wibowo & Setiyono (2022) touching on the protection of traditional knowledge from biopiracy. Daly (2022) and Minssen et al. (2023) emphasise the dynamism of the legal environment in relation to new technologies. The importance of semantic annotation for improving legal texts is emphasised by Alhomoud (2022) and Rodríguez-Doncel & Ponsoda (2020), and the use of linguistic ontologies in educational tools, as noted by Nazarenko et al. (2021) and Tkachenko et al. (2021), highlights the importance of semantic analysis. This strand of the literature review emphasises the need for a thorough understanding of the semantic properties of intellectual parameters in legal language and their implications for legal, linguistic and intellectual property disciplines to navigate the complexities of legal texts and intellectual creations ^[18–20].

By comprehending the semantic properties of intellectual parameters in legal language, we come to realise their impact on practical aspects of legal translation and education ^[21]. The depth of linguistic analysis required for accurate and effective communication between different

legal systems is emphasised in the works of researchers such as Son (2021), who highlights the importance of an interdisciplinary approach to understand the influence of language on legal interpretation. Goźdz-Roszkowski (2021) demonstrates how corpus linguistics can identify features of legal discourse that influence translation and education. The importance of the cognitive approach in the translation of legal texts is emphasised in Kordić's (2022) research, which deals with cognitive aspects and problems related to linguistic and cultural differences^[22]. Heydon and Kianbakht (2020) reveal the importance of cultural conceptualisations in translation and Al-Jarf (2023) stresses the need to develop communicative-linguistic competence in students to improve their translation skills and understanding of legal concepts^[23].

Thus, by synthesising semantic research and applied aspects of linguoconceptual analysis, we see the need for an integrated approach that incorporates linguistic, cognitive and cultural perspectives to improve legal translation practice and education^[24]. This literature review emphasises the complexity of the interplay between language, law and education, suggesting avenues for future research and in-depth understanding that can facilitate effective communication in multi-lingual and multicultural legal contexts^[25].

3. Materials and Methods

The laws and codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan available through the official web system 'Adilet' were chosen for our study. This choice is due to the fact that the presented documents are a fundamental source of the official legal language of Kazakhstan, enriched with specific terminology and conceptual expressions. Such materials are ideal for analysing the semantic properties of intellectual parameters, providing a unique opportunity to explore their role and influence in legal discourse^[26].

The primary method employed in this study is **linguoconceptual analysis**, which enables a detailed examination of how linguistic structures reflect underlying cognitive and cultural models. To complement this qualitative approach, **quantitative data analysis was conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 28.0)**. Frequency analysis was applied to identify the most recurrent legal and conceptual terms within the corpus, using a minimum occurrence threshold of 5 to ensure relevance. **Cluster**

analysis (hierarchical, using Ward's method and squared Euclidean distance) was used to group related concepts based on co-occurrence patterns, revealing conceptual proximity and thematic groupings. **Pearson's correlation analysis** was also performed to examine statistical relationships between key conceptual units, with a significance level set at $p < 0.05$. This combined approach ensures a robust, data-driven interpretation of Kazakh legal discourse grounded in both cognitive and empirical evidence^[27]:

- (1) *Selection and preparation of materials*: The initiation of the study will start with the collection of actual texts of laws and codes from the web-based system 'Adilet', subsequent transcription and pre-processing of texts for analysis.
- (2) *Identification of key concepts*: The second stage involves the identification and classification of key terms, concepts and conceptual expressions characteristic of the legal discourse under study, followed by coding for quantitative analysis in SPSS.
- (3) *Frequency Analysis*: Using SPSS to determine the frequency of occurrence of key concepts in texts to help establish their significance in legal discourse.
- (4) *Cluster and correlation analyses*: Grouping similar semantic properties and investigating their relationships to identify potential patterns and interactions between different intellectual parameters.
- (5) *Synthesis and interpretation of results*: Combining data from qualitative and quantitative analyses to form a comprehensive understanding of the linguo-conceptual nature of intellectual parameters and their influence on legal discourse and consciousness^[28].

4. Results

The analysis of the semantic properties of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse has revealed a number of key features. In this study, the term "**intellectual parameters**" refers to core legal and ethical concepts that structure cognitive representations of law within a specific linguistic and cultural community^[29]. Frequency analysis performed using SPSS showed that certain terms and conceptual expressions are used with high regularity, indicating their central role in the Kazakh legal language. Cluster analysis helped to group these terms according to similar

semantic properties, highlighting main categories such as human rights, property and contract law. The correlation analysis revealed significant relationships between the use

of certain concepts and specific areas of law. To demonstrate the results of the correlation analysis, here is a fragment of the research results (**Table 1**):

Table 1. Correlation of Identified Concepts in the Areas of Legislation.

Concept	Area of Law	Description
Qukyk (right)	Constitutional right	The frequent use of the term ‘qukyk’ in the context of human rights and freedoms demonstrates its centrality to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Menshik (property)	Civil law	The active use of the term ‘menshik’ in the context of contractual relations and protection of property rights indicates its importance in civil legislation
Qylmys (offence)	Criminal law	The frequent use of the term ‘qylmys’ in the context of criminal cases and penalties reflects its key role in the penal code
Zan (law)	Administrative Law	The use of the term ‘zan’ in the context of administrative offences and sanctions indicates its relevance in administrative legislation
Sot (court)	Procedural law	The frequent use of the term ‘sot’ in the context of litigation and procedure confirms its importance in procedural law

The results of correlation analysis help to reveal how closely related certain concepts are to specific areas of law. The above-mentioned concepts of Kazakh legal discourse are characterised by a strong positive correlation and indicate a high degree of connection between the concept and the area of law. This approach to the interpretation of the conceptual analysis of key terms will provide a deeper understanding of the structure of Kazakh legal discourse and its cognitive (intellectual) features.

The concept of ‘tendik’ (equality) in Kazakh legal discourse is associated with the principles of justice and equality before the law. It reflects the desire to ensure equal rights and opportunities for all citizens, regardless of their social status, ethnicity or other factors. In a legal context, ‘tendik’ manifests itself in norms aimed at eliminating discrimination and ensuring equality in various spheres of society. An example is the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which enshrines the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as well as legislative acts aimed at protecting the rights of various civil society groups^[30].

The concept of ‘katynastar’ (relations) in the legal context covers a wide range of social and legal interactions between individuals, groups and state institutions. It includes both formal and informal relations regulated by the norms of law. In Kazakh legal discourse, ‘katynastar’ (relations) is often considered in the context of civil, labour, family and other types of legal relations. The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulates various

types of ‘katynastar’ (relationships), establishing the rights and obligations of the parties, mechanisms for resolving disputes and protecting the interests of the participants in these relationships.

The concepts of ‘tendik’ (equality) and ‘katynastar’ (relations) reflect key aspects of legal consciousness and social structure, and play an important role in the formation of normative acts and legal norms.

At the same time, it should be noted that the linguoconceptual analysis of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse revealed the integration of cognitive, cultural and legal elements that form a unique model of legal consciousness of the participants of this discourse^[31].

Linguoconcepts ‘akyl’ (smart), “bilim” (knowledge), ‘danalyk’ (wisdom) function as key mental units that determine the structure of legal argumentation, rule-making and law enforcement in the context of Kazakh culture and language. Linguoconceptual analysis of mental parameters in Kazakh legal discourse allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of formation of legal consciousness and legal culture, as well as contributes to the development of more effective methods of legal communication and education.

The findings of this study offer several practical applications, particularly in the fields of **legal translation** and **legal education**. In legal translation, the identification of culturally embedded concepts such as *quqyq*, *tendik*, and *korlau* supports the development of **context-sensitive**

translation glossaries and **conceptual mapping tools** that go beyond literal equivalence to preserve the cognitive and cultural nuances of legal terms. These tools could assist translators in selecting appropriate equivalents and identifying semantic shifts across legal systems. In legal education, the study's insights could inform the creation of **bilingual training modules** and **interactive digital platforms** that teach legal terminology through case-based examples, cognitive strategies (e.g., diagnostic or evaluative reasoning), and culturally relevant scenarios. Additionally, the integration of **linguoconceptual models** into legal writing curricula could enhance students' ability to reason across languages and legal traditions, ultimately contributing to more effective multilingual legal communication and cross-border cooperation.

The analysis of the concepts 'korlau' (insult), 'namys' (honour), etc. shows their multifaceted nature and significance in the legal discourse of Kazakhstan. Understanding their legal, social and cultural aspects contributes to a deeper understanding of legal norms and practices, as well as their comparative characterisation with other legal systems. For example, while in Western legal systems the emphasis on individual rights may mitigate the perception of insult, in Kazakh culture honour violations are

perceived more acutely, given the collectivist traditions of society.

Legal discourse as a kind of institutional discourse, oriented to all layers and categories of society representatives, contains conceptual forms of expression of certain mentalities, it is a form of expression of the mentality of this or that subculture, community, or the whole nation.

Legal discourse manifests the attitude of carriers of legal culture to the world around them, a certain system of values, archetypal images of legal consciousness, intellectual parameters of its participants. These factors give an idea about the nature and specificity of a given society, about the peculiarities of its legal culture and socio-role organisation, about its place in the system of world, universal civilisation.

For a comprehensive and in-depth description of the linguoconceptual nature of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse, it is necessary to develop research principles that will ensure systematicity, cultural relevance and practical applicability of the results. As the main principles we propose to consider the following:

cognitive-semantic principle, cultural-ontological principle, discursive-functional principle, comparative principle, interdisciplinary principle (Table 2):

Table 2. Principles of Research Of Intellectual Parameters of Legal Discourse Concepts.

Principles	Rationale for Application
Cognitive-semantic principle	The study of intellectual parameters through the prism of cognitive linguistics allows us to reveal how legal concepts are formed in the consciousness of native speakers and how they influence the perception and interpretation of legal norms.
Cultural ontological principle	Understanding legal concepts is impossible without taking into account cultural and socio-cultural specificities. This principle emphasises how legal terms and concepts reflect national values, traditions and worldviews.
Discursive-functional principle	The analysis of the functioning of intellectual concepts in different types of legal texts (laws, court decisions, normative acts) allows us to identify their role in the formation of legal discourse and influence on legal consciousness.
Comparative principle	Comparison of intellectual concepts in Kazakh legal discourse with similar concepts in other legal cultures allows to identify unique and universal elements, which contributes to a deeper understanding of the specificity of the Kazakh legal system.
Interdisciplinary principle	The application of methods and approaches from different scientific disciplines (linguistics, jurisprudence, cognitive science, cultural studies) provides multifaceted analysis and makes it possible to take into account all aspects of the functioning of intellectual concepts in legal discourse.

The final result of the study should also be recognised as the definition of the intellectual parameters of legal discourse as a key category; thus, the *intellectual*

parameters of legal discourse are a set of cognitive characteristics that reflect the features of thinking, perception, argumentation and linguistic design of legal information

within legal communication (i.e. *discourse* as a procedural phenomenon, as opposed to text, which is a product of the communicative process).

In the context of legal discourse, intellectual parameters determine: 1) how legal meanings are formulated; 2) how arguments in legal texts (law, lawsuit, contract, court decision, etc.) are structured; 3) what cognitive models (logic, analogy, presumptions) are used in the interpretation of norms.

The following are identified as key aspects of the intellectual parameters of legal discourse:

1. Cognitive logicity – texts of legal discourse are constructed according to strict logical connections that exclude ambiguity and subjectivity.
2. Argumentativeness – each element of a legal text must be justified, supported by a norm, precedent or logical connection.
3. Interpretability – the ability to interpret texts taking into account the legal system, context and law enforcement objectives.
4. Operability – texts should contain actions that can be realised: oblige, prohibit, allow.
5. Precedent and hierarchy – the context of legal norms and their place in the system of sources of law is important.

The study is grounded in four interrelated principles: **cognitive-semantic**, **cultural-ontological**, **discursive-pragmatic**, and **quantitative**, each of which guided both the interpretation and analysis of the data. The **cognitive-semantic principle** informed the identification and categorization of core legal concepts (*quyq*, *tendik*, *adildik*, etc.), focusing on how meanings are structured and understood within the legal consciousness of Kazakh speakers. This principle was central in uncovering metaphorical and conceptual models—such as law as a *protective force* or *balancing mechanism*. The **cultural-ontological principle** helped situate these concepts within the broader worldview and value system of Kazakh society, explaining, for example, the high salience of terms like *korlau* (insult) in relation to traditional notions of honor and dignity. The **discursive-pragmatic principle** guided the analysis of how legal meanings are constructed

through speech acts and communicative strategies in context, as seen in the use of diagnostic and recommendatory strategies in judicial language. Finally, the **quantitative principle** ensured empirical grounding through frequency, cluster, and correlation analyses using SPSS, which confirmed the conceptual prominence and interrelation of selected legal terms. Together, these principles provided a coherent and multifaceted framework for analyzing Kazakh legal discourse both conceptually and empirically^[32].

As the results of observations and complex analyses have shown, intellectual parameters are systemic cognitive and linguistic elements that make legal discourse unique and manageable, which is especially important in the context of legal statehood. Their analysis helps to better understand how the language of law works and how it can be improved, taking into account the harmonisation and systematisation of research methods, principles and aspects.

5. Discussion

The results of the study emphasise the deep relationship between linguistic structures and cognitive processes in legal discourse. The revealed frequent use of certain terms and expressions in a specific conceptual sense reflects not only the legal, but also the socio-cultural specificity of Kazakh society. For example, the emphasis on human rights in legal discourse reflects the widespread recognition of these issues in Kazakhstani law. In addition, the analysis highlighted the importance of a cognitive approach to legal translation and education, where cultural and linguistic understanding plays a key role for accuracy and efficiency. While the corpus-based approach offers valuable insights into patterns of legal language use, it is not without limitations. One key concern is **representativeness**: although the texts were drawn from the *Adilet* database, they may not fully capture the diversity of legal discourse used in practice, particularly in informal or oral legal settings. **Register variation** also poses a challenge, as the corpus primarily includes formal, written legal texts, potentially overlooking the pragmatic nuances of legal language in courtroom speech or public discourse. Additionally, there may be **institutional bias** in the production of legal texts, as official documents tend

to reflect dominant ideological and legal norms, possibly marginalizing alternative or minority legal perspectives. These limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings and generalizing them beyond the immediate corpus.

This position is due to the fact that legal discourse is not a universal phenomenon: it is formed within a particular legal system (as well as the field of law), reflecting the mental models, social practices and cultural codes of society. Consequently, when translating legal texts or teaching legal scholars a professional language or interlingual communication, it is necessary to take into account not only terminological accuracy, but also cognitive (intellectual) parameters —conceptual schemes, associative links, role models and even evaluative categories characteristic of a given linguoculture.

For example, the concept of ‘adildik’ (justice) in Kazakh legal discourse is often interpreted through the prism of social harmony, respect for elders, customs, while in the Western legal tradition it can be considered in the categories of legal equality and formal legality. This discrepancy may lead to inaccurate interpretations in the process of translation or perception of the text.

The linguo-conceptual analysis and the possibilities of SPSS methodology (including frequency, cluster and correlation analyses) made it possible to study the deep connections between linguistic structures and cognitive processes, which led to the development of a model of cognitive strategies of legal discourse. This model was defined through the identification of a specific strategy and its description including functional orientation. Thus, the main cognitive (intellectual) strategies of legal discourse were defined as *diagnostic*, *evaluative*, *prognostic*, and *recommendatory*.

The identified cognitive strategies of legal discourse are mental algorithms that are used by lawyers and civil servants when analysing legal situations. For example, when writing a legal opinion, they first diagnose the situation, then form an assessment, predict the consequences and finally make recommendations. This model helps to structure thinking and legal opinion. Thus, for example, the *diagnostic strategy* of legal discourse is aimed at finding out the facts, circumstances and the essence of the legal situation; the *evaluative strategy* determines the

degree of compliance of actions with legal norms, moral and ethical standards; the *prognostic strategy* predicts the possible consequences of making a decision; the *recommendatory strategy* forms proposals for action: what decision to take, what measures to take, what algorithms of problem solving to apply.

This model helps to structure a legal text by functional elements. For example, when analysing a judicial decision, one can separately identify the norm of the law – normative element; description of the circumstances of the case – *factual element*; interpretation of the applied law – *interpretative element*; and justification of the judge’s decision – *argumentative element*.

As the results of the study of linguo-conceptual features of the intellectual parameters of Kazakh legal discourse have shown, several key aspects can be identified based on modern research and conceptual approaches:

- 1) cognitive strategies of legal discourse, which is characterised by the use of specific cognitive strategies (*diagnostic*, *evaluative*, *predictive*, *recommendatory*) aimed at the formation and transmission of legal knowledge;
- 2) conceptual structures of the legal language - the legal language in the Kazakh context has specific conceptual structures reflecting national and cultural peculiarities;
- 3) linguosynergetics of Kazakh discourse explores the interaction of various linguistic and cultural elements that create unique semantic constructions. In legal discourse, this is manifested in the integration of legal norms with national values and traditions, which enriches legal communication and makes it more understandable and acceptable to native speakers;
- 4) formation of professional linguistic personality of a lawyer - in the conditions of Kazakhstan includes the development of linguocognitive and linguoritory competences, contributing to the harmonisation of legal discourse and increasing the effectiveness of legal communication;
- 5) development and study of the model of cognitive structure of the legal text - helps to effectively systematise and visualise key aspects of intellectual parameters of Kazakh legal discourse.

Defining a model of the cognitive structure of a legal text allowed us to analyse the structuring elements (e.g. normative, factual, interpretive, argumentative), in terms of their interaction in legal discourse, and how they influence the perception and interpretation of the text. The analysis identified four key cognitive strategies reflected in Kazakh legal discourse: *diagnostic*, *evaluative*, *prognostic*, and *recommendatory*. These strategies guide how legal meaning is constructed and communicated. For example, the diagnostic strategy appears in formulations such as “*азаматтың құқықтары бұзылған*” (“the citizen’s rights have been violated”), which identifies a legal problem. The evaluative strategy is reflected in phrases like “*жаза әділетті болуы тиіс*” (“the punishment must be just”), expressing normative judgment based on legal and moral standards. The prognostic strategy is evident in conditional clauses such as “*егер шарттар орындалмаса, келісімнің күші жойылады*” (“if the conditions are not met, the agreement becomes void”), indicating anticipated legal consequences. Lastly, the recommendatory strategy is used in advisory formulations like “*сот тараптарға медиацияны қарастыруды ұсынады*” (“the court recommends the parties consider mediation”), which suggest a course of action without imposing obligation. These examples illustrate how abstract cognitive mechanisms are realized in the linguistic and legal structure of texts^[33].

In summary, the study demonstrates that intellectual parameters serve as cognitive scaffolding for the construction and interpretation of legal discourse in Kazakh. These parameters—manifested through cognitive logicity, argumentativeness, and interpretability—highlight how legal texts are shaped not only by formal norms but also by culturally rooted reasoning patterns and communicative strategies. By uncovering the interplay between language, cognition, and legal reasoning, the research contributes to the broader field of **legal linguistics**, offering insight into how legal meaning is structured and processed within a specific linguistic community. Furthermore, the findings advance the understanding of **cognitive approaches to law**, suggesting that the interpretation of legal norms is deeply influenced by culturally specific conceptual models. This interdisciplinary perspective opens new avenues for improving legal translation, comparative legal studies, and the development of linguistically and cognitively in-

formed legal education.

6. Conclusions

The study of the linguoconceptual nature of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse demonstrates the significant influence of language on the formation of legal consciousness and culture. The importance of adequate understanding and interpretation of legal terms and concepts cannot be underestimated, as it directly affects law enforcement and legal education. The results of this study can be used to improve legal translation practices and develop educational programmes, and provide a basis for further research in this area.

The results of the study have shown that intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse have a complex linguoconceptual structure reflecting the interrelation of legal thinking and social consciousness.

The analysis of semantic and frequency characteristics of the key concepts, such as ‘qorgau’ (protection), ‘adildik’ (justice), ‘tendik’ (equality), ‘katynastar’ (relations), ‘qukyk’ (right), ‘qorlau’ (insult), etc. allowed to reveal:

- a high degree of regularity in their use in regulatory texts, indicating their conceptual significance;
- stable correlative links between certain intellectual concepts and certain branches of law (e.g. ‘qorgau’ is closely related to civil and labour law);
- the role of these parameters as semantic linking elements between legal language and legal consciousness of the society.

Linguoconceptual analysis of intellectual parameters of legal discourse as a comprehensive study, conducted for the first time on the material of Kazakh legal discourse, determined the scientific novelty of this approach. The conducted research allowed us to identify the peculiarities of the linguo-conceptual nature of intellectual parameters in Kazakh legal discourse. The analysis has shown that these parameters perform not only terminological, but also conceptual and semantic function, forming the cognitive base of legal thinking and communication.

On the basis of frequency, cluster and correlation analysis it has been established that such key concepts as ‘qorgau’, ‘adildik’, ‘qukyk’, ‘qorlau’, etc., have stable semantic, axiological and pragmatic significance in vari-

ous branches of Kazakhstani legislation – in particular, in civil, labour, criminal and administrative law.

The value of the study lies in the fact that intellectual parameters are considered for the first time as linguoconceptual phenomena embedded in the legal world picture of Kazakh linguoculture. Their role in structuring legal discourse and in reflecting ethical and legal categories specific to the national legal consciousness is established.

The practical significance of the results of the study is manifested in the possibility of their application:

- in the preparation and review of legal acts;
- in the development of legal glossaries and lexicographic resources;
- in the training of specialists in law and public administration;
- improving legal communication and cultural and linguistic adaptation of legislation;
- in the development of methodological approaches and principles for the study of legal discourse.

Thus, the study contributes to the development of cognitive jurisprudence and linguocultural approach to the study of Kazakh legal discourse. In this regard, the following recommendations are identified:

- in further research to rely on the institutional approach - to recommend the creation and development of the institute of legal discourse analysis on an interdisciplinary basis (linguistics, jurisprudence, cognitive science);
- to continue research in related areas: discourse of human rights organisations, lawmaking discourse, linguoconflictology discourse, argumentative discourse;
- to conduct a comparative analysis of Kazakh legal discourse with the definition of typological characteristics (for example, in comparison with Anglo-American legal discourse) in order to identify culturally specific features of linguoconcepts;
- analyse linguoconcepts of legal discourse in order to determine their cognitive significance and frequency of use, which of them show polysemy or discursive stability;
- to scientifically substantiate the need to include linguoconceptual analysis of legal discourse in legal linguistic expertise, judicial and mediation practice, which will allow to determine the interdisciplinary orientation of research and development of this aspect.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization, A.B. and Y.Y.; methodology, S.Z.; validation, K.B., S.Z. and A.Y.; formal analysis, A.M.; resources, S.Z.; writing—original draft preparation, S.Z.; writing—review and editing, A.B.; supervision, A.B.; project administration, S.Z.; funding acquisition, S.Z. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding

This article was prepared under the grant financing of the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2025-2027 within the framework of the project AP25793567 “Pedagogical model for the development of legal professionals’ linguoconflictological competence (within the framework of the “Listening State” concept)”.

Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement

Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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