

Legal Semantics and Linguistic Features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: An Empirical Research and Text Analysis

Zhang Luoyi

School of Foreign Language, Xihua University, Chengdu, China

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Abstract: The text analysis method is used to study the legal semantics and linguistic features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Through a word-by-word analysis of the text of the declaration, combined with the theoretical framework of linguistics and jurisprudence, the semantic connotation and linguistic expression of the declaration are revealed. The study finds that the language characteristics of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are mainly reflected in the following aspects: First, the declaration adopts concise and clear language, avoiding complex legal terms and provisions, making it easier to be widely understood and accepted. Secondly, the language of the Declaration is universal and aims at ensuring universal access and understanding of human rights, embodying an appeal to the common values of humanity. In addition, the linguistic framework and expression of the Declaration are closely related to the historical and cultural context in which it was drafted, reflecting the consensus and concerns of the international community on human rights issues at that time. Finally, there may be cultural and linguistic differences in the interpretation and understanding of some abstract concepts in the Declaration, which may affect its understanding and application in different regions. To sum up, this study provides a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the legal semantics and linguistic features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, offering an important reference for further understanding and studying the significance and influence of the Declaration.

1. Introduction

1.1 Research Background

As the first international document on human rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights laid the foundation for international practice in the field of human rights and had a profound impact on people worldwide, encouraging them to strive for, safeguard, improve, and develop their own human rights. The term “declaration” in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signifies that all peace-loving and democratic countries in the world have expressed their determination to jointly safeguard human rights within their own nations and the international community, establishing a

relatively uniform standard for the protection of human rights in human society. Additionally, human rights refer to the people's right to survival, encompassing personal freedom, democratic rights, and economic, cultural, social, and other rights. These rights are both individual and collective, including the right to national independence and the right to development.

1.2 Research Objectives and Questions

Language is the bridge of communication between people and legal norms, and the carrier of law. The expression art of legal language is the value of constructing the authority of rule of law. Therefore, the study of legal language has become an important turn of legal methods. The vagueness of legal language is the starting point of this paper, hoping to open a door to the maze of legislative language and lead a deeper and more valuable academic reflection. In the process of using legal language, it will be influenced by both language and legislation, and there will inevitably be fuzziness. The causes of the fuzziness of legal language can be roughly divided into two categories: one is the characteristics of language itself and the limitation of human cognition, the other is the basic attributes of law and the difference of legal culture. The vagueness of legal language can produce two kinds of consequences in the concrete application. One is positive, that is, it increases the elastic space of law application, realizes the stability of law and embodies the solemnity, rigor and humanistic care of law. The second is the negative aspect, that is, the situation of judicial injustice, strong discretion and easy to cause confusion to judicial practice due to excessive vagueness and excessive abstraction of law. It can be seen from this that legal language cannot achieve complete de-blurring, and has an irreplaceable positive role, so the unification of relative accuracy and fuzziness of legal language should be pursued.^[8]

1.3 Research Significance

In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, legal semantics and linguistic features play an important role in ensuring the perfect communication and realization of the right to equality. The purpose of this study is to make an in-depth study of the monosyllabicity, generic meaning, semantic aspects and sentence characteristic of legal English texts. By exploring the implications and practical application of these characteristics, the study seeks to contribute to more effective protection of the right to equality.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Studies of Universal Declaration of Human Rights

For the purpose of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the study by Yao Wen Shi, the Charter of the United Nations is not a purely international human rights document, but it provides the basic basis and principles for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Charter of the United Nations defines the principled value orientation of the future Declaration in several ways: First, non-mandatory. The power and purpose of the United Nations in the protection of human rights are only to play the general roles of "studying," "promoting," "inspiring," and "making recommendations." Second, the universality of the scope of application. The protection of human rights is the common responsibility of all countries and all peoples. The human rights standards formulated by the United Nations have been recognized by all member states and should be strictly observed and upheld; no country should be exempt. Third, the subjectivity of the state. This includes two inseparable aspects: on the one hand, human rights are essentially a matter within the sovereignty of the state, and the Charter clearly stipulates that "the United Nations shall not be

authorized to interfere in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State”; on the other hand, the United Nations does not grant rights to individuals, who are not subjects of international human rights law.^[2]

In the study of the cross-cultural origin of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Sun Pinghua puts forward the problem of the choice of the meaning deviation of language expressions in the process of language translation. The accuracy of the declaration is important. For example, Article 2 is a general non-discrimination clause. Non-discrimination is considered to be the foundation of the Declaration, a general principle that runs through the entire body of human rights law, and the only statement of human rights to be found in the Charter of the United Nations. In the book “Research on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights” written by Professor Sun Pinghua(2012), the author conducted a comparative study of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in multiple languages and multiple texts. The author gave full play to his expertise in English and French. In the book, a word-for-word comparative study is carried out on the four texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Chinese version, Chinese popular version, English version, and French version), and according to the results of the comparative study, a new Chinese version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is proposed, which provides a useful reference for China to revise the original Chinese version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the future. To carry out such a grand and detailed "cross-comparison" study of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in multiple languages and multiple texts is difficult to complete without a solid multilingual foundation, profound theoretical literacy, and extremely tenacious academic perseverance. The completion of this comparative study will encourage Chinese legal researchers, especially human rights scholars, to carry out comparative research on international classic human rights documents with great confidence.

2.2 Studies and Applications of Linguistic Structuralism

Linguistic structuralism is a linguistic theory that focuses on the internal structure and systematization of language. Structuralist linguistics, or structural linguistics, refers to the study of language theory in the 20th century, which is represented by and influenced by Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theory. It emphasizes the structure, form and function of language, and holds that language is a symbolic system whose meaning and structure are determined by the relationships and rules within the language system.

In legal linguistics, the theory of linguistic structuralism is usually applied to the analysis of the linguistic structure, the use of terms, and grammatical rules of legal texts. This theory emphasizes that the internal rules and structure of language have an important influence on the understanding and interpretation of legal texts, and also has some enlightenment on legal translation and legal logical reasoning.

Linguistic structuralism has many practical applications, some of which include: First, in language education. The theory of language structuralism can be used in language education to help students understand the structure, rules and functions of language and promote the development of language learning and communication ability. Secondly, in terms of translation and cross-cultural communication. In the field of cross-cultural communication and translation, the theory of language structuralism can help solve the differences in language structure between different languages and improve the accuracy and quality of translation. Also, in the field of law. In legal linguistics, the theory of linguistic structuralism can help explain the linguistic structure and logic of legal texts, and guide the translation, understanding and application of legal texts. Finally, in literary and cultural studies. In the study of literature and culture, the theory of linguistic structuralism can be used to analyze the linguistic structure and style of literary works, and to explore the meaning and

influence of literary works.

2.3 Semantic Features and Linguistic Characteristics

The semantic types of legal rights corresponding to the semantic types of legal obligations can be divided into duty legal obligations and compliance legal obligations in general. Legal semantics has some characteristics, which play an important role in the interpretation and application of law. The following are some of the common characteristics: In the first place, precision. Legal semantics usually need to express the meaning of legal provisions very precisely and accurately to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding.^[6] Therefore, specific terms and definitions are often used in legal texts to ensure their accuracy and consistency. Furthermore, stability. Legal semantics usually have a certain stability, that is, legal terms and expressions remain relatively unchanged over a period of time. This helps to ensure the predictability and continuity of the law and enables people to rely on its interpretation and application. Afterwards, context dependency: The understanding and interpretation of legal semantics usually rely on the context and background knowledge of the text. The interpretation of legal provisions may be influenced by relevant legal principles, case law, legislative intent, and socio-cultural context. Dynamic: Although legal semantics have a certain stability, legal terms and expressions may evolve and develop with the development of society, technology and culture. Therefore, legal semantics also has a certain dynamic nature, which needs to be interpreted and adapted continuously. Next, normality: Legal semantics not only describe facts, but also regulate behavior. Therefore, the meaning of a legal text is not only to understand its literal meaning, but also to consider its role and influence in society and the legal system. Finally, diversity: Legal semantics covers many fields and professions, such as criminal law, civil law, administrative law, etc. Each field has its own specific terms and expressions. Therefore, there is a certain diversity of legal semantics, which requires interdisciplinary knowledge and understanding ability.

These characteristics make legal semantics complicated and challenging in the process of legal interpretation and application, which requires legal professionals to have rich knowledge and skills for accurate understanding and appropriate application.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Studies of Empirical Research and Textual Analysis

3.1.1 Empirical Research

The concept of “empirical research method” is divided into broad and narrow. The broad empirical research method generally refers to all empirical research methods, including field research methods such as observation method, case method, investigation and research methods such as interview method and questionnaire method, corpus analysis method and statistical analysis method based on quantitative analysis technology using mathematical statistics and econometric technology as technical means. However, the narrow empirical research method only refers to statistical analysis. This research method has fixed technical methods and clear research procedures. It is a research form with relatively mature research techniques and relatively high technical content in the empirical research method. The concept of empirical research method adopted in this paper refers to the broad empirical research method, namely corpus analysis.

Empirical research has some characteristics, in particular and in general. Like all other sciences, experimental research focuses on general understanding by studying specific phenomena and summarizing and refining them. The second is describing and explaining. All science focuses on

describing things, but explaining things is more complicated. We can say different things about the same thing in many ways, for example, we can explain the “why” of things, we can explain the “how” of things. As long as we associate definite laws, we can make corresponding explanations to different aspects of concrete things; The third is predicting, which exists in all kinds of nature, where people infer results from causes or premises.^[4]

As for the corpus analysis method in the empirical research method, it uses a corpus that has been developed greatly to analyze a large amount of text information, and draws various conclusions according to the different purposes of the researcher. At present, the research institutions that combine corpus and translation mainly include Beijing Foreign Studies University, China Foreign Language Education and Research Center, Institute of Computational Linguistics, Peking University, Institute of Computing Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences and State Key Laboratory of Intelligent Technology, Qinghua University. They have established and developed the general Chinese-English parallel corpus and Chinese-English bilingual parallel corpus respectively.

3.1.2 Textual Analysis

Textual analysis is a method of studying the characteristics and styles of the language used in a text. By analyzing the language form, syntactic structure and lexical choice of the text, we can understand the characteristics and usage rules of different styles.

As for the characteristics of text analysis, first of all, text analysis has the characteristics of comprehensiveness, which covers all aspects of text, including language structure, content, style, theme and so on. Through comprehensive and systematic analysis, we can better understand the connotation and extension of the text. Secondly, text analysis is also hierarchical and can be carried out at different levels, including lexical level, syntactic level and semantic level. By analyzing the text at different levels, one can gain a deep understanding of its structure and meaning, and reveal patterns and laws within it. Finally, text analysis is characterized by flexibility and variety, which can be varied and flexible according to different research purposes and issues. Researchers can choose appropriate analytical methods and techniques according to their needs to meet the research needs to the greatest extent.

3.2 Application of Empirical Research and Textual Analysis

Empirical research is widely used in various disciplines. It obtains objective and repeatable data by means of observation, experiment and investigation, and verifies or refutes hypotheses by analyzing and interpreting these data, so as to promote the development and progress of subject knowledge. For example, in education, empirical research methods are used to assess the effectiveness of educational policies and teaching methods, and to understand student learning processes and achievements. In the social sciences, the empirical approach is used to study social phenomena, human behavior, and social institutions. Sociologists can study the behaviors and attitudes of populations through surveys and observations, economists can evaluate the effects of policies through empirical analysis, psychologists can test hypotheses through experiments, and so on.

Text analysis methods can be applied individually or in combination to solve complex text processing problems. When used alone, for example, first of all, sentiment analysis. Aims to identify the emotions and emotional tendencies expressed in the text. This kind of analysis can be applied to social media monitoring, product review analysis, public opinion monitoring and other fields. The most prominent is that businesses can use sentiment analysis to understand how satisfied customers are with their products or services, and make adjustments based on the feedback. In addition, information extraction aims to automatically extract structured information from text. This

analysis can be applied to entity recognition, relationship extraction, event detection and other tasks. In the medical literature, information extraction can be used to identify drug names, disease diagnoses, and treatments. When used in combination, for example, text analysis methods and the application of legal language can improve work efficiency, reduce costs, reduce errors, and provide more reliable data support for legal decisions.^[3]

4. Findings

4.1 Data Analysis

In its preamble, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets out its basic consensus on the realization of human rights. The consensus can be divided into four levels: First, the peoples of all the nations of the world, through the establishment of the United Nations as an international association, reaffirming in the United Nations Charter “faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women”; The people of all nations, “determined to bring about social progress and an improvement in the standard of living in greater freedom”; Third, the United Nations Member States have made a moral commitment to cooperate with the United Nations in order to “promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms”; Fourth, the full realization of cooperation between Member States and the United Nations to “promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms” requires a full and universal understanding of these rights and freedoms, that is, a basic general consensus on the understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms is a prerequisite for the realization of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conduct.^[5]

Universal and Inclusive Language: The preamble employs inclusive language such as “all members of the human family” and “without distinction of any kind,” emphasizing the universality of human rights and their applicability to all individuals regardless of race, sex, language, religion, etc. **“Moral and Ethical Tone”:** Certain phrases evoke a moral and ethical tone, such as “recognition of the inherent dignity” and “outraged the conscience of mankind,” highlighting the moral imperative behind human rights principles. **‘Legal and Normative Language’:** Legal and normative language is utilized to underscore the importance of legal protections and governance, as seen in terms like “the rule of law” and “equal and inalienable rights.” These terms emphasize the legal framework necessary for protecting and upholding human rights. **‘Aspirational Goals’:** The preamble articulates aspirational goals such as “freedom, justice, and peace in the world,” reflecting the desire for a world where human rights are fully realized and respected. Phrases like “freedom from fear and want” encompass broader aspirations for economic and social well-being alongside civil and political rights. **Call for International Cooperation:** There's a call for international cooperation and solidarity, with phrases like “the advent of a world” and “shall enjoy freedom,” indicating a collective aspiration for global peace, freedom, and well-being.

The legal provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights cover many aspects, which are grouped into the following parts and analyzed:

The first one is the universality of legal semantics: The universality of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights means that the rights and principles contained therein apply to all human beings without limitation of their race, sex, religion, political opinion or any other differences. This means that individuals, regardless of their geographical location, cultural background or political system, are entitled to the basic human rights set out in the Declaration. For example, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Article 1: “All human beings”: This phrase emphasizes the universality of human rights, namely that all human beings, regardless of race, sex, religion or other identity characteristics, should enjoy

these rights.

Article 2 : “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration”: This means that the rights enumerated in the Declaration are not merely privileges for specific groups or individuals, but are universal rights that apply to all people; And “without distinction of any kind”: This phrase is a key part of the sentence, emphasizing that the universality of rights - whether race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status - cannot justify the denial or limitation of rights.

Article 3 of the Law: “Everyone has the right”: It is emphasized that this right applies to everyone, regardless of race, sex, religion or other identity characteristics, and is universal.

This universality reflects the consensus on the universal value of human rights, namely that these rights are the common heritage of all humanity and should be universally respected and protected. Although the Declaration itself is not legally binding, it is of global importance as an international standard and ethical code for the promotion and protection of human rights.

The second one is the clarity of legal semantics: In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, there are clear provisions on rights and freedoms, prohibited acts and practices, responsibilities and obligations (including state obligations), and the expression is usually clear and concise to ensure that everyone can understand their rights and obligations and avoid ambiguity and controversy. For example:

Article 4 of the law “Forced Labor”: the provisions refer to the prohibition of forcing an individual to perform labor, which means forcing an individual to perform labor or services, and not on the basis of a voluntary contractual relationship; Trafficking in Persons: The Declaration explicitly prohibits human trafficking, which includes the buying, selling, transporting and trading of human beings as commodities. Article 10 of the law: “Fair and public hearing” : means that everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing at a hearing to ensure that his rights and obligations and any criminal charges are dealt with fairly; An “Independent and impartial tribunal” means that the hearing body should be independent of the government and other stakeholders, and should handle cases fairly and without bias, ensuring that everyone has a legitimate trial in a fair environment.

The third one is inalienable and non-discriminatory nature of legal semantics.

Inalienable means: language that emphasizes the inalienable nature of human rights, namely that these rights should not be denied or restricted, but should be respected and protected. The language in the Declaration clearly states that all rights and freedoms shall be protected without discrimination, regardless of an individual’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Non-discrimination: All people should be treated equally and fairly, regardless of race, color, gender, language, religion, politics, or any other status. This means that discrimination of any kind is not allowed and that efforts should be made to eliminate all forms of discrimination. Non-discrimination is based on respect for human dignity and worth, and the belief that everyone should enjoy the same rights and opportunities without unreasonable discrimination. This principle is the cornerstone of ensuring human dignity and equality and aims to build a just and inclusive society. For example: Article 2 “race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”: These are some of the possible discriminatory factors listed. These factors cover various forms of discrimination that individuals may face, such as racial discrimination, gender discrimination, religious discrimination, and political opinion discrimination. The Declaration clearly states that these factors cannot be used as grounds for restricting or depriving individuals of their rights. Article 3 “to life”: states that everyone has the right to life, which means that the individual shall not be subjected to any illegal, unjustified threat or violation of life; "security of person": emphasizes the right of everyone to

personal security, including freedom from all forms of ill-treatment, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and from unlawful violations of personal security.

In addition, Inclusiveness of legal semantics: The language of the declaration is often inclusive, attempting to cover as broad a range of human rights as possible, including but not limited to the right to life, freedom of expression, religious belief, and fair trial.

Article 7, “Incitement to such discrimination” means prohibiting any act or speech that incites or encourages discrimination in order to ensure that people are not influenced by encouraging or supporting discrimination in society.

The term “Effective remedy” in Article 8 means that everyone has the right to an effective remedy to correct violations of his fundamental rights.

“Correspondence” in Article 12 means personal correspondence, including correspondence, E-mail, telephone and other forms of communication and exchange. In Article 13, “Leave any country” means that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, without unreasonable restrictions. “Residence within the borders of each state” means that an individual has the right to live freely within the borders of each State without unreasonable restrictions. Article 20, “Has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association”, emphasizes the right of individuals to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including the freedom to participate in assembly and join organizations. Article 23, “Just and favorable conditions of work”, emphasizes the fairness and favorable conditions of work, including wages, working hours, safety and so on. Protection against unemployment: indicates that individuals have the right to be protected against the risk of unemployment, and emphasizes the importance of employment security.

Next one is the ideality of legal semantics: The ideal of law refers to the ideal goal and value pursued by the legal system. The language of the Declaration reflects humanity's ideal pursuit of universal values and emphasizes core values such as freedom, equality, dignity and justice. Law Article 25 “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance”: emphasizes special care and assistance for mothers and children and highlights the special status and needs of family members. “A standard of living adequate for the health and well-being”: emphasizes the right of individuals to an adequate standard of living for the health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services. Article 26 “Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children” : It indicates that parents have the right to choose what kind of education their children receive, highlighting parents’ rights and responsibilities in the education of their children. Article 27 “Right to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits: It expresses the right of individuals to participate in the cultural life of the community, including the enjoyment of the arts and the sharing of the fruits of scientific progress, highlighting the importance and participation in cultural life. “Right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author ”: indicates the right of individuals to protect the moral and material interests of their scientific, literary or artistic works produced as authors, emphasizing the importance of intellectual property rights.

The next one is the judicial protection of legal semantics: The judicial guarantee of law refers to the ability and mechanism of law to guarantee and enforce rights and obligations through the judicial system in practice. The language in the declaration stresses the importance of judicial guarantees to ensure that everyone is equally protected before the law and has the right to a fair trial and judicial redress.

The term “Slavery”, used primarily in legal terms, refers to a system of slavery whereby human beings are treated as property and have complete control over their life and labor. Second, the term emphasizes the inhumane nature of slavery and the violation of human rights. This article first explicitly prohibits slavery, a term that legally refers to the act of treating an individual as property,

depriving him of liberty, and forcing him to perform labor or submit to the will of another.

Article 6 “Recognition”: indicates recognition or recognition, which means that an individual should be regarded as having personality and rights in law. “As a person before the law” means that everyone should be treated as an equal individual before the law, without any discrimination, and enjoy the same legal status and rights.

“Protection against any discrimination”: means that an individual shall be protected by law against any discrimination or injustice. Article 16 “Entitled to protection by society and the State”: indicates that the family is entitled to protection by society and the state, including guarantees in laws, policies and the allocation of resources. Article 18 “Manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”: It expresses the right of individuals to express their religious beliefs in teaching, practice, worship and observance, emphasizing the diversity of religious beliefs and their expression in all areas of life. Article 25 “Right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, “old age or other lack of livelihood” : denotes the right of individuals to security in the face of unemployment, illness, disability, widower, old age or other inability to earn a living, highlighting the importance of social security.

The last one is International legal semantics. The language of the Declaration is international and universal, not restricted by any single country or region, and aims to promote global human rights protection and promote international cooperation. Article 4 “Slave Trade”: The Declaration mentions the prohibition of the slave trade, which refers to the act of buying, selling and trading human beings as commodities, involving illegal transactions across national borders. “Take Measures”: The Declaration requires States to take the necessary measures to ensure that slavery and forms of slavery are effectively prohibited and eliminated. This includes a variety of instruments, including legislation, enforcement, justice and international cooperation. Article 11 “No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence” means that one cannot be convicted for an act or omission that was not considered a crime at some point in time in the country in which it is located or under international law. Article 14 “Right to seek and to enjoy asylum from persecution”: states that everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries. This emphasizes the right of individuals to seek asylum in other countries in the event of persecution. Article 26 “It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups”: Education should promote understanding, tolerance and friendship between different national, ethnic or religious groups.

4.2 Results Analysis

The language used in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is clear and comprehensive in its statement of universal basic rights, including freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to life, equal rights, and the right to education, among others. Secondly, the declaration employs universally applicable language and principles that transcend the boundaries of specific countries or cultures, emphasizing the universality and indivisibility of human rights. Lastly, the language is concise. Despite its rich content, the declaration adopts a concise style, making it easy to understand and disseminate.

5. Discussion

5.1 Summarize the current research

The study on the semantics and linguistic features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reveals that it possesses essential characteristics such as universality, comprehensiveness, equality,

and indivisibility. Furthermore, the Declaration employs explicit, abstract, authoritative, and concise language, making it a widely influential and authoritative international human rights text.

5.2 Relationship between the Results of Current Research and Literature Research

The study of the linguistic semantics and linguistic features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is closely related to previous research on it, which complements and promotes each other. For example, previous research on uncovering the historical background and origins of the Declaration^{[7][1]}. These studies help to understand the era and social context reflected in the Declaration, thereby enabling a more detailed understanding of the inner meaning conveyed by the language. Secondly, previous research on promoting the practice and implementation of the Declaration helps to provide theoretical and practical support for the current study by deeply researching the specific content and expression style of the Declaration and further analyzing and understanding the human rights principles embodied in the Declaration.

In summary, the study of the linguistic semantics and linguistic features of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is closely related to previous research on it, which can deepen our understanding of the meaning and spirit of the Declaration, uncover its historical background and origins, evaluate its actual impact and significance, and promote its practice and implementation. These studies complement and promote each other, helping to deepen our understanding and application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5.3 Unexpected or Surprising Findings

Although the language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has been widely studied and discussed, this study, through an analysis of the semantics and linguistic features of the Declaration, found the following: First, certain expressions may reflect the cultural background and values of the time when the Declaration was drafted, and these values may affect the understanding and application of the Declaration in particular cultures. Furthermore, by analyzing the interpretation and application of the Declaration, it can be observed that the Declaration has undergone changes and evolution in different historical and social contexts.

5.4 Expectation

In future research, there is a difference between the application of the declaration in practice and the semantic and linguistic characteristics of the declaration itself. These differences may be related to the legal systems, political systems and social cultures of different countries and regions.

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