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LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL WRITTEN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION OF FUTURE LAWYERS

A foreign language contributes to the expansion of not only philological, but also general outlook of a person. When studying a foreign language, students master new means of communication for direct access to the values of world culture. Therefore, we can talk about the process of acculturation of the individual when learning foreign languages, that is, the assimilation of essential factors, norms and values of another national culture by a person who grew up in one national culture.

Intercultural communication is such communication of people in which the methods of communication or the functions of language events are identical, but there are differences in their implementation and interpretation in certain situations.

The professional activity of future lawyers requires certain speech skills, which are based on the use of highly specialized vocabulary in order to be able to prepare business and professional correspondence, resumes, protocols, resolutions, etc., to write clear, detailed texts of various directions related to personal and professional spheres, use basic means of communication to combine statements into a clear, logically unified discourse. As for the language skills and abilities that lawyers should be able to possess for successful professionally oriented written English communication, knowledge of a large volume of legal terminology, vocabulary, grammatical structures and rules of English syntax and a wide range of language forms necessary for the production of various professional texts is required here .

In addition, sociocultural and pragmatic competences, which are extremely important for professionally oriented written communicative competence of future lawyers, involve the application of intercultural understanding in the process of direct written communication in a professional environment; understanding different corporate cultures in specific professional contexts and how they relate to each other.

The written speech of lawyers is characterized by a number of lexical and grammatical features. Thus, the general lexical characteristics of English-language legal texts include:

- *terms of Latin origin: ad hoc* - for this case; *ad legem* - by law; *contra legem* - against the law; *et cetera* - and so on; *ipso jure* - by virtue of the law itself; *corpus delicti* - composition of the crime;
- *borrowings from French: appeal; plaintiff; tort; verdict; petit jury; estate; lease;*
- *constant expressions: with no strings attached* - without obligations; *take the law into one's own hands* - self-govern; *lodge a complaint* - file a

complaint; *legal age* - majority; *invasion of privacy* - interference in private life; *due process* - norms of justice; *burden of proof* - obligation of proof; *beyond reasonable doubt* - convincingly, demonstrably;

- *abbreviations*: *CL* (Common Law); *Am Jur.* (American Jurisprudence); *B.A.P.* (Bankruptcy Appellate Panel), *COA* (Court of Appeal), *ICJ* (International Court of Justice);

- *obsolete words*: hereinafter, hereby, thereby (in that way/ by that), abovesaid, thereupon, hereunder.

Legal texts are characterized by a special style that distinguishes them from other types of texts. When translating such texts, this feature creates additional difficulties and problems. Among the lexical difficulties of legal translation, V. I. Karaban singles out "multiple meanings of words (terms) and the choice of an adequate dictionary counterpart or translation variant of a word (term), the peculiarities of the use of common words in legal texts, the correct application of this or that method of vocabulary translation. Determination of the limit of admissibility of translation lexical transformations, translation of neologism terms, abbreviations, pseudo-internationalisms, lexicalized plural forms of nouns and homonymous terms, ethno-specific vocabulary and ethno-national variants of terms, foreign words and terms in English scientific and technical texts, various proper names and titles.

At the grammatical level, the professional written English communication of lawyers is characterized by the presence of a number of typical constructions, inversions of means of inter-phrase communication, which contribute to ensuring the expression of the corresponding communicative intentions of the writer, as well as the overall integrity, logic and argumentation of the statement. The analysis of a number of authentic legal texts allows us to assert the functioning of such grammatical units as complex sentences with many subordinate and subordinate clauses, conditional sentences of various types, means of inter-phrase communication, modal verbs and expressions, passive constructions, impersonal constructions.

Самойлова Ю. І. Лінгвістичні особливості професійно спрямованої письмової англomовної комунікації майбутніх юристів

Сучасні тенденції навчання іноземної мови вимагають розвиток у здобувачів вищої освіти письмових мовленнєвих вмінь, які розглядаються у їх природному професійному контексті. Майбутні юристи повинні володіти знаннями великого об'єму юридичної термінології, словникового запасу, граматичних структур і правил англійського синтаксису та широкого діапазону мовних форм, необхідних для продукування різноманітних текстів професійного спрямування, які характеризуються низкою особливостей лексичного та граматичного характеру.

Соціокультурна та прагматична компетенції, які вкрай важливі для професійно спрямованої письмової комунікативної компетенції майбутніх юристів, передбачають застосування міжкультурного розуміння у процесі безпосереднього письмового спілкування у професійному середовищі; розуміння різних корпоративних культур у конкретних професійних контекстах.