

- knowledge of culture, speech etiquette, features of speech behavior of the studied language;
- improving of monologic and dialogic skills;
- formation of motivation to foreign language speech activity and knowledge of academic writing.

Solving these problems we create the conditions to expand students' outlook and self-education, ability to organize independent and exploratory research.

Modern life makes increasingly higher demands to the level of practical foreign language skills. In this regard, the use of innovative educational technologies provides huge opportunities to improve the efficiency of the learning process. And the information and multimedia training programs, as practice shows, have advantages over traditional learning methods because it does not only allow you to train certain types of speech activities, combining them in various combinations, but also contribute to the implementation of individual approach and increase independence of students. In addition the use of innovative technologies in the process of learning a foreign language also allows you to improve cultural development of young people, contributing to further improvement of their proficiency with computers. It promotes the formation of language skills, improvement of motivation in learning a foreign language. Therefore, the use of innovative technologies in teaching foreign languages carries enormous educational potential that can transfer foreign language acquisition into a living creative process.

Мельник П. В.

Автор досліджує вплив використання інноваційних технологій на підвищення ефективності навчального процесу. Зазначено, що вказані технології забезпечують широкі можливості для покращення якості освітнього процесу, дозволяють підвищити культурний рівень студента, впливають на формування навичок володіння іноземною мовою та посилюють мотивацію до її вивчення.

YULIYA SAMOILOVA

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Sumy Branch

LEGAL ENGLISH DISCOURSE: SOME FUNCTIONAL PECULIARITIES

In modern linguistics there is no unambiguous interpretation of the concept of «discourse». There are many definitions of discourse interpreting the given phenomenon from different theoretical positions. In most works of contemporary scholars, discourse is understood as a complete speech product in the diversity of its cognitive-communicative functions.

Controversial in modern linguistics is the question of the relationship

between the concepts of «discourse» and «text». «Text» is considered as a product of human interaction, then as «discourse» and there is interaction itself as a kind of cultural activity. An analysis of the relationship between these two adjacent linguistic concepts made it possible to distinguish two approaches in the definition of discourse. Discourse is viewed as a text correlated with the situation of communication (with historical, socio-cultural, political, ideological, psychological and other contexts), with a system of communicative and pragmatic attitudes, with the cognitive processes of its generation and perception; integrated into the intertextual space (discourse as discursive text, text-discourse). From another point of view, discourse is the totality of the designated texts based on the generality of certain features (discourse as a type of discourse).

Legal discourse is a coherent sequence of statements on legal issues that are determined contextually (the context of the situation and the context of culture) and is determined by extralinguistic factors.

Participants of the legal discourse are, on the one hand, the state which embodies its role in regulating the relationship between the lawyer and the client, the judge and the prosecutor, the prosecutor and the accused, the prosecutor and the defendant, the customer and the executor in the form of normative acts proclaiming the state will binding for all citizens. Legal discourse is characterized by dialogueness. English legal discourse is no exception.

The legal discourse of English goes deep into history. After the Norman conquest of England (1066), the main role in the administration of justice was entrusted to the royal courts located in London. Individuals could not apply directly to the king with a request to consider the dispute. They had to ask the chancellor for permission and later for an order to transfer the dispute to the royal court. Initially, such orders were created in exceptional cases. But gradually the list of lawsuits on which they were created expanded. Over time, during the activities of the royal courts, the number of decisions was developed, which guided these courts. There was a rule of precedent. Once the formulated decision became mandatory for other judges. English common law forms a classical system of case law or law formed by judges. In this regard, the precedent texts play a huge role in the English legal discourse and are divided into information, analytical, evaluative, influencing and propagandizing purposes. The precedent texts contain dates, titles, proper names, personal pronouns, names of documents, various types of abbreviations of predominantly Latin origin. Knowledge of precedent statements, situations, names, dates can provide an adequate understanding and use of legal discourse. In addition to the texts of precedents, legal discourse often contains texts of legal documents, testimony, examination data, speech of a judge and an advocate's speech. Consequently, intertextuality is inherent in legal discourse.

The following subtypes of the English legal discourse of law are distinguished: constitutional law, administrative law, criminal law, family law, tort law, contract law, property law, trusts, labour law, evidence law. Each

branch of law is characterized by a certain terminological system which forms and reveals the concept of the rule of law, a group of social relations. The terminology of legal discourse is characterized by such concepts as synonymy, homonymy and polysemy. Such phenomena are rarely found in other terminological systems. An example of polysemy is the term *to commit*, which has the following meanings: 1. to entrust; 2. to bring to the court; 3. to be taken into custody; 4. to perform (a crime). The terminological unit *to call* means: 1. the call; 2. visit; 3. the requirement; 4. a deal with a preliminary premium.

A particular difficulty in understanding the legal text is the use of homonyms. For example: *A few jurisdictions demand that the defense disclose to the trial the general nature of any defenses.*

Legal discourse is characterized by an excessive number of synonyms. For example, the word *crime* has more than 20 synonymous terms used in different branches of law. Terminological unit *felony* – «very serious crime» is used in criminal law, *misdemeanor* – «offence» in administrative law, *wrongdoing* – «offence» in property law.

So we came to the conclusion that legal discourse is such a form of using the language in real time which reflects the legal type of social activity of the individual, determined historically and interrelated with the cultural level of the development of society. In the legal discourse as a communicative event, the specificity of legal professional thinking is objectified, which determines the functioning of legal terminological units in a certain branch of law.

Самойлова Ю. І.

У роботі розглянуто деякі характеристики дискурсу англійської мови у сфері права. Проаналізовано співвідношення понять «дискурс» та «текст». Визначено, що для правового дискурсу характерна інтертекстуальність та діалогічність. Термінологія юридичного дискурсу англійської мови характеризується також синонімією, омонімією та полісемією. В юридичному дискурсі об'єктивується специфіка правового професійного мислення, що визначає функціонування юридичних термінологічних одиниць у певній сфері права.

ANASTASIIA SERHIENKO

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Sumy branch

TATIANA SERHIENKO

National Army Academy named after hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi

TO THE ISSUES OF MILITARY TRANSLATION PECULIARITIES

Translation as one of the types of language activity is a process of adequate and full-fledged transmission of thoughts expressed in one language