

На жаль, бракує фахових знань у галузі обговорюваних лінгвістичних проблем. Суржик вважають – і це зафіксовано вже й у словниках – «нечистою», «зіпсованою» мовою. Вважається, що суржиком говорить людина, яка не володіє мовами «чистими», тобто літературними, нормованими – російською, українською або принаймні володіє лише однією з них, а замість іншої послуговується суржиком.

У масовій свідомості сформовано стереотипне уявлення, що, мовляв, «колись усі українці розмовляли чистісінькою українською мовою, але потім внаслідок русифікації стали балакати суржиком. Це, ясна річ, міф».

Підсумовуючи, слід сказати, що проблема суржикі подібна до проблем екології: вона є значно ширшою і більшою, ніж здається на перший погляд. І суржик стає нормою з раннього віку, людина продовжує жити з цим, не помічаючи проблеми та її наслідків, про що свідчать результати проведеного нами опитування. Отже, мовлення великої частини українців позбавлене грамотності, оскільки використання суржикі – це не літературний варіант мови, що порушує літературні норми та негативно впливає на соціум, мовлення та мислення людини (особливо в дитячому віці). Варіанти вирішення проблеми вбачаємо у такому: приділення уваги держави цьому питанню (запровадження курсів, гуртків, розмовних клубів (для російськомовних міст); очищення мови держслужбовців, журналістів, працівників освіти від суржикі; заборона використання суржикі в мовленні серіалів та гумористичних телепередач (радіопередач); пропагування використання української мови як державної з акцентом на використання не суржикі, а лише літературного варіанту мови; створення проєктів боротьби із суржиком серед молоді (школярі, студенти) та в мережі Інтернет; створення умов допомоги для боротьби із суржиком при кафедрах української мови.

Oleksandra Bila – *first-year student of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Sumy branch*

Scientific adviser: Zoriana Mokhoniok – senior lecturer at the Department of Humanities, Sumy branch of Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

INTERCONNECTION OF THE THEORY OF INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION AND JURISPRUDENCE

For an effective development of the means and mechanisms of interlingual communication, the law yersould expertise not only in the theory of speech communication, but, first of all, in the basics of linguistics. That is why the author considers it appropriate to uncover the interconnection

of the theory of interlingual communication with jurisprudence as one of the branches of humanities, as well as its influence on the direction of research in linguistics, jurisprudence and other sciences.

From the point of view of social psychology, the problem of communication is associated with the effectiveness of governing social interactions. This requires an understanding of the communication process. As noted by modern Ukrainian linguists A. Semenyuk and V. Parashchuk, taking into account the psychological role of the interlocutor allows communicants to analyze the nature and direction of social interaction development, to consider the reasons and nature of interpersonal conflicts, to draw up schemes of effective and communicatively unfavorable scenarios of interaction with their communication partners.

It is worth mentioning that each society has an indefinite number of systems that have their own communication properties. Firstly, such a system is information itself, and secondly, it defines a number of inherent means for distribution the information about oneself. Furthermore, this system uses information to perform its functions, provides and contributes to the dialogue between community members. Therefore, it can be said that all these features of a communication system are fully related to law. That is, law is an interlingual communication system that also uses means of communication for its implementation.

Law is focused on the regulation of social relations. Its purpose is the protection and reproduction of certain social relations that are the creation and maintenance of a legal order with the help of relevant rules of law. The last express the will of the subject of law, aimed at a stable legal order, in contrast to moral standards, which express ideas about good, positive personality traits and relations between people that are characteristic for a certain time and society. Law as an interlingual communication system of specific requirements, charters and norms provides a constantly reproduced process of information exchange, which is implemented in the description of the possible, mandatory and undesirable behavior of individuals.

Nowadays law is associated primarily with a formally fixed system of norms and the minimized numbers of interpretations. These are the requirements of such type of law as positive law, which is described as written fixed model rules of behavior that are legitimized in society. Such law is based on the principles of rationality and acts as an effective and efficient mechanism for regulating interpersonal relations. Person cannot exist outside the sphere of verbal/non-verbal communication, since without involvement in communication with other members of the community it is impossible to be an integral part of society and fully experience one's own reality and preserve personality. Law forms a legal space that is why it is one of the communication systems in society, which ensures the stability and sustainability of society as a system. A legal norm is the main information unit in the process of implementing legal communication that in fact is a

manifestation of social integrity, a meaningful and socially valuable normative unit. Thus, law is an order of communication relations, arising because of the regulatory interpretation of various legal texts that have both verbal and non-verbal character.

As a kind of social communication, legal sphere is being built based on natural semiotic systems, which means the display / reproduction of the deepest presumption of communication. According to such approach, social and legal communications occupy a vital place among the types of communications: scientific, informational, artistic, moral, religious, linguistic, etc., and each of these areas has its own structure, its own social-mental space, peculiar types of subjects and addressees of communication.

Therefore, the theory of communication accumulates and integrates the results obtained using the theoretical arsenal of many sciences. It is their analysis and study that can become the basis for the development of legal communication tools, that is very important for the formation of a communicative culture of a lawyer, and then for increasing its level in the process of professional activity.

Alina Bobrova – *third-year student of Kharkiv National University
of Internal Affairs, Sumy Branch*

*Scientific adviser: Yuliia Samoilo***va** – *Associate Professor at the Department
of Humanities, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Sumy Branch,
Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences*

THE ROLE OF LATIN TERMINOLOGY IN LEGAL LANGUAGE

Latinisms came into different languages, not only due to direct contact with Latin itself (for example, through educational institutions), but also through other languages. Currently, Romance languages, as well as English, use Latin legal terms with almost no change in their spelling structure. Legal texts use modern and Roman expressions. Latin formulas are called the “favorite folklore” of lawyers.

Many of the Latin borrowings belong to the so-called international vocabulary. It means that they are repeated in the languages of many peoples, united by common features of cultural and social development. For this reason, the principles and fundamental concepts of international law are set forth in Latin: *lex loci delicti commissi* (“the law of the place of harm”), *lis alibi pendens* (“simultaneous consideration of civil cases by courts of different states”), *pacta sunt servanda* (“treaties should be respected”) and etc.

For many languages, Roman law was the source of legal terms. Its distinctive features were the accuracy of the wording, simplicity and clarity. That is why it was formulated in European countries. Most Roman legal