

**Dzevytska L. S.**

*Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences and, General Legal Disciplines, Kryvyi Rih Educational and Scientific Institute Donetsk State University of Internal Affairs of Ukraine  
Kryvyi Rih city, Ukraine*

**PEDAGOGY IN THE SYSTEM OF STUDYING ENGLISH CRIMINAL  
LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT  
SPECIALISTS**

The subject of research is English as a means of professional communication. The author substantiates the role of a foreign language in the training of police officers.

One of the main tasks of the educational organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is to train competent, responsible police officers who are able to work at the level of international standards. The police officers gain professional communication skills by developing a linguistic culture through the learning of foreign languages.

Knowledge of the language, its competent use, the ability to communicate, to reach success in the process of communication are themes of success that will positively affect the professional activities of law enforcement officers where language is not an obstacle but the key to understanding.

The method of research used in the work is a single cognitive pedagogical approach, which includes methods of logical analysis, conceptual analysis, personal and activity and communicative approaches, as well as cultural and terminological approaches, revealing the unity of axiological and personal and creative qualities.

The novelty of the research is determined by the choice of tasks and the object of research. Cognitive methods “close up” with the functional and pragmatic approach, which involves the study of language in terms of its use in connection with the addressee of the language, goals and situation of communication, i.e. extralinguistic factors. Since language is a part of humanitarian knowledge, its study qualitatively introduces us to the other “apparatus” of knowledge of the world, brings us into the humanitarian culture through the language with traditionally aesthetic criteria, thereby raising the professional level of students.

Nowadays, the scientific and technical fields are growing. It is the result of expansion of the vocabulary of terms used in a particular scientific field. There are many special words that have other, more common names – terms in different languages, the perception and correct translation of which in another language is now particularly relevant.

The terminological vocabulary plays a very important role at the stage of accuracy and correctness of translation. Having an extraordinary sphere of application and a special object of determination, terms are part of any terminology. Within the vocabulary, this is primarily the use of scientific and technical terminology and the previously mentioned special vocabulary. Terms can be both words that are used mainly in the context of a particular style, and special meanings of commonly used words [1].

There are different methods of classifying terms. The term is a symbolic unit and it can be considered from different points of view: by structure and form, meaning, intralinguistic and extralinguistic function, historical features, peculiarities of use.

The phenomenon of classification is of great importance for terminological activity, because it is through different classifications that the most important components of a particular scientific field can be distinguished.

Recently, education in our country has become one of the priorities of the state. In many aspects it is connected with the integration and focus on innovative types of social and economic development [1].

The changes taking place in Ukraine, the political, economic and international situation poses a set of fair problems related to foreign policy, among which the special position is taken by the problem of learning foreign languages in higher education institutions that train specialists in law enforcement. The problem is, of course, global, not encircled by the territorial boundaries. It touches one of the most pressing and almost unresolved issues of foreign language teaching - in particular, the much-needed today English as a means of professional communication. There is also a tendency of insufficiently high motivation of students to study foreign languages. Language skills, the ability to communicate, to succeed in the process of communication are the characteristics of the individual that affect the achievements of a specialist in professional activities.

The issues of professional culture are very important for public officers, including law enforcement officers [2].

Formation of professional culture is the main, system-forming factor of becoming of the future employee of law-enforcement bodies. Nowadays, a specialist is considered competitive if he or she not only has special knowledge, but also shows computer skills and knowledge of a foreign language.

The basis of professional legal culture includes language culture, which is realized in the ability to select and use optimal language tools in each situation of lawmaking and law enforcement in both native and foreign languages. Language culture is a guideline of professional behavior, so the speech of a police officer has high requirements: accuracy, logic, correctness, compliance with the rules of language etiquette.

The study of the discipline "Foreign Language" is aimed at forming a number of competencies: linguistic, communicative and social and cultural. The process of learning a foreign language is often pragmatic [3]. This means that the

language is studied only for communication with the representatives of different countries.

It is important to both learn and understand during the use: to communicate (orally and in writing) in English, clearly and logically express your thoughts, be able to persuade, reasonably prove your position and at the same time listen and understand the opponent's speech. This is a difficult task that is complicated by the fact that the communication is not just a process. The ability to use professional terminology plays an important role in the conversation.

It is known that scientists have developed many different approaches to the classification of terminological vocabulary, however, there are three key linguistic classifications: morphological, syntactic and stratificational. It is on the basis of these types of classifications and methods that the systematization of terminological units is carried out.

Due to the stratificational classification, terminological vocabulary can be divided into two groups:

- Normative terminology;
- Non-normative terminology [3].

Thus, the part of normative terminology includes such terms, with the distinctive features of which one can note orderliness and lack of emotional pattern, the presence of only one correct meaning in a particular scientific field.

Non-normative terminology is not used in official documents, but its use is acceptable during oral communication.

Morphological classification divides terminological vocabulary into terms-words and terms-phrases [4].

Terms-words, in turn, are divided into:

- derivatives, which mean terminological units formed from other cognate words in the form of morphological ways of word formation (defendant - to defensa).

- non-derivatives, which are the terms that were formed from another cognate word in the form of morphological ways of word formation.

Most often they are borrowed from other languages (arrest).

- abbreviations are terms formed from the initial letters of words by shortage (CA - Class Action).

- complex are units of terminological vocabulary, consisting of two morphemes, written either together or through a hyphen (bribe-taker, house-breaking).

It is also worth to study the varieties of terms-phrases:

- simple terms-phrases usually consist of two equivalent words, the main and subordinate one (deadly weapon).

Current issues of philology and methods of teaching foreign languages

- complex terms-phrases, as a rule, consist of more than two words (to carry a law into effect).

The above-mentioned various approaches to the classification of terms from the example of terminological units of criminal law are necessary for better

mastering of the discipline “Foreign Language” during the training of future law enforcement specialists.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the study of English as a means of professional communication should get more attention in the universities of legal orientation.

The knowledge of the language and its competent use, the ability to understand the language in a particular communication situation, are the elements of success that will positively affect the professional activities of law enforcement officers. And that’s when the language will not be an obstacle, but a key to understanding. After all, it is not only that the further development of science and technology depends on competent communication of specialists, but also the security of the whole country [3].

### **Refernces:**

1. *Зеленська, О. П. Навчання усного інішомовного мовлення здобувачів вищої освіти в нелінгвістичній магістратурі. Науковий часопис Національного педагогічного університету імені М. П. Драгоманова. Серія 5 : Педагогічні науки : реалії та перспективи : зб. наук. праць. Київ : Вид-во НПУ імені М. П. Драгоманова, 2018.*

2. *Бочевар А. Г. Застосування інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій у процесі викладання іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням у вищій юридичній школі. Вісник Чернігівського національного педагогічного університету. 2017.*

3. *Čavoški A. Interaction of law and language in the EU: Challenges of translating in multilingual environment, Issue 27, University of Birmingham, 2017.*

4. *Pielmus C. G. Innovation in teaching english for law enforcement: a technology-integrated approach. SOCIETY. INTEGRATION. EDUCATION. International Scientific Conference. Vol. III, May 25th-26th, 2018. P. 566-579.*