

complex problem, it is necessary, on the one hand, to master the latest methods and trends in education and, on the other hand, not to ignore or abandon all the old, time-tested methods. For the development of personal qualities that contribute to the readiness of students to perform future professional activities, an appropriate educational process must be organised that meets the requirements of the development of pedagogical science. It should be noted that mastering the English language can expand students' employment and career growth opportunities.

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### PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

Legal linguistics is a branch of science that studies legal language. Its main components should be legal lexicology and phraseology, grammar (which covers legal morphology and syntax) and legal stylistics. Legal language is the language used by lawyers in their professional activities. In this regard, the lexical and terminological content of these «languages» is different, first of all: if the legal language contains legal terminology, then the legal language covers and other industry terminologies related to the activity of a lawyer, such as: economic, financial, medical, etc [1].

Legal term (from the Latin *terminus* – boundary, boundary) – a word or phrase that expresses a legal concept from spheres of social life and has a definition in legal literature (legislative acts, legal dictionaries, scientific and legal works). A legal term is related to a legal concept as the first element of legal knowledge and serves as its symbolic (linguistic) model, represented in sound and letter forms [3].

The term law can be characterized as legal (widespread in all branches of law), sectoral (present only in a certain field of law), interdisciplinary (known in two or several fields of law), adjacent to other fields of activity. If there is a definition in normative legal acts, the term is considered to be codified. It is a norm, a standard for use in all subsequent legislative acts, business documentation etc.

Therefore, a legal term is a unit of the terminological system of law, through which it is included in the general terminological national language fund. Belonging to the literary part of the dictionary obliges it to comply with the rules and norms of a certain language.

The internal composition of legal terminologies covers [1]:

– core legal terms are basic legal terms that denote the key concepts of the term system. In the civil law institution of the law of obligation there are such terms as «obligation», «parties of the obligation», «fulfillment of the obligation», «security of the fulfillment of the obligation», «deposit», «guarantee»;

– legal terms of the center are such legal terms that denote concepts that specify and develop the key concept of terminology. For example, such terms as «third party in the obligation», «replacement of the debtor in the obligation», «execution of the obligation»;

– legal terms of the periphery are terms or other components of legal vocabulary that serve to logically combine and emphasize certain nuances of the meanings of the core and center terms.

Legal terms can be classified according to legally significant criteria, in particular: a) by the field of use, b) by the degree of specificity. According to the first criterion, legal terms can be divided into normative-legal (those used in the sources of law), and scientific, doctrinal (names of legal concepts used in jurisprudence).

In addition, legal terms can be classified by certain language criteria. For example, by origin and by language structure. By origin, they are divided into the following: a) created by means of the Ukrainian language (for example, «crime» – злочин); b) borrowed or copied from other languages (for example, «alibi» – алібі); c) complex («presumption of paternity» – презумпція батьківства).

To sum up, the peculiarities of legal terminology as a specialized system of legal concepts, are as follows: 1) unambiguity – a legal term should denote only one legal concept; 2) systematicity – any legal term is an element of a certain legal term system, which, in fact, makes it a term; a certain meaning of a legal term is fixed and maintained in this system; 3) a legal term usually has its own definition (legal definition) – normative-legal or scientific (doctrinal); 4) the field of application of the legal term – the language of law-making, legal interpretation, law enforcement, legal implementation, professional legal language and the language of jurisprudence.

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