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## **COMMUNICATION LAWYER**

A lawyer who has professional, legal knowledge that is used for the needs of a particular legal activity. Today, this profession is very relevant and necessary to society. Against the background of constant socio-economic, domestic and political disputes help of an experienced lawyer who not only «studied» but also «mastered» is always required.

But most importantly, he has acquired a certain level of speaking skills. It is very important for representatives of the profession to understand: what to say and how to express their opinion, how to convey it to the addressee. «Who deals with people ... should think well, but talk even better», - writes Mikhail Speranskiy. Alpha and omega for the lawyer is the need for constant verbal self-improvement. In addition, to finally ascertain the importance of language skills, it is advisable to mention that a lawyer is not a monopoly, a small niche in the polyphony of professions, and prosecutors are prosecutors, judges, investigators, attorneys, notaries, legal advisers and other legal professionals.

Effective communication with clients isn't something that most lawyers give much thought. And this trend starts in law school, where the focus tends to be on substantive law and legal theory. If communication is even mentioned, it's in the context of oral argument to the court or written memos of law. The importance of clear communication with clients isn't often discussed and the techniques for doing so are rarely fodder for classroom discussion or CLEs [1].

And that's a damn shame, since in the absence of effective communication, lawyer-client relationships have a tendency to disintegrate rapidly. This is because strong communication skills, founded on a basic understanding of human psychology, are essential to a successful and lasting attorney-client relationship. The failure to provide clear, concise and empathetic counsel to clients more often than not leads to lack of trust and misunderstandings.

However, for many lawyers, adequate communications skills don't come naturally and must be learned. And historically, law schools have done little to aid future lawyers in learning these skills [1].

The concept of professional communication is broad and narrow. In the first sense of it can be defined as the communication skills and qualities inherent in a professional, as opposed to an amateur. A professional is considered in this case as a person who has considerable experience and high professional standards. In a narrow sense, professional communication includes features specific to a particular profession. Professional communication is an important tool and condition solving the tasks of a certain professional activities. If outside the activity people are

guided by personal motives, then during The purpose of professional communication is determined by the nature and needs of the professional activities [2].

So business communication is specific a form of human interaction, based on established norms and aimed at the effective performance of joint activities. Business communication is inherent in people who perform certain type of professional activity. It is based on general social and psychological patterns and is oriented on successful and effective performance of professional duties, including the exchange of suggestions, requirements, views, motives for solving specific problems, signing agreements or establishing other relations between the subjects of joint activity.

The goals of professional communication are determined by the nature and situations professional activity. Their achievements or underperformance indicates level the professionalism of the lawyer, the quality of their performance of their official functions [3].

**Regulatory regulation.** Activity of a lawyer is quite clearly regulated by various normative documents (Criminal Procedure Code, Law of Ukraine «On Operational Investigation Activity», departmental normative documents acts). The legal framework within which the lawyer exercises their professional activity, contribute to the formation of the desire to strictly adhere to legal norms, determine the appropriate stereotypes of behavior and communication.

**Time limits.** This characteristic professional communication is associated with it targeted and regulatory regularity [4].

The authoritative nature of professional authority. This characteristic follows from the previous one, since the Law empowers a lawyer (especially a civil service representative) with sufficiently broad powers of authority.

The exercise of authority can often be conflicting. Decision-making in conflict situations interaction requires a lawyer's ability analyze and predict the consequences of their own actions; emotional balance and, at the same time of determination; if necessary, hardness in actions and respect for people.

The forced nature of communication. Professional communication situations of a lawyer are predominantly forced to his interlocutors. Usually, these situations related to legal problems in both criminal and civil law. In the process of resolving such no problem situations are anticipated just potentially conflicting relationships, but also quite severe forms of conflict, interactions down to open opposition [5].

Based on the material presented we come to the conclusion that by our own kind. The lawyer must not only control the process of communication, but also analyze it, taking into account the specific characteristics of professional communication in the field of legal activity.

## References

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## РОЗВИТОК ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ В УКРАЇНІ

Непомітність юридичного аспекту мови у вітчизняній лінгвістиці виразно відкриває себе у різних аспектах: 1) очевидна соціальна, політична і комунікативно-мовна актуальність теоретичного і практичного характеру; соціальній вона виявляється, зокрема, V заявиі на розробку юрислінгвістичних питань у юриспруденції, засобах масової інформації, деяких сферах політики; 2) зарубіжна юрислінгвістика в західноєвропейській і американській літературі, де юридичний аспект мови і лінгвістичний аспект права представлені більш широко і різноманітно, особливо активно розробляються питання юридичної герменевтики і логіки (інтерпретації, аргументації, лінгвістичної експертизи та багато ін.); 3) безпосередня юриспруденція, яка вже давно розробляє лінгвістичні аспекти права, що є необхідним для постановки питання про теоретичну і практичну взаємодію двох наук.

Актуальність окресленої проблематики зумовлена не лише потребами пізнавальної діяльності, а й продиктована необхідністю удосконалення методологічної бази сучасного праворозуміння.

**Метою статті**  $\epsilon$  розгляд проблематики та виклад інформації про розвиток юрислінгвістики як філологічної науки.

У колі розгляду впорядкування україномовного поняттєвого апарату юриспруденції й подальшого дослідження питань юридичної термінології перебували питання: О. Сербенська (історії становлення і функцій субмови права); С. Головатий, Ю. Зайцев, І. Усенко (загальна характеристика мови законодавства); Н. Артикуца, Ю. Прадід (теорія юрислінгвістики), Б. Стецюк І. Гумовська (семантико-функціональні (карно-процесуальна лексика); аспекти юридичної терміносистеми), С. Кравченко (стильова специфіка законодавства); В. Демченко та М. Леоненко (функціонування юридичної термінології); І. Кочан і А. Токарська (культура юридичної мови, системні взаємозв'язки правничої лексики). Помітну роль у становленні юридичної лінгвістики відіграли праці таких учених-юристів й учених-лінгвістів, як Л. Дадерко, О. Копиленко, М. Коржанський, М. Антонович. 3. Тростюк, І. Філіпчук, О. Підопригора, М. Мацкевич, €. Харитонов,