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Збірник містить матеріали Всеукраїнської англомовної науково-практичної конференції, в якій взяли участь здобувачі вищої освіти закладів вищої освіти м. Дніпро та інших міст України. Тематика доповідей охоплює широке коло актуальних проблем діяльності молоді у контексті світової інтеграції, у тому числі перспективи та необхідність набуття іншомовної компетентності в умовах світової інтеграції.

Матеріали науково-практичної конференції можуть бути використані на заняттях з іноземної мови, для розроблення підручників та посібників, які б передбачали достатню мовну підготовку здобувачів вищої освіти, слухачів магістратури та ад'юнктури.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TODAY'S WORLD

Language is our primary source of communication. It's the method through which we share our ideas and thoughts with others. Some people even say that language is what separates us from animals and makes us human.

There are thousands of languages in this world. Countries have their own national languages in addition to a variety of local languages spoken and understood by their people in different regions. Some languages are spoken by millions of people, others by only a few thousand.

To help make things less ambiguous, the following questions can be asked:
- Why learn English?
- The advantages of learning English?
- What are the main difficulties that I have faced in Ukraine as a Foreigner?

English was originally the language of England, but through the historical efforts of the British Empire it has become the primary or secondary language of many former British colonies such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and India. Currently, English is the primary language of not only countries actively touched by British imperialism, but also many business and cultural spheres dominated by those countries [3]. It is the language of Hollywood and the language of international banking and business. As such, it is a useful and even necessary language to know.

- International Relations

English is the primary language of business throughout the world. Most international business transactions, including emails, memos, reports and contracts, are written in English. Frequently translating purchase orders, forms, offers and correspondence is time consuming and potentially fraught with errors.

- Education

If you are a student, it is almost inevitable that you will come across an important book in English. On the other hand, it is unlikely that you won't find an important book or an article that was not translated into English. English is the universal Internet language: many foreign websites have English versions. Learning English will improve your chances to graduate with a higher score. If you learn English, you will be able to get your degree abroad because many foreign universities offer programs in English.

- Travel and Living Abroad Made Easier

Traveling abroad is a big part of many people's lives, whether it is for vacation or work travel. Everyone hopes to fit in to their new surroundings, even when traveling on holiday, and the best way to do this is to speak the native tongue. Barring that, in

many countries English is the popular second language, enabling visitors to converse in an alternate language. If you are able to communicate with the locals, read signs easily and understand your surroundings, traveling will be a lot easier.

According to the study conducted among 910,000 people in 70 countries by Education First population score of Speaking English in Ukraine is 52.61 and Ukraine is #34 in this 70 countries rating. For comparison Poland is #9.

Coming to Ukraine without even a basic understanding of either Ukrainian or Russian was not the best move. Without speaking a person's language, it's difficult for them to accept you as their own. As an international language, English makes it easier to build bonds and relations between strangers around the world, which could be one of the most important reasons for Ukrainian citizen in order to adopt this language by teaching it to the upcoming generations.

In addition to that, English is an intermediate between stranger and a Ukrainian when it comes to learning a new culture and adapting to it as well. To put it into perspective based on my personal experience if it weren't for English, I wouldn't have fitting and understood this new culture.

If the English language in Ukraine was like a relationship status on Facebook, it would be categorized: It's complicated.

All in all, English like most international languages plays a huge role when it comes to foreigners that want to adjust in a new country, therefore adopting an English system will majorly facilitate this task.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH

It is often said that English is an essential skill nowadays and everyone should speak this language.

To brief this topic from all sides we must ask the following questions:

- **What is the importance of English in the professional world?**
- **How English is helpful to communicate internationally?**
- **How does learning a new language develop your brain?**
- **Finally, what is the main problem that I face as a foreigner in ukraine?**

Today, English has become the most used language in the world of work and for international communication. It is the official language in more than 75 countries for more than 2 billion people and is spoken as a foreign language by 750 million people [1].

-To succeed in your work

English is the number 1 language in many industries such as commerce, technology, science, communication and more.

Knowing how to speak English is one of the skills most requested by employers. It allows access to positions of higher responsibility, to develop his career and his company. Upstream, it is often necessary to write a CV in English, but also a cover letter in the language of Michael Jackson

English is the most used language on the Internet, accounting for more than 80% of the data! And the Internet is today the most used means of communication in the world of work. By understanding English, one can have access to an unlimited number of resources [3].

-To be able to communicate internationally

Being able to speak English allows you to travel more peacefully and feel safer. There will always be someone who will know how to speak or understand Shakespeare's language. A person who knows how to speak English is not lost when she goes for a walk, when she takes the transport or when she arrives at the hotel. In the restaurant, she understands what she commands and is not afraid to see what happens on the plate.

To speak a language so developed makes it possible to meet many people, to make friends, to be able to share moments with foreign people and belonging to another culture.

For all the dreamers of another life elsewhere, students or just love of travel, speaking English can dare to take the plunge with much more ease!

-To develop your brain

It is proven, to know how to speak a foreign language increases the capacities of the brain: the gray substance (that is to say the zones of the nervous system which contain the bodies of the neurons) of the bilingual people is denser than that of the people speaking only one language.

The memory of people speaking several languages is stimulated and their reasoning is developed. The risks of Alzheimer's disease are decreasing (or at least are delayed).

Speaking two foreign languages (or even better 3 or 4 or more!) Develops intellectual skills: the brain of multilingual people interprets the meaning of words much more easily (almost automatically) than that of a unilingual person.

Personally speaking, the main problem that I face everyday is that only few people speak English in Ukraine, to be more specific in on 11–23rd December 2015 study by the Razumkov Centre taken in all regions of Ukraine other than Russian-annexed Crimea, and separatist controlled Donetsk, and Luhansk, a majority considered Ukrainian their native language (60%), followed by Russian (15%), while 22% used both languages equally. Two percent held an other native language including English. For the preferred language of work, an equal amount chose either Ukrainian or Russian (37%) and 21% communicated bilingually. The study polled 10,071 individuals and held a 1% margin of error. And if this indicates anything, then it indicates that only few Ukrainian people know English which should be more spoken in a country that receives nearly in 2018 **75605 students from 154 countries** Published by Ukrainian State Center for International Education and more than 95% of these people speak English.

In the other hand like it was mentioned before 2billion people speak English and it's considered to be the second most spoken language in the world after Chinese while with roughly 170 million native speakers as of 2010, Russian is the eighth most spoken language in the world [4].

Finally, the English Language plays an important role in our life. It is understood by many people around the world, since it is the most spoken language. It is essential in our education.

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The given paper deals with the overview and analysis of lean production as specific area of management.

LEAN MANUFACTURING: SUCCESS PHILOSOPHY

Many enterprises in Ukraine and the CIS have adopted the methodology of «lean production». It seems that the «lean manufacturing» is a kind of magic key to success. But what is it, really?

Five lines and three «NO»

Lean Manufacturing (Lean production) - an effective management concept, the essence of which lies in the optimization of business processes due to the maximum focus on the interests and needs of the client (the market) and taking into account the motivation of each employee. Implementation of lean manufacturing methodologies ideally solves a number of major challenges that daily and hourly faced by most companies: to achieve the highest quality at the lowest cost, reduce the time of the creation of the product, to avoid overproduction, to resolve the issue of supplies.

Authors of books on lean manufacturing Womack and Jones outlined the essence of the approach in five areas:

1. The valuation of a particular product;
2. Determination of the value stream for this product;
3. Ensuring a continuous flow stream of product value;
4. «Stretching» of the product by the consumer (the level of production is determined by the needs of the customer);
5. Kaizen (in translation - continuous improvement).

The main principle of quality is described as a three-NOT:

1. Do not take the work of the defective workpiece;
2. Do not make defective products;
3. Do not pass the defective product to the next operation.

Like anything complex. But to such a simple idea of the instructions to «reformat» the company's philosophy as a whole and each employee individually - in practice it takes time.

Trust and respect

The purpose of the methodology of Lean production is to build production capable of rapidly responding to changing consumer demands and to make a profit in any market change, including the fall in demand; creating a perfect production system, which would be at the order entry immediately supplied the required products, and thus there is no accumulation of intermediate stocks. Lean manufacturing is one of the pillars of Japanese management system of Kaizen (continuous improvement). A kind of «starting point» here is the transition from a centralized, vertical to horizontal

management, based on the involvement of the all employees. In other words, «horse» the philosophy of «lean production» - teamwork. In the traditional management by teamwork understood corporate parties, corporate charter, joint discussion of problems and so on. For the «lean production» is not enough. Ideally, enterprises deploying Lean a production, it is necessary to create an atmosphere «like a family», and to «correct», where all help each other and go without punishment (in the Lean concept of punishment is prohibited). In accordance with the philosophy of «lean production», if there is a problem, the cause must be sought not in the worker, but in the system. Ideally, all business processes must be built at the plant in such a way as to make a mistake it would be simply impossible. Similarly, line up, and customer relationships. For companies operating on the «lean manufacturing» principles, customers, suppliers - no source of income, and friends, almost family. Therefore, for the successful implementation of «lean production», many companies often have to radically change the basis of its corporate culture.

Losses do not create value

In the philosophy of «lean production», there are two fundamental concepts - the value stream for the consumer and the loss in production («muda»). The first principle of «lean production» reads: «Determine who your client is, describe it, talk to him. I understand that he values in your product and that you are only going to do for him. And then find the moments when you create this value in their processes». Moments of value creation in the enterprise take, depending on the industry, only a few percent. Everything else - the losses. Lost - is that it is not necessary to the client. Each action state materials, processes, functions, evaluated from this viewpoint. Whether clients are interested in, how many kilometers will travel products, and how many times you lift and put a can of milk? For him it is - unnecessary actions, they do not increase the value of the product. Therefore, the essence of «lean production» is that every action is seen from the perspective of «what value it creates for the end user, and how to minimize that does not create value, then there is a loss».

Species loss and control

Methodology of «lean production» identifies seven major types of losses:
1. the overproduction of goods when the goods are produced and the demand for it has not yet appeared;
2. waiting for materials, components, semi-finished products or the necessary information;
3. unnecessary transport of materials (for example, due to non-optimal arrangement of equipment, workshops);
4. extra processing steps that occur due to errors in designing a product or a process;
5. surplus stocks and the processes leading to their formation;
6. undue movement of people in the process;
7. manufacturing defects, marriage.

There is also a «tacit» eighth Party losses caused by ignoring the human factor. Reduction of preconditions for the emergence of various types of losses allows you to bring the level of time and cost to a minimum. To combat the loss of «lean production»

offers a range of approaches. For example, the description of the value stream to identify «bottlenecks» in the production process; stretching (cascade system of production in which the plant or production site do not produce anything as long as the shop-customer located further down the processing chain, does not inform about their need for accessories); production of parts or semi-finished products in small batches. But the main struggle with losses starting literally from every workstation in the enterprise and realization of the principles of 5S system - one of the main «building blocks» methodology «lean production»: sort, to comply with the order, to keep clean, standardize, improve.

The effect of the introduction of «lean production».

The electronics industry - reducing the stages of the production process from 31 to 9, the reduction of the production cycle from 9 am to 1 pm, the release of 25% of production space. The savings - about $ 2 million in six months.

Aeronautics - reducing lead times from 16 months to 16 weeks.

Automotive - quality growth of 40%. Assembling automotive components - the release of 20% of the production area, the abandonment of the construction of a new production building, saving about $ 2.5 million per week.

Non-ferrous metallurgy - increase productivity by 35%.

Pharmaceutical industry - waste reduction from 6% to 1.2%, reducing energy consumption by 56%, saving 200 thousand dollars a year.

Consumer goods - increase productivity by 55%, reducing the production cycle by 25%, reduce inventory by 35%, saving about 135 thousand dollars a week.

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DESIGNING AND CONDUCTING PUBLIC MEETINGS

Police service is a public institution of the executive branch of power in Ukraine. It is a kind of public organization, which is in charge of law enforcement. Managers in police service have to supervise and cooperate with police officers, whom they manage and direct their performance. Besides, they must be in contact with the society they serve. It can be realized through the public meetings. Each manager of the organization has to be ready for conducting and organizing public meetings and has to possess leading and communication abilities.

To arrange a meeting the first thing to do is to select the meeting format. There are numerous alternative formats for public meetings. Appropriate format may depend on the purpose of the meeting, the size of the audience expected, the level of interaction needed between participants, familiarity with formats, and credibility of your organization on this issue. First, the purpose of the meeting determines its format. Selection of a format will depend on the aim of the meeting. Some of the reasons for public meeting are: – to provide information to the public; – to seek and share views on the problem, to detect preferences, or ideas from the public; – to encourage interaction between groups; – to come to agreements on the ways of dealing with issues. If the purpose of the meeting is to inform the public, a large general meeting may be entirely appropriate. However, if the purpose is to come to an agreement, a large public meeting is probably ineffective. A workshop, or some other form of meeting providing for substantial interaction, is much more likely to result in an agreement. The point is that the format of the meeting should reflect the purpose of the meeting. The size of the audience must also be taken into account.

Another major factor in selecting a meeting format is the size of the audience. If an audience is very large, it becomes cumbersome to use small group processes. If the audience is broken up into small groups, the logistics of providing flip charts, meeting rooms, etc., for all the small groups becomes very complex.

As for the level of interaction required, it depends both on the purpose of the meeting and the level of interest of the participants. Some tasks require discussion between people and groups, e.g., to elaborate common solution to the problem. Meetings designed for these purposes always require a high level of interaction. People who are very interested in the topic will probably be willing to use a structured process or other meeting format that encourages participation. If people are only moderately interested in the topic, a more passive format may be appropriate.

Workshops are highly interactive meetings, usually designed for a group of a 25 people or less. Frequently, workshops involve a specific task, such as developing or

ranking alternatives. *Open houses* are held in a facility that can accommodate displays or models, as well as a large crowd of people. Participants are invited to come at any time during a set period. Participants can examine the displays or models, chat with the staff, form discussion groups, or just interact informally. People come and go at will. A more formal public meeting could also follow the open house. *A coffee klatch* is a small meeting in a private home, usually with coffee and cookies served. Because these meetings are informal and in a private home, participants are likely to discuss issues in a personal manner, rather than as official representatives of interests.

One of the important stages in public meeting organization is seating arrangements. Seating arrangements are a direct reflection of the type of meeting to be held and the relationship among participants. The selection of a seating arrangement depends on the purpose of the meeting. There may be various reasons for a sitting arrangement. *Information giving (releasing) meetings* have the function to inform the public on behalf of the organization or agency. Information could include the nature of the study, the issues which have been identified by the agency, the available alternatives or the plan selected by the agency. Since information must flow from the agency to all the various publics, it is appropriate to have a meeting format, which primarily allows for presentations from the agency with questions or responses related to that information or requests for additional information. *Information receiving meetings*. In this case, public possesses the information, which could include public perceptions of needs, problems, values, or reactions to alternatives. When the agency needs to acquire information held by the public, opportunities must be provided for the maximum number of people to provide information to the agency. While interaction clearly involves both information giving and information receiving, it serves the additional purpose of allowing people to test their ideas on the agency or other publics and possibly to come to modify their viewpoint because of the interaction. With this function it is not the initial information given or received which is critical as much as the process of testing, validating and changing one's ideas because of interaction with other people.

Interaction by its very nature requires that an audience be broken down into groups small enough so that there is time and opportunity for procedures must be established for recognition of speakers, and so forth. 1.There must be a meeting conductor to organize the process. As long as the conductor provides this structure in a manner that the participants consider equitable and reasonable, it is in their interest to cooperate. 2. Lead the process, not the content. The meeting conductor should concentrate on providing an equitable meeting process and avoid assuming the role of an advocate or participant by commenting on the content of the meeting. If the agency needs someone to be the «expert» on the topic being discussed, this should be someone other than the meeting conductor. 3. Avoid power symbols. Large numbers of experts, thousands of dollars of displays, or costly maps and graphics all communicate that government and the people leading the meeting are more important than the public. This can cause resentment and antagonism.

To organize and conduct a meeting successfully it is needed to be flexible enough to change formal meetings rules, to accept comments from the audience, and to convey

enthusiasm, sincerity and commitment to the public participation process. However, the order should be kept and the process should be organized.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERCULTURAL RELATIONSHIP FOR YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Nowadays, significant changes have occurred in social development, such as the openness of borders, the processes of globalization, the development of modern technologies that provide new materials on the basis of nanotechnology - all this reflected in the educational process of higher education. Higher education gradually becomes a source of personal development of a specialist of a new type who possesses not only the necessary professional but also communicative competence, which determines his ability to carry out professional activities, including in a foreign language environment.

Intercultural communication is of particular importance as it is an instrument for establishing professional intercultural relations, as well as mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation between colleagues / representatives of different cultures [3]. It is the intercultural communication that contributes to the formation of the professional and communicative competence of future professionals. Communication enables the exchange of information, experience and the way of establishing contacts. Its effectiveness depends on the ability of all participants in this process to really understand each other.

Students' preparation for intercultural communication is an integral part of their effective social interaction and self-realization within the framework of modern society, and, consequently, future professional activities. Students should be optimally prepared for intercultural communication, that is to establish productive contacts with foreign partners in order to achieve a complete understanding, to find acceptable ways for organizing interaction for both communicants.

It is known that an important role in interpersonal communication is played by verbal components, which are the main carriers of message values. At the same time, some researchers argue that the proportion of non-verbal signals in interpersonal communication is 60% - 80%.

We believe that an important role in intercultural communication is played by specific symbols, stereotypes, bias, national language etiquette. The culture of

communication is one of the priority components of the professional culture of specialists. It synthesizes a set of knowledge, values, patterns of behavior, typical of situations of business communication, as well as the ability to flexibly implement them in practice in order to ensure the effectiveness of joint activities.

Recently international contacts in business, education and everyday life have considerably expanded. Lack of knowledge and misunderstanding of the features of another culture (traditions, customs, language, etc.) leads to a communicative barrier that makes it impossible to achieve a communicative goal.[1] In order to avoid such a situation, you need to have a complete understanding of the communicative context and its cultural differences. One of the tasks of training future specialists in higher education institutions should be the expansion of the perceptions of students on intercultural issues.

The ideas of a fundamentally new approach to the study of foreign languages in the professional communication of future specialists become important at the present stage of the development of higher education together with the ideas of intercultural communication. It is not enough to have a thorough knowledge of a foreign language for effective communication with representatives of other cultures. Moreover, the better a person speaks a foreign language, the more likely it is for a situation of mutual misunderstanding and even a conflict with native speakers. It is appropriate to quote the words of E. Vereshchagin: "The fact is that, even when communicating in the same language, people do not always understand each other correctly, and the reason is often the very difference of cultures" [2, p. 30]. Therefore, teaching foreign languages must necessarily include teaching the culture of the people whose language is taught.

Researchers call two main reasons that complicate communication in general and foreign language in particular. The first reason is the lexical-phraseological limitations governing the use of language. Lexical-phraseological regulation of language means that each word of speech has its own, inherent only in the given language compatibility. That is why, while studying a foreign language, it is necessary to remember the words not separately in their meaning, but in the most stable combinations inherent in the given language. The second cause, more hidden than the complexity of lexical-phraseological compatibility, is the conflict between cultural representations of different peoples about objects and phenomena of reality, between their understanding of the communicative situation.

It is important in the training of future business communication professionals understanding that intercultural communication will be significantly more productive if the parties seek to master the culture of the partner, adhere to the rules customary in practice. This approach will help eliminate misunderstandings and conflicts. Understanding the features of your business partner is necessary, but you must be also interested in the differences of cultures.

Summarizing the above said, one can conclude that intercultural communication involves overcoming not only the language barrier, but also the cultural one. Formation of intercultural communication is an urgent task caused by global processes.

It should be noted that the main reasons that impede communication in general and foreign language in particular are lexical-phraseological restrictions and the

conflict between cultural representations of different peoples about objects and phenomena of reality. Important conditions for ensuring the effectiveness of intercultural communication are the expansion of the perceptions of students on intercultural issues, the mandatory inclusion of foreign language teaching in the culture of its speakers, as well as the development of future specialists' ability to get interested in the differences of foreign partners' culture.

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METHODS OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

In the XVIII century people began to think about the fact, how language and culture are interconnected. Consideration of the phenomena of culture and communication in their inextricable connection is carried out in the writings of the philosophers of the XVII-XX centuries [2].

In Ukraine, the subject field of research within the framework of the problem of "intercultural communication" is still in the process of formation. Modern Ukrainian scholars (P.N. Donets, T.M. Komarnytska, and P.I. Osypov) investigate the problems of intercultural communication. In their opinion, it is quite probable that certain problems arise in different cultures. Such problems could be difficulties in understanding, and in the future – mental isolation [1].

The problem of intercultural communication in the process of learning foreign languages existed for a long time, but linguists and methodologists came to study it until recently, and this problem has to be considered from a new position, which allows to increase the impact of intercultural communication on students and cadets for more practical learning of a foreign language.

It is known that every foreign language lesson is a practical encounter with another culture through its main carrier – the language. Every foreign word reflects a foreign culture; each word is subjective, due to linguistic culture, a kind of impression

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of the surrounding world. In our opinion, as cadets we would like not only to know the language, but also to use it. Therefore, we believe that the main task of teachers in teaching foreign languages today is learning the culture, and also studying the functional side of a foreign language.

We believe that in the present educational system there is a small amount of study hours, the lack of a linguistic environment. Unfortunately, in the process of studying a foreign language in higher educational institutions, the most passive form of educational process is reading.

In order to change something the teachers need to maximize the communicative abilities of students and cadets based on the fact that the languages must be studied in the inseparable unity between the world and the culture of the people who speak in these languages.

As a future police officers, we need to learn how to use the linguistic material in the process of learning foreign language. In this way, teachers need to develop our communicative abilities as much as possible.

Moreover, there is a situation where the translation of a single word does not coincide with translations of the word in phrases. Such problem of intercultural communication can be illustrated in examples of the Ukrainian-English dictionary [3]:

ділова записка – memorandum;
меморандум – report;
закрита інформація – confidential information;
закрита школа – boarding school;
закритий одяг – high-necked dress.

As cadets, we believe that teachers should help us to understand oneself as an integral part of intercultural interaction. In order to achieve this, we should develop practical lessons and increase the impact of intercultural communication on students and cadets for more practical learning of a foreign language.

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NEW POLICE OFFICERS ARE ON GUARD OF UKRAINIANS' LIFE SECURITY

The reform of the law enforcement agencies was developed by the first deputy head of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs Eka Zguladze, who previously worked as acting Minister of Police of Georgia, and the Chief of the National Police of Ukraine became Hatia Dehanoidze, who was previously the rector of the Academy of Police and Minister of Education and Science in Georgia.

The patrol police are successfully operating in Kiev, Odesa, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Lviv and other cities of Ukraine

Police equipment as well as the fleet of motor vehicles were updated according to the new requirements to the new police officers' duties. The law enforcement officers are equipped with the guns "Fort 17", gas cartridges, rubber batons, handcuffs, helmets, tactical flashlights, mobile radio stations, video cameras. Patrol cars were supplied by Japan under the Kyoto Protocol. The patrol cars are of bright blue color and have red blinkers, modern electronic equipment, tablet computers with a police database, the system "Rigging", which allows identification of drivers, a terminal for fines payment on the spot, a system of video surveillance "Typhoon".

External appearance of the police officers has changed as well.

Police officers wear dark blue uniform, which looks like that of the cops from the New York Police. It is made of easy-to-use natural and firm material. There are two uniform kits: a summer kit and a winter one. They include a shirt, trousers, a jacket, a cap, a baseball cap, a wicker hat, a belt and leather boots. There is the emblem of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine on the uniform. Besides, patrol police have their own local special badges in each city of Ukraine. In addition, each patrol has a token with a personal identification number.

Citizens can have easy excess to police to protect their rights and security provision by contacting the police: by the phone number "102"; phones numbers of the local police departments; the telephone numbers of the main regional police departments (GUI); telephone numbers of trust; by mail; by e-mail; you may apply in writing to the police administration.

To perform his/her professional duties a police officer has legitimate rights such as to stop you on the street on the purpose:
- to check your personal documents;
- to survey the surface of clothes, external examination of things (not search!); polls (citizens who have valuable police information);

- to order you to leave a certain territory (with problems related to public safety, emergency situations, fixing traces of the offense).

Verification of documents may occur in case there is:
- suspicion of committing a crime;
- external similarity with those wanted by the police;
- presence of weapons, ammunition, narcotic drugs;
- being found at the place of the offense committing.

Surface clothing survey and visual review of things is allowed on suspicion of keeping by a citizen the objects that threaten the life and health of others.

A police officer has the right to stop the car, check the driver's documents, trunk and salon, in case:
- the driver has violated the rules of the road;
- there is a noticeable technical malfunction of transport;
- the vehicle is in search;
- there is information about the involvement of the driver or passengers in an offense or accident.

A driver does not need to leave the car, just open the window for communication. In many countries, the driver who gets out of the car to communicate a police officer is generally perceived as a threat.

Patrol can:
- use photographic and video means;
- evacuators for cars left in unauthorized parking places;
- deduct penalty points for automatically detected violations of the PP;
- offer be tested for alcohol (protocol must be drawn up, and the procedure of verification should be carried out with two witnesses).

There is a certain procedure when a police officer stops a citizen on the street or on the road. A police officer must congratulate, name his/her position, rank, surname and report the reasons for the stop. When dealing with law enforcement representative, it is important for the citizen to keep calm. The more so, if the citizen does not carry weapons without special permission, does not keep drugs in a suitcase and does not hide a hostage in the trunk of the car.

On the other hand, a citizen has the right:
- to ask a police officer to present a service certificate;
- to claim for explanations if the cause of the stop is not mentioned.

Besides, if a police officer is going to detain you, you can:
- require the motive copy of the detention;
- inform your relatives or friends of the incident;
- call your lawyer or claim on other specialist in law;
- refuse give any explanation without a lawyer;
- refuse to testify against oneself or close relatives.

In case of a citizen's rights violated by police, a citizen can complain about it to the website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, file a complaint with the prosecutor's office or apply to the court.

In conclusion, it should be remarked that police serve the citizens of Ukraine enforcing law and keeping order on the streets of Ukrainian cities. It serves Ukrainian society providing security of life in the country. That is why, citizens support and cooperate with police officers because everybody wants our cities to be safe and free from criminals and road accidents.

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FEMALE POLICE AND MILITARY PERSONNEL IN ENGLAND AND THE USA

When we compare the female service in Ukraine and in English speaking countries, we should know several basic things about the reality in Britain and the USA. We have worked with some newspaper publications and can generalize the following.

To begin with, soldiers and police officers are the only U.S. citizens authorized to use deadly force to protect themselves and others on behalf of the state. In this, both the female and male servicemen regularly face stressful, dangerous situations.

Besides, both the female and male police and military share a responsibility to exercise that authority to use deadly force with discipline, guided always by respect for human life, even when their own lives are in danger. The moral responsibility is equal for the female and male police and military personnel.

Speaking about the British female service, women can get all military roles in the British armed forces, including those in frontline infantry units and the Royal Marines.

The GB defense secretary, Gavin Williamson said that women can serve in the army in infantry roles. Williamson also confirmed that women enter specific training courses.

It is well-known that British women have for many years served in war zones. There they carried out a huge array of jobs. But they were not previously allowed to serve in «ground close combat» roles. In the time of Prime minister David Cameron thy received that opportunity. Besides, women were allowed into the Royal Armoured Corps and the air force's fighting force.

A military spokesperson once said that the military do not expect large numbers of women for ground close combat roles. Nevertheless, there is always an opportunity for female individuals to make the most of their talents. Also he spoke about a good armed forces reputation as soon as they are equal opportunities employers.

Williamson said: «… It's vital that we give everyone in this country the opportunity to join our armed forces and play a full and proper role. We've seen in so

many conflicts around the world the role women can play and this is why we are opening it up». Asked if he could imagine the UK ever having the equivalent of the Norwegian all-women special forces «Hunter Troop», Williamson said: «It's not something we've been looking at but we shouldn't close ourselves to any ideas».

Williamson pointed out that some elite units in the Afghan army were 20% women. «It's really important you have women in combat units to deal with people in the local population, some of whom might not be willing to speak to a man».

Some people speak about a «killer instinct» with women. To this, Williamson replied: «I am the father of two wonderful daughters [aged 11 and 13]. They can achieve anything. If they want to join the army, navy or air force I want them to have every opportunity to take any role in any of those services. Williamson said he did not believe it was a problem that some women in close combat could be mothers. «People make a real choice and decision they wish to serve».

Thus, female service is specific in different countries and bears culture features.

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«COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICER» PROJECT AS AN EXAMPLE OF INTERACTION WITH THE COMMUNITY

The security of the state is the precise work of law enforcement agencies. The National Police of Ukraine was created on July 2, 2015, which is the central executive body, and provide police services (according to the Article 2 «about the National Police of Ukraine»). Making this step, the authority of Ukraine marked the reform of the main government branches beginning and provided Police reform, as a new stage in the Ukrainian statehood development. Due to this fact, it is clear that the activities of this body should be community-oriented, as well as close cooperation with it.

The relevance of the study is that the situation of the reform processes in Ukraine and the formation of European standards for ensuring public safety have a great importance and plays an important role in terms of scientific, theoretical and practical aspects.

The aim of the research is to learn and to analyze the main objectives, functions, stages of the implementation of the «Community Police Officer» project in the national legal system aspect.

A great number of different projects were created after the reform of the National Police had been started: providing such special groups like: Patrol police, SWAT, CORD, mobile groups for the response and prevention of domestic violence; the creation of a single contact center 102; the transformation of economic protection units

and cybercrime departments into powerful law enforcement structures; the reform of the system of temporary detention isolators; the creation of traffic police units, the reform of the service of district officers «Community Rolling» , as well as the implementation of the «Community Police Officer» project.

The «Community Police Officer» project implemented in an aspect of Community Rolingin project, should contribute to increasing confidence in the police and provide citizens with quality police services in small settlements. On December 20, 2018, at the final press conference, the head of the National Police Sergei Knyazev said: «We presented this project to the 62nd chairmen of the territorial united communities and offered them to conclude a memorandum with the police. The result of the memorandum implementation is the acquisition by the community of a policeman who lives on the community territory, will live up to the community's problems and will assist in their resolution. 62 united communities were interviewed and as a result 60 of them were interested in the project and are ready to sign a document on cooperation with us » [3].

First of all, the need to reform the service of district officers is due to the independence of officers in partnership with the leadership of the UTC (united territorial community). Local police officer has to know basic social skills:

▪ to plan his actions in case of special situation and to react immediately to situations which can happen in the territory he is responsible for;

▪ have a high level of knowledge in such topics like: anti-corruption legislation, preventing of human trafficking, concepts of tolerance and non-discrimination in the sphere of policing;

▪ to interact with the population and to make a partnership with them;

▪ to have an experience of working with document verification, as well as ability to identify signs of tampering;

▪ to understand the procedure for investigating certain criminal offenses, apply Ukrainian legislation on responding to citizens' requests [4].

Accordingly, the basic requirements for candidates who have expressed their desire to become a police community are formed:

▪ to have general practical experience in the police, at least two years of police service (not included in education at primary and vocational education institutions);

▪ higher education (bachelor, specialist, master degree);

▪ to know the Constitution of Ukraine, The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Special Part) and the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, the act of «the National Police», the act of «the Domestic violence prevention» within the limits of competence;

▪ to be physically fit;

▪ to have an experience with the PC (office programs, Internet) at the level of the confident user;

▪ to have a driver license (category «B») and a driving experience.

Dnipropetrovsk region is the first region where this project starts. During 2019, the police officers of the community will appear in 61 communities of the Dnipropetrovsk region, as well as in the cities of Manganese and Pokrov, which became

known on December 19 at the conference of the Dnipropetrovsk Center for Local Self-Government Development.

Police will live and work in communities, they will take care exclusively for the safety and protection of their UTC (united territorial community). The central court of Dnipropetrovsk created with the support of the «ULEAD with Europe» program and the Ministry of Regional Development of Ukraine, will become a partner in the project «Community Police Officer» [2].

We are sure to think that the main problems for the full project realization are:

▪ bad quality of the special equipment and a lack of specialists who can train the police communities;

▪ the society is not ready for a new format of district officers;

▪ defects of the national legislative framework, which regulates the district departments work.

Thus, the process of realization and development of this project in society is still under way, based on the official website of the National Police of Ukraine, the questionnaire for candidates for such a post can be filled in from December 21, 2019.

So, as any new and large-scale project needs time and means to implement, the «Community Police Officer» project needs it as well [1].

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IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Knowledge of foreign languages is the key to success in the modern world, where communication in foreign languages and processing enormous amounts of information are becoming increasingly important. The rapidity of studying foreign languages is fast, since it is a paraphrase of the famous statement: the one who speaks foreign language owns the world. In general, a person who speaks languages is a versatile personality, has the best ability to learn new things and be more confident in communicating with people.

More recently, scientists from the University of London, through extensive statistical and scientific studies, have come to the conclusion that people who teach foreign languages have a more flexible and original thinking. This conclusion is based on the fact that scientists scientifically confirmed the direct connection between the activity of gray matter and the knowledge of several languages.

We all know that the quality of foreign language training for future law enforcement officers is a complex multi-level process that combines well-defined departmental standards, a combination of internal and external factors in the organization of the educational process and the specific conditions of foreign language training in a single system. Unfortunately, the majority of graduates of higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine demonstrate low level of proficiency in foreign languages.

So, in our opinion, the goals of teaching cadets and students of a foreign language are determined by the professional communicative needs of a specialist. Formation of professional communicative competence in law-enforcement education is carried out in the process of studying several educational disciplines focused on the formation of an active personality of a law enforcement officer ready for cooperation in the process of interethnic interaction, able to carry out professional communication in foreign language with foreign colleagues and foreign citizens who are in distress, or violated law in the territory of our state. Mastering foreign languages at the higher educational institution of the Ministry of Internal Affairs performs practically all functions of the general education and sociocultural training of students and students, who has a great educational value and contributes to the development of cognitive and creative functions of the psyche. The intellectual functions of analysis and synthesis, generalization, abstract thinking are very important for the future law-enforcement officer. Democratization of society, development of economic, social and cultural ties with foreign countries have led to the expansion of the interaction of Ukrainian citizens

with representatives of foreign countries, as well as the penetration of representatives of the Ukrainian crime abroad in order to evade justice, establish criminal ties and expand criminal activity. In this regard, Ukrainian law enforcement agencies should cooperate closely with foreign colleagues, both through Interpol, and directly with foreign colleagues from different units of law enforcement agencies, in order to find and resolve the problems of criminal activities of Ukrainian citizens and assist in finding out the issues about the actions of foreigners in our country. This raises the need for the formation of professional foreign language competence of law enforcement officials. According to the documents of the Bologna process, the quality of education is a fundamental condition for recognition, trust, compatibility and attractiveness in the European space.

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LINGUISTIC INTEGRATION

Nowadays, the study of the informal structure of language has become topical. Language interference was actively studied and investigated both by domestic and foreign linguists. The term "interest" was introduced by the representatives of the Prague linguistic circle [1]. However, the term has become widespread after the publication of the Vainraich monograph titled "Language contacts," in which scientist defined the definition of interference as "cases of deviation from

the rules that occur in the speech of bilingual individuals as a result of that they speak more than one language, that is, because of linguistic contact "[2].

Interference is interpreted as the interaction of speech systems in the conditions of bilingualism, which arises either in the process of language contacts, or in the process of individual learning of non-native language. It is worth noting that researchers use the term "interference" differently.

Some people understand by interference any language changes due to the cross-language. Others believe that bilingualism arises in the process of individual learning of a non-native language. Some generally have the opinion that interference occurs during linguistic contacts and is expressed in deviations of the linguistic norm and system of another language under the influence of cognition of the native language [3].

According to V. Makey, interference is the use of elements belonging to the same language in a situation where a written or oral act of communication takes place using a different language [4].

In my opinion, interference and integration are the main processes of language development. Due to the process of integration (ascent) from several dialects or languages, one dialect or one language is created. This happened when the only linguistic team separated for some reason, and the segregated parts of it began an independent life. Due to related dialects, related languages of nationalities and nations were formed. That is, integration arises as a result of the conquest by one people of the territory of another ethnos, which creates conditions for the direct contact of languages of autochthonous and foreign-speaking peoples. In these cases, there is a transcription of languages, which leads to the formation of a new (third) language.

Thus, the phenomenon of interlingual interference is quite complex and in the process of mastering foreign languages creates many obstacles. However, thanks to it, formed new languages.

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HEATERS AND THEIR EFFICIENCY

In winter temperatures can change dramatically even in one day. With this cold, it becomes necessary to heat the home, and it can be difficult to choose the right kind of heating for the home individual needs. It's worth doing a bit of research into finding the most economical and efficient way to heat a home and give an overview of types of heating, which are best and help save money? The secret to heat the home for the least amount of money possible is to choose the right type of heater, and use it wisely.

Today heaters are very popular. Because, the installation of heaters do not require global repairs. Experts in this field differentiate three main types of heaters: electric heaters, gas heaters and air conditioners with reverse cycle. Each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Electric heaters are generally portable (unless fixed to a wall) and are not expensive. It's better not to use them in large spaces or for long periods of time, however they work well in bedrooms and locally. Bar heaters are great for bathrooms, as the heat is direct and instant, however they have disadvantage, there is no thermostat, thus it is necessary to use a timer or switch for this option.

There are also fan heaters which heat the air, rather than the body. Convector heaters cause the heated air to rise naturally, so they're not recommended for rooms with high ceilings.

While all electric heaters rely on being plugged into a power source to generate heat, the type of heating element can vary. Ceramic heaters have a heated ceramic plate that warms the air inside the unit before it's blown out into the room by means of a fan. There are also infrared heaters that use quartz heating elements to warm air that is most readily absorbed by objects in the room. Standard electric heaters convert electricity into radiant heat by passing the current across coils or strips of metal before it is directed into the room as warm air, usually via a fan or reflectors.

The important thing to remember with electric heaters is to either purchase one that has a thermostat or a timer, so it can be regulated to effectively lower the costs.

Technicians say that gas heaters are also very popular now. The key with gas heaters is that it is necessary to have a gas outlet to connect them, depending on a gas option availability in the building. And this is their disadvantage. On the one hand, burning gas is relatively clean, but on the other hand, the greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change.

However, gas heaters have many advantages, they are very effective and have a good value for money. They are great for heating medium spaces and heat the area extremely quickly.

Professionals claim that air conditioners with reverse cycle are more expensive than a small electric heater, however reverse cycle air conditioning is very effective for heating a space quickly and efficiently, for relatively little power usage. They are great for use in larger spaces, for example an open-plan living area.

There are also other options available. For example, wood stoves and fireplaces look beautiful in the room and provide a convenience, especially on a cold winter night. Wood is generally available everywhere and it can be quite economical. However, there are also problems associated with this option, since the gas that is produced makes the installation expensive, because smoke can cause pollution in the house, making maintenance complicated.

There's no point using all that electricity or gas to warm up an area if there is air escaping through gaps. Specialists insist that the first step to make sure that a building retains heat is to ensure your insulation is proper. In other words, insulation provides resistance to heat flow, and the more this occurs, the lower your heating cost is. All doors (internal and external) and all windows should be checked for seals.

It is hard to heat a home that is damp, thus it is important to ventilate it as much as possible by opening windows on warm days.

Therefore, gas heaters and reverse cycle air conditioners produce one-third of the greenhouse gas emissions of electric heaters. So, in terms of energy efficiency, these should be the first options. However, this isn't always possible, especially if there is no gas connection.

An additional way to help with energy efficiency is only to heat necessary areas. It may sound obvious, but with a central ducted air conditioning system it can be difficult. An air conditioning system installation is also a way out, but it should be zoned to be used in different parts of the house. All in all, an electric heater costs more and isn't completely energy efficient, it will only heat the space you need to be heated.

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BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING VS BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT

The article deals with two basic techniques of modeling business processes such as business process reengineering and business process management.

Business process re-engineering (BPR) is a business management strategy, aimed to help organizations fundamentally rethink how they do their work in order to dramatically improve customer service, cut operational costs, and become world-class competitors. BPR seeks to help companies radically restructure their organizations by focusing on the ground-up design of their business processes.

BPR life cycle include four processes:

4. Determination process. In this phase of the process, developed model «as is» and «as it should be».

5. Analysis process. In this phase, analyzed desired state process simulation is conducted.

6. Implementing changes. In this phase of the process to apply selected methods of improvement. There is a change in the implementation process.

7. Monitoring process. In this phase, carried out systematic monitoring process for certain indicators.

8. Optimization process. In this phase, performed comparison of the results in real change process desired model and begins the next cycle of improvement.

Factors that are important to BPR success include:

6. BPR team composition.

7. Business needs analysis.

8. Adequate IT infrastructure.

9. Effective change management.

10. Ongoing continuous improvement

If successful, a BPR initiative can result in improved quality, customer service, and competitiveness, as well as reductions in cost or cycle time. However, 50-70% of reengineering projects are either failures or do not achieve significant benefit.

Another technique is the management of business processes.

Business process management (BPM) focuses on improving corporate performance by managing and optimizing a company's business processes. It is argued that BPM enables organizations to be more effective and more capable of change than a functionally focused, traditional hierarchical management approach. These processes can impact the cost and revenue generation of an organization.

Business process management activities can be arbitrarily grouped into categories such as design, modeling, execution, monitoring, and optimization.

Business process management life cycle consists of a sequence of actions interrelated.

Process design encompasses both the identification of existing processes and the design of «to-be» processes.

Modeling takes the theoretical design and introduces combinations of variables.

Monitoring encompasses the tracking of individual processes, so that information on their state can be easily seen, and statistics on the performance of one or more processes can be provided.

Process optimization includes identifying the potential or actual bottlenecks and the potential opportunities for cost savings or other improvements and then, applying those enhancements in the design of the process.

When the process becomes too noisy and optimization is not fetching the desired output, it is recommended to re-engineer the entire process cycle.

Technology has allowed the coupling of BPM with other methodologies, such as Six Sigma. Some BPM tools such as process flows and histograms allow users to:

4.   visualize - functions and processes

5.   measure - determine the appropriate measure to determine success

6.   analyze - compare the various simulations to determine an optimal improvement

7.   improve - select and implement the improvement

8.   control - deploy this implementation and by use of user-defined dashboards monitor the improvement in real time and feed the performance information back into the simulation model in preparation for the next improvement iteration

9.   re-engineer - revamp the processes from scratch for better results

This brings with it the benefit of being able to simulate changes to business processes based on real-world data (not just on assumed knowledge). Also, the coupling of BPM to industry methodologies allows users to continually streamline and optimize the process to ensure that it is tuned to its market need.

What is the fundamental difference between Business process reengineering and Business process management?

A comparison will be carried out on such factors:

8.   Starting position

9.   The number of processes

10.   Risk

11.   Changes in frequency

The comparison is represented in a table.

Factors	Processes reengineering	BPM
Starting position	«a clean sheet»	new and existing processes
The number of processes	one at a time	many processes at the same time

Risk	high	low
Changes in frequency	one-time	Periodically, prolonged

So, as we can see from the table BPM is much more efficient than BPR.

And although the word «re-engineering», in the end, most associated with the side effects of downsizing, however, reengineering has shed light on the main features and typical patterns of the necessary changes, such as reduced levels of processes and strengthening the links between enterprise divisions. On the other hand, reengineering has not offered a clear method to meet these requirements, which could be simultaneously applied to numerous problems associated with the processes. In practice, re-engineering rather led to a gap between the actual state of processes and the way they «should have been». Transformation of business processes occurred only through the introduction of extensive and intensive projects on organizational change and new systems, often expressed in the form of sets of enterprise resource planning. Reengineering suspected radical devastating one-time change.

Changes - this is the only constant in business. Today's business processes composed of numerous practices, operations, data models, applications, and many other point solutions, repeated hundreds of times in hundreds of units, it is time to rationalize. Today, companies need not a new system, but replacement of the traditional system, and a new «business process layer». Businesses need to be able to convert all business processes in a standard form, open to manipulation by using existing tools and skills. In an effort to achieve a fundamental shift from the re-engineering processes to a continuous process management, companies are beginning to recognize the value of business process management (Business Process Management).

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VOCABULARY PRESENTATION AS A CHALLENGE FOR A TEACHER

Vocabulary or lexical reserve is one of the most important tools constituting competence in usage of a foreign language. Vocabulary helps us to communicate with people, share our thoughts between nationalities, inquire a lot of unknown things.

It goes without saying that vocabulary is a core to foreign language proficiency. As D.A. Wilkins insightfully remarked, «Without grammar very little can be conveyed; without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed» [2, p.111]. Therefore one of the major objectives of any learner is to know as many words and expressions as possible in order to develop their fluency, and that is why «learners carry around dictionaries and not grammar books» [1, p.4].

Presenting vocabulary to students is one of the basic and serious stages in learning a foreign language. Of course, it is easy for Ukrainian students to memorize simple words such as sea, hold, bridge, windlass and so on. But when we speak about sophisticated notions such as hydraulic ram, crankcase, refrigerated chamber, scavenging and many other complicated notions we are likely to encounter certain teaching challenges.

One of the fundamental task for every teacher of foreign languages is to organize work with students in such a way that it should help them to memorize all the notions and make it possible to apply their knowledge in the process of communication.

According to linguists` views [1, 3, 4, 5] we can distinguish 4 basic approaches to foreign language learning:
- ✓ task-based approach;
- ✓ project-based approach;
- ✓ lexical syllabus approach;
- ✓ e-based approach.

If we disassemble each of these approaches for presenting vocabulary, it is possible to notice that task-based approach is beneficial for memorization and we can achieve our goal with the help of permanent drilling. However, sometimes it is rather boring for students to drill words and phrases for several times. So their reluctance to do various vocabulary tasks can block our efforts to help them with learning.

Project-based approach makes students work with different definitions, search for useful information connected with these notions, analyze,

pic.1 «Types of vessels»

structure and distribute information. For example, we can give a task for students to create a model of a Liquid Cargo Ship and place types of cargoes on this ship. Thus students have a good opportunity to work with various definitions connected with such topics as «Types of vessels» and «Types of cargoes» *(see pic.1).* However, project-based approach is rather extensive and covers additional information and tasks which can be unrelated to the theme of the lesson and as a result students` attention may spread on various extra material.

Lexical syllabus implies learning collocations, phrases, lexical chunks in the context and their active usage. We can compare this process with native language learning, thus, it is quite natural and comfortable. The mentioned approach provokes students to work with various texts, funny stories and use vocabulary in the communication. For example, we can give students a comic or a text connected with different emergency situations and learn new vocabulary through various follow up exercises such as filling gaps, matching, problem solving, «True or False» and so on.

Usage of various electronic devices is rather interesting, especially for modern generation. Contemporary students are fond of gadgets, computers and other electronic devices. Thus, it will be enthralling for them to learn vocabulary with the help of their devices. There are a lot of various programmes and apps for learning foreign languages, especially English. For example, Bussy, duoLingo, Memrise, BBC Learning English, Hello English, English Conversation Practice, Idioms & Phrases Proverbs, English Vocabulary by Pictures, English Vocabulary in Use with Picture and so on *(see pic. 2).*

pic.2 «Android Apps for Learning English»

 Anyway, we cannot use only electronic devices, therefore students must drill vocabulary and practice it with the help of different tasks. This will enable students to use the presented vocabulary in communication.

In conclusion, we must underline that each approach for teaching foreign vocabulary has its advantages and disadvantages. We would put forward the lexical syllabus approach, since it provides quite natural and comfortable learning through the context and communication. What is more, the mentioned approach is quite similar to native language teaching. So, it will be less complicated for students to grasp new definitions if they are presented by means of this approach.

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THE CONSTABLE: THE MEANING OF THE WORD AND THE DUTIES WITH THE RANK IN THE POLICE SERVICE

Constable, rather **Police Constable**, is generally understood as policeman or policewoman of **lowest rank**. Sometimes, on special occasion a person is sworn in to act as **Constable on special occasion** (coronation).

The term is ancient. The word is very old, and historically was usually used with the meaning of authority. But in the old days that authority was different. Firstly, the origin of the word is from Latin «count of the stable», which means a noble person responsible for the common property and horses. From the 5th century AD as that of the head of the stables at the imperial court.

The term is connected with high responsibility. Later, «*constable*» was the warden of royal fortresses or castles. Then, «*constable*» was the person who was the principal officer of household of king or noble, yet another − the commander-in-chief in king's absence [5, c. 217].

The term refers to many countries. For example, in the 11th century the constable of France became one of the five great officers of state. Napoleon I, who appointed his brother Louis Bonaparte grand constable. It was finally abolished upon the restoration of the Bourbons.

The term is also explained in our country. Usually, in our parts this word is explained after The Encyclopedia Britannica this way: «Констебль у США та Великій Британії − нижчий поліцейський чин; У феодальній Англії − вищий придворний чин» [1, c. 566].

The term was formerly military but has developed the meaning of civil juridical service. In England, the principal duty of the constable and marshal was the command of the army. Lord high constables are now appointed only for coronations. Officers with important military commands and in control of garrisons and castles were also known as constables, for example, the constables of the Tower of London. Constables soon started exercising civil jurisdiction.

The term means the service that moved from the highest ruler to the village service. A high constable in every local area was responsible for suppressing riots and violent crimes and for the militia. Under him were petty constables in each village until the County Police Acts of 1839 and 1840. Then it was allowed to establish a paid police force that superseded English constables [4].

In the rural districts of the US the constable had the same status as in England before the act of 1842 but during the 20th century gradually lost most of his power in criminal matters to the uniformed police, being thereafter chiefly concerned with the issuing of **writs**, processes, and **election notices** [2].

The **writs** are the documents in common law. They are **order** issued by a court requiring the performance of a specific act. The most common modern writs are those, such as the summons, used to initiate an action. Other writs may be used to enforce the judgment of a court, for example, attachments and delivery [6].

Another document for which the constable is responsible is the **election notice**. Constables also deal with the **electoral abuses.** Corrupt electoral practices that are not limited to bribery or voter intimidation. They include disseminating scurrilous rumours and false campaign propaganda, tampering with election machinery by stuffing ballot boxes with fraudulent returns, counting or reporting the vote dishonestly, and disregarding electoral outcomes by incumbent officeholders (e.g., by mobilizing the military to thwart an election loss). The existence of these practices depends more on a population's adherence to political civility and the democratic ethos than on legal prohibitions and sanctions.

Political party agents or party workers are given an opportunity to observe the polling process, which enables them to challenge irregularities and prevent abuses. Efforts are made to maintain order in polling stations, directly through **police protection** or indirectly through such practices as closing bars and liquor stores. The act of voting itself takes place in voting booths to protect privacy. Votes are counted and often recounted by tellers, who are watched by party workers to ensure an honest count. The transmission of voting results from local polling stations to central election headquarters is safeguarded and checked [2]

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SOLVING PROFESSIONAL TASKS BY MEANS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE

The role of English in the modern world is evident to students who wish to have a perfect education. Its knowledge allows you to study at absolutely any university in the world. The received education document is quoted in all countries. There is no secret that, having, for example, a diploma from the University of London, a graduate can get a prestigious job anywhere in the world. Almost in any large library there are books in English. Detectives, novels, poems and other works can be read in the original, knowing a foreign language. It's no secret that the translation of books is not always accurate and verbal.

The actuality of the study of English can be explained by the rapid development of technology. Every year, experts from around the world create new inventions. They are given names that are most often in English. Surprisingly, the usual words for us, such as a laptop, a computer, a scanner, a mobile phone and others, came to the English language.

Due to the rapid development of the Internet, representatives of different nations began to communicate closely on the Web. In order to understand each other, they use English.

Knowledge of English plays an important role in many areas. Many students underestimate its importance. Most often, specialists with knowledge of foreign languages are looked for in the field of education and science. The highest level of English proficiency should be for students who wish to link their lives with information technology. Some firms are ready to teach prospective candidates at their own expense. Knowledge of English is also necessary for secretaries, because in large companies they often come in contact with international partners. Not everyone knows that many employers are willing to pay more to employees who speak English. According to research, candidates with knowledge of foreign earn about 10-40% more than their colleagues. It is worth noting that in some companies, only those employees who speak English are taking office. Students with knowledge of English have a huge advantage. Some firms, including large ones, are ready to employ inexperienced specialists and give them high wages in the event that they own a certificate of foreign language.

English language plays an important role in our lives. Its knowledge is necessary for people of all ages. English is associated with all spheres of life. According to the information provided in our article, it can be concluded that employees who speak English earn more than those who do not. Such a fact can serve as an excellent motivation for the study of foreign vocabulary and grammar.

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NOTES IN THE HISTORY OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

In the XVIII century people began to think about the relationship between language and culture as elements of social life. Such well-known philosophers as G. Gadamer, I. Kant, F. Nietzsche, P. Sorokin, O. Spengler consider this phenomenon as the contact of communication and culture. For example, the German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) believed that there were significant differences between the representatives of the German and French nations: the French were too frank, gallant, kind and at the same time familiar, frivolous; The Germans are more moderate, more serious, more secular. Problems of intercultural communication were studied by E.M. Vereshchagin, V.P .Kostomarov, V.V. Sparrow. They emphasize the fact that when learning a language, one must rely on the culture of the people who are studying it.

Currently, researchers also believe that while training of specialists we should take into account the fact that the student must also acquire the skills of professional foreign language communication. And if we improve the communication skills of other languages, we will increase the professional competence of future specialists. At present, when teaching foreign languages in Ukraine, there is a need for using the language as a means of real communication with is carried in other cultures. Students are keen not only to know the language, but also to use it. Consequently, the main task of teaching foreign languages today is studying the functional side of the language and its practical application. However, due to the small amount of studying hours and lack of a language environment, among all activities in the process of studying foreign languages, passive reading is often implemented, unfortunately.

Therefore, today teachers should consider the following elements of foreign culture:
- Traditions and ceremonies
- Domestic culture
- Daily behavior
- Art culture

In order to assume that you speak the language, it is not enough to know the meaning of words and grammar rules. To do this, you need to learn more about culture and implement the practical skills.

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THE NECESSITY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS

Higher education is frequently criticized for inadequate preparation of cadets so that they could become successful in their studies, future lives and careers. Cadets tend to lack higher-order thinking skills, in particular problem solving skills. What the new face of a university foreign language course might be is not simply learning languages but also integrating the development of the most important skills of the 21st century – higher-order thinking, problem-solving, self-directed learning, communication and collaboration with the ability to demonstrate these skills using a foreign language [1].

Foreign language competence is one of the general skills necessary for the European knowledge society. It is also an essential criterion for personality maturity subservient to mutual understanding, democratic stability, and communication with the world. Learning of foreign languages is perceived as a part of life-long learning. And as more business leaders and corporations reach out to global audiences and markets, the importance of knowing another language comes in handy for graduates seeking a job. Many organizations need individuals who can work in a culturally diverse environment but also boast strong skills in a modern foreign language. In other words, knowing foreign languages provide a competitive edge in career choices [2].

We attempted to highlight the reasons to study foreign languages at higher education institutions. In our opinion, the main ones include:

▪ more profound understanding of students' own culture, more positive attitudes and less prejudice toward foreign cultures, which leads to an appreciation of cultural diversity;

▪ analytical, communication and business skills improvement, which makes an employee more valuable in the market-place;

▪ other skills like listening and memory, are increased when you study a foreign language;

▪ enhancement of one's opportunities in government, business, medicine, law, military, industry, marketing, etc.

Therefore, higher education institutions should, on the basis of what has been achieved in secondary education in the field of language teaching and learning, aim at further development of foreign language teaching and learning. Moreover, internationalisation of higher education all over the world, including Ukraine, enhances the provision of more and more programmes taught fully or partly in English as the interest of international students to acquire education abroad has been increasing constantly.

Consequently, as cadets as students of higher education institutions are required to be proficient in foreign languages. Taking into account the disparity in the language competence of graduates from different higher education institutions which is a major obstacle for not only their international mobility but also raises difficulties for academic mobility [3]. At some European and Ukrainian institutions of higher education there is no foreign language instruction. The need for continuous foreign language instruction is especially dire in environments where a foreign language is not present naturally.

Problematically, it is often assumed that university entrants possess good general knowledge of a foreign language, usually English, which is then only to be enhanced with communicative language competence and specialized vocabulary within a specific academic, occupational or professional domain. Quite often such is not the case, and, worse, one of the most persistent problems in higher education is the gradual attrition of foreign language competence due to foreign language discontinuity that is manifest most visibly in the form of declining grammatical competence and writing skills. Another acute problem in tertiary environments under the Bologna changes are systemic inconsistencies along with the lack of clearly defined foreign language policy in the common European higher education area, the reduction of the actual number of foreign language hours allotted [4].

The goals and means of language study, however, continue to be hotly debated. Divergent views concerning language and its many functions are reflected in differing approaches to the study of language at higher education institutions. At one end, language is considered to be principally instrumental, a skill to use for communicating thought and information. At the opposite end, language is understood as an essential element of a human being's thought processes, perceptions, and self-expressions; and as such it is considered to be at the core of trans lingual and transcultural competence. While we use language to communicate our needs to others, language simultaneously reveals us to others and to ourselves. Language is a complex multifunctional phenomenon that links an individual to other individuals, to communities, and to national cultures [5].

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ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF A MANAGER IN AN ORGANIZATION IN CONDITIONS OF RAPIDLY DEVELOPING AND CHANGING WORLD

A lot has happened in the world for the last decade. We have witnessed dramatic political events, complex changes in the global economy and major advances in IT technologies. It is very likely that such developments will continue in the days and years ahead. Yet if we step forward the future, important social issues of human rights, consumer awareness, environmental protection, health and education remain of pressing concern.

The strains of growth and change are present in the workplace as well. Past economic pressures have taken their toll. A wave of corporate downsizing, restructurings and layoffs has helped erode employee loyalty at the very time that employers are reawakening to the true value of "human resources" as the building blocks of organizational performance. Today, the quest for productivity remains a major focus of any organization or enterprise. But, consumers (citizens) now demand more: they want a commitment to total quality of goods produced and services delivered and they will settle for nothing less.

Present-day managers face many demands from a diverse workplace and changing environment. They must achieve productivity while building new and responsive work-settings – ones that provide all workers opportunities for both high performance and high quality of work-life. Thus, the main concern of this work is to make broad study-questions clear: *Who are managers? What are organizations? What are the roles of managers in organizations?*

Effective managers utilize organizational resources in the ways that achieve both high performance and outcomes and high levels of satisfaction among people doing the required work. Regardless of their specific work settings, all managers share a common "challenge" in the pursuit of effectiveness. Formally defined, an *organization* is a collection of people working together to achieve a common goal. In so doing, the people are able to accomplish tasks that are far beyond the reach of any acting alone. Organizations of all types and sizes are important elements in any society. Most of

them share at least three common features: purpose, division of labor, hierarchy of authority.

Organization is an open system that interacts with its environment in the continual process of transforming resource inputs into product outputs. In this process the customer (consumer) feedback is very important in the linkage between any organization and its external environment. If productivity is the ultimate measure of managerial success, "management" is what managers do to achieve it with a diverse workforce and in a changing environment.

Formally defined, the management process is planning, organizing, leading and controlling the utilization of resources to accomplish the organization's purpose. An effective manager does so in the way, which achieves both high performance and high satisfaction among those doing the required work. Success in implementing the management process requires a capability to define problems and opportunities, make good decisions and take appropriate actions. It must be done in terms of four basic management functions or responsibilities shared by all managers. *Planning*: setting objectives and deciding how to accomplish them. *Organizing*: arranging tasks, people, other resources to do the necessary work. *Leading*: inspiring people to work hard to perform according to plans. *Controlling*: monitoring performance and taking corrective actions.

The fact is that, we work in a dynamic environment where increasing global competition and shifting social expectations demand new managerial responses. Organizations are being reinvented to answer workers calls for "participation", "empowerment", "involvement", "teamwork" and the like. These issues and many more have been on the minds of all progressive and developing managers. The challenges of continued personal and professional development and continuous professional upgrading will have to be met in increasingly dynamic circumstances.

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LEARNING LANGUAGES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The intercultural communication seems vital throughout the world. As a nation, we look forward to schools to educate students who will participate in an inevitable global economy. Every day we see and hear about this whether on TV or media, but we almost don't hear about creating increased opportunities for students to learn other languages and that's a huge problem. In order to solve this problem, I'm going to

disclose this topic, so we could see what really can help us to improve communicative proficiency, which influence greatly on intercultural competence. Nowadays English is a global language, so it's really important for every country, without it there's no future development for such low-economy countries like Ukraine. It is told that English is the worldwide language, but still we should not take it for granted; we cannot predict what the future may hold. Who knows, maybe English won't be the most popular and common language in the nearest future. Even so, our country must develop people who can communicate well not only in the native language, but also in other different languages. There's a wide choice of languages these days, so everyone has his/her own opportunity to choose whatever he/she likes. In my opinion future citizens must improve relations with foreign partners. Beyond those concerns, we have to be sure that students are prepared to understand friends, neighbors, and those who are members of language minority communities. Learning of languages opens up wide doors, which are full of appreciation, mutual-understanding, respect and honesty. Ukraine needs citizens who show interest in building positive and equal relationships with other nations. When we make that kind of investment, we gain much more than a business transaction. We also gain the prospect of making new friends and allies, who we can rely on in the future.

Language studying has another benefit. For example, pupils and students who learn other languages also gain insights into other perspectives of cultural and intercultural competency. This is called the ability to communicate in appropriate ways, with the help of which we show appreciation and understanding of others, and maintain a spirit of openness and respect for others. They reach a deeper understanding of others, and they also grow in flexibility, adaptability, empathy and respect. To achieve everything said above, we have to put great efforts to increase learning of languages in the early years studying and we have to start from schools. For example, in my city we have a dual-language school, which has shown a long-proven record of success. It really helps us. Whether you can choose English or German, it would be clear for you what really suits you. That's why I chose English for my second language and I'm still learning it unstoppably. At the same time learning foreign languages can help you in different aspects. Firstly, it can help you to find a well-paid job, because nowadays it's one of the most important topics to discuss. Secondly, a foreign language can be helpful for travelling, whether for yourself or for a business trip. In our country business trips are very developed, so if you speak not only Ukrainian, it gives a great opportunity to show that you worth something. And the last reason is your knowledge and abilities. When you learn a language, you develop not only your speaking skills, but also cognitive and analytic abilities. It makes you smarter and it improves your mental activity. So, developing language skills and learning different languages opens doors for the future of our country and its citizens. That is why we have to bring these essential goals to life by preparing our children to be globally aware and communicatively proficient in more than one language. The future of Ukraine's standing in the world is at stake. Now is the time to act thoughtfully and intentionally, in order to succeed in our investments.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF LINGUISTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS

Every leader, politician, any person who works with people should be familiar with the principles of «art talk» methods of persuasion, as well as effective forms of influence on the audience taking into consideration its features. The peculiarity of law enforcement activities is a constant contact with various groups of society, colleagues that results in demands on their personal qualities necessary for creative solutions of a wide range of professional, namely professionally-communicative tasks. Accordingly, they must be inherent in the socio-psychological readiness to interact, constructive behaviour in conflict situations, knowledge of language, voice, body etc.

We consider professional linguistic and communicative competence of law enforcement as an integrated personal development – combination of knowledge, skills, personal qualities which allow the specialist to apply the language effectively in their professional activities.

A speaker's voice is as important as their appearance, manners, and delivered speech. This is the tool of delivering the message to the audience. The mutual understanding between us and the audience depends on our voice and speech data. The voice can convince people to take the part with you, to persuade them of something or to gain their trust. The voice is a powerful means, which you can stir people to put down their guard, to start the ball rolling or to repel.

Unpleasant voice of the one who appeals to a large audience can become the linchpin of an exit strategy from the current situation. In fact, the «crowd effect» is involved, that is, makes a person think worse logically in a crowd of people. In addition, the right hemisphere of the brain is prevalent being responsible for emotions. Therefore, in the crowd, emotional reactions are intensified and intellectual activity is

weakened. Taken into account the abovementioned, it is necessary to improve your voice.

No matter what a man's voice since birth is. Through the practice you will be able to develop the voice that would match your professional skills and personality. If a law enforcement officer is often asked to repeat what he's just said, if the students need to be explained the presence of a head (an authority) in front of them, there is no understanding because of the conversation.

You should work at improving your pronunciation, voice control if: there is a fear of public speaking; the specific accent is heard; the uttered sound «p» vibrates either dull, unpleasant or artificially in the microphone; it is monotonous and the audience loses the interest quickly; the voice control is lost at the end of long sentences; the words or expressions such as «uh», «um», «so», «you know what» are frequently repeated; you don't like your own voice.

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PHRASAL VERBS PECULIARITIES IN LEGAL TEXT

Phrasal verbs are widely used not only in colloquial English. Many of these verbs have become an integral part of the newspapers, economics and jurisprudence language. This is explained by the fact that many phrasal verbs over time have changed "their face", they have moved from one stylistic layer to another, acquired new meanings and lost old ones. This work is an attempt to provide the phrasal verb analysis of the legal articles and documents. The purpose of the analysis is:

1. To determine how often phrasal verbs are found in legal documents and whether their usage has become common;

2 To determine whether phrasal verbs acquire a narrow additional meaning, which subsequently takes it on the legal term status;

3 To classify phrasal verbs taken from legal documents as terms with special semantics, to identify the verbs where postposition prevail.

Phrasal verbs are widely used in legal documents, however, they are not so wide spread, as for example, in the language of the media. The reason for this is that such verbs perform the desired function in the language due to the brevity and at the same time great expressiveness. As for legal documents, it is obvious that the phrasal verbs in them do not have an expressive coloring. The language of the documents does not need brightness and expressiveness. Here the function of the phrasal verb is the expression of thought briefly, concisely, clearly.

Before proceeding to the analysis of phrasal verbs, we selected a sample from the following sources mentioned in the list of literature. 126 phrasal verbs were under

consideration. It should be noted that only a few of them are overview in the English-Ukrainian legal dictionaries or marked as legal terms. The most of these verbs implement their vocabulary meanings (that is not acquiring new ones directly in legal documents) and have no stylistic coloring. These verbs can be used both colloquially and in official business, despite the fact that they have a place in legal documents. They are so firmly established in the language system that they began to function in several of its styles. As a result of the analysis of phrasal verbs taken from legal articles and documents, the following conclusions can be drawn:

▪ phrasal verbs in the legal text are relatively rare;

▪ phrasal verbs rarely acquire a narrow additional meaning, subsequently adopting the status of a legal term;

▪ giving a classification of phrasal verbs from their semantics point of view, we determined that verbs with postpositions "on, up" prevail, since a large number of phrasal verbs with these postpositions are multivalued.

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Features of teaching English for specific purposes

Today, studying a foreign language is compulsory in higher education institutions. The efforts of teachers were aimed at ensuring that students mastered spoken phrases and basic grammatical phenomena, able to read and translate. To date, the requirements for foreign language skills have changed significantly. Now it is necessary to direct students' training on the development of the abilities of solving problems related to the future specialty, and the presentation of their results by means of a foreign language, that is, the formation of foreign language professional communication skills.

Particular attention is paid to the foreign language of professional orientation, because it provides the opportunity to realize all aspects of professional activity, namely: participation in international projects, establishment of foreign contacts,

exchange of information and experience, presentations, finding the necessary information on the Internet or any other foreign language sources. Increasing the flow of information every day inevitably leads to the fact that graduates of higher education institutions will have to face the need for intensive use foreign language in professional activities. Therefore, professional orientation should be the main characteristic of teaching a foreign language in higher education institutions of the non-formal profile, because it is based on the needs of future specialists and is the key to success and a successful career.

The purpose of the article is to consider the peculiarities of studying the English language in a professional way through the implementation of a competent approach in the organization of professional training and the use of interactive technologies for the formation of foreign language professional communication competence.

The concept of "competence" in the modern system of education has acquired a more complete, personally and socially integrated approach to the training of specialists. Therefore, the essence of the competent approach is related to personally oriented and activity-oriented approaches to learning and is determined by the focus on students gaining competences reflecting the realities of professional and social life.

Significant contribution to the definition of the concepts of "professional competence", "professional competence" and the essence of the competent approach to training were made by researchers E.V. Bibikova, N.A. Grishakhova, G.A. Kruchinina, N.V. Ptyayeva, G. Tatur, V.F. Tenischeva and others [1].

Let's consider the "competence" in determining the formation of foreign-language professional communication skills and skills of a future specialist.

Competence in contrast to qualification means not only the ability to demonstrate professional knowledge, skills and abilities, namely: knowledge and possession of specific technological processes, experience of practical activity, but also display professionally significant personal qualities such as professional culture, ability to communicate effectively, set up business communication, work individually and in a team, to act adequately in the appropriate situations, to adapt quickly and flexibly to the rapid changes and new market needs, readiness to make decisions, and responsibility for certain activities to learn quickly and systematically increase the level of qualification. That is, professional competence involves mastering the future specialist in certain competencies.

Communicative competence is the ability of the person to apply in a concrete form communication of language knowledge, ways of interaction with people who surround it and are at a distance, skills of work in a group, possession of different social roles. Communicative competence, as an integral part of professional competence, represents a certain set of knowledge, practical skills and skills, and characterizes the ability of a specialist to establish and maintain the necessary contacts for effective communication with other people.

Foreign language competence is a complex of knowledge, skills and abilities that provide effective communication in a foreign language, namely: ability to understand speech, to express clearly, to respond adequately and spontaneously to the request of communication, to change the circle of communication, to successfully use

foreign language as in professional activity, as well and for self-education of the individual.

Finally, foreign-language professional communication competence is defined as a complex integrative whole, which provides competent professional communication in the specialty language in conditions of intercultural communication. It involves the formation of communicative skills in the four main types of speech activities (listening, speaking, reading, writing), the availability of language knowledge (phonetic, grammatical, lexical) and the skills of operating them. A means of forming a professional communicative competence is communication, but if it is carried out on an activity, situationally conditioned, motivational basis, using professionally oriented content as a subject of communication.

Taking into account the above definition, in the process of formation of the foreign language communicative competence of the future specialist it is necessary to take into account the specific requirements and conditions of professional activity, the system of industrial relations, its subject-technological, social and psychological contexts. Therefore, teachers of a foreign language should work closely with the specialized departments, coordinating the subjects of classes and the style of linguistic behavior, which is most appropriate in a particular situation of the professional environment.

Interactive activities are considered to be the most effective technologies for forming foreign language professional communication skills.

The essence of interactive learning is that the learning process takes place in the context of organizing a continuous, active, educational and cognitive interaction of students.

The purpose of using interactive methods and technologies in learning are :

- Involvement of all students in active communication at the lesson;
- formation of positive interpersonal interaction in the team;
- development of abilities and skills of performing various types of activity in standard and non-stereotyped situations, skills of critical and creative thinking in the process of solving professional problems;
- teamwork skills.

The advantages of such an approach to learning are, first of all, the ability to effectively use academic time, promote the creation of comfortable psychological conditions for subjects of the educational process, as well as encourage students to collaborate, which stimulates the development of communicative skills and creative abilities [2].

Given the foregoing, particular attention to the fact that the organization of interactive forms of training is effective in the conditions if the content of the educational process is consistent with the future professional activities of students and involves modeling professionally oriented situations, joint problem solving in order to achieve the intended result.

Following the principles of interactive learning, the teacher will provide:

- developing students' skills and abilities to creatively approach learning the study material and, therefore, make learning assimilation more accessible;
- to learn to formulate your own thoughts, correctly express it, prove your own point of view, argue and discuss it;
- to learn to listen to another person, respect alternative opinion;
- to enrich their own experience through inclusion in different life and social situations;
- to learn to construct constructive relations in a group, to define its place in it, to avoid conflicts, to seek compromises;
- to develop skills of project activity, independent work, creativity, etc.

Therefore, the technologies that contribute to the formation of foreign language professional communication skills and the intensification of learning can be attributed to: the role-playing game, case-technology, based on the analysis of specific professional-oriented situations, disputes, public presentation with the presentation, various types of training, etc.

Having considered the above-mentioned material, we can conclude that the peculiarity of studying the English language of professional orientation is the creation of a competent basis for the content of training, the formation of foreign-language professional communicative competence of a future specialist in a particular field. The use of interactive technologies in the teaching of English by students of technical specialties enables communication between the study of the language and the real context of its application in professional activities, the implementation of the interdisciplinary and problem-oriented teaching principle and the development of cognitive and professional motivation of students.

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FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL LINGUISTICS

The creative act of professional thinking of lawyers is to create a special language as a sign system, which is a means of expressing opinions, professional

communication, distancing legal information. Its main information nodes in the scientific world define legal terms that have a special content load and are united in statements in accordance with the rules of the syntax of the natural language. This system is called the language of law or the legal language [1; 132].

Jurisprudence actively recognizes legal phenomena through language. Relationship between language and law is inseparable, since both of these categories have both an ideal and a material form. Since there are many common areas in jurisprudence and linguistics, there was a need to distinguish between such intermediate disciplines as legal linguistics [2; 39].

The object of legal linguistics is the concretization and deepening of the general laws of linguistic science in the field of jurisprudence. The subject of legal linguistics comprises the role and functions of speech in the jurisdiction process. Usually three stages can be distinguished. The first stage is the formation of goals and objectives, the development of the state conception of ethnopolitics and language policy as a component of it (decisions are made on the language choice that is considered optimal and the forecasts and prospects for its realization are determined). The second stage is preparation for the implementation of tasks (language planning). Language policy can be carried out by official governmental institutions (adoption of laws in the field of linguistic functioning and adherence to international obligations) or independent non-governmental organizations (acceptance of appeals and recommendations to the government, carrying out their own scientific research and cultural and educational events). The last stage is language construction, which is characterized by the efforts of language policy, aimed at convincing the adoption of innovations.

However, they can be taken completely, partially or not at all. The level of perception of such recommendations helps to assess the effectiveness of language policy in a particular country or region [3; 9]. In professional activity, lawyers and law enforcement officers use mainly official-business and scientific language styles. They use the so-called book language. On full of special notions, the book language tends to clear wording, avoids the emotional transfer of thought. Another variety of actively used vocabulary in the speech of lawyers are professionalism - words or statements, inherent in the language of a particular professional group. Some of them are sometimes part of normative use, but more often, professionalisms are referred to words used in a particular professional environment for the purpose of a more detailed description of reality. Mostly professionalisms are applied in the oral informal speech of people of a certain specialty [4; 71-72]. By performing an important function, they definitely call the product part, the link of the technological process, or a certain notion, and in this way they acquire a better understanding. Professionalism arises spontaneously on its own linguistic basis, and branch terms are mainly created consciously, often with the use of foreign words. Unlike terms, professionalism does not have a clear scientific definition. If the terms are usually abstract concepts, then professionalism is concrete/ Professionalism can be used in the non-professional communication, but they are not standard in professional texts, officially speaking.

Against this backdrop, this kind of vocabulary appears as a professional jargon - free, easy, often coarse words that exist in communicating people of one kind of

activity. Slang has an open character and arises in large groups of language, united on the basis of a profession, in a society, on an age-old basis. Since the jargon serves as an identification tool, it belongs to the means of public association.

Slang is formed not only due to the potential possibility of forming stable and spontaneous corporate groups with the codes of linguistic behavior established within them. It also causes social and political events, such as revolution, war, reconstruction, creating jargon. In particular, during events associated with the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in journalistic circles appeared jargon, that meant false in customized in, paid to details always press or television.

Creation of legal terminology is an important and responsible business, since the correct understanding of scientific concepts, their rapid assimilation and wide implementation depends on the correct, accurate representation of the concept, successfully structured. Terminology exists in two dimensions: as a result of the fixation of scientific knowledge (terminology dictionaries) and as functioning in the context of scientific and educational literature and in the communicative aspect.

Despite the bitter disagreements among politicians around the functioning of languages in Ukraine, the Ukrainian language remained in the periphery of political and social life, especially in the eastern and southern regions. Such uncertainty is caused by imperfection of the current legislation, which is intended to regulate language problems. Together with the achievements of the legislative sphere concerning the linguistic issue in Ukraine, a lot has been done towards solving problems related to the linguistic provision of the development of law science and the improvement of jurisprudence practice, as evidenced by numerous published scientific works on legal linguistics.

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

We invest so much in this concept ... But can any injustice be described in the language of human rights? The history of human rights is not more than one thousand years old. I would say that they are peers of humanity, and were born even when the first human communities began to emerge. These communities were strong and weak. The strength gave them power, and this power could not restrict anything but another, even more power. The weaknesses had nothing but their own idea of justice, and a genuine desire not to suffer from the arbitrariness of those who took power. From this began a long history of the emergence of the concept of human rights, as principles that were to limit the tyranny of strong and give an individual the opportunity to live and fully realize themselves.

In modern society, such a strong subject, of which every person needs arbitrariness, is a state. That is why, speaking of human rights, we mean not so much the relationship between people as equal subjects, but the so-called vertical relations - the relationship between personality and state. How and when did this concept emerge? Initially, human rights were only a moral and philosophical category. Subsequently, these values and the possibility of their observance by the powers became established as legal norms [1].

There are many examples in ancient history. Let's recall the Hammurabi code of laws, which is more than 4,000 years old. They talked about a fair board. We can cite similar examples from other ancient civilizations such as Egypt, Persia, and others like that. Human rights, which belong to each person due to the fact that she was born a man, spoke in the days of ancient Greece. Philosophers-historians, in particular, Cicero translated philosophical ideas into legal Latin [2].

However, these rights did not belong to every person. In particular, the legal basis of the legal system of the Romans was the freedom of all free, that is, not slaves. In 1215, the English nobility rose up against the abuse of power by King John and forced him to rule by law. It was at that time that the Great Charter of Liberty arose. The end of the XVII-XVIII centuries was a real revolutionary period in the history of human rights. In 1689, again in England there appears a Pledge of Rights [3]. Like the Grand Charter of freedoms, this document contained a list of rights, which would then be called public or personal rights. These achievements were subsequently multiplied and consolidated in such documents as the Declaration of Independence of the United States of 1776 and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen of France in 1789, and later in the French Constitution.

The concept of natural rights was advanced by philosophers and educators. Human rights have become the property of not only citizens but also of every person. However, until the middle of the XX century human rights remained only the rights of white people. The existence of slavery, racial discrimination, persecution of ideological beliefs, and discrimination on various grounds were widespread phenomena enshrined in the law.

After the terrible actions of the Second World War in the middle of the XX century a modern concept of human rights emerges and human rights systems are being set up. In 1945, the United Nations was established, and on Dec. 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted. This document included 30 articles on rights and these rights have already belonged to each person. This document was a declaration, intentions proclaimed by the states of the world, joining it. Ahead was a great way. It was necessary to make and accept those documents which would be binding on those states which would assume the obligation to comply with them.

In 1950, the European continent adopted the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms). In 1966, the UN adopted two international pacts on civil and political rights and on socio-economic and cultural rights. It took 10 years for these documents to begin to work. In particular, the impetus to this was the Helsinki agreement. On the territory of the Lithuanian Union (which included Lithuania, Armenia and Georgia), the first such organization "Moscow-Helsinki Group" arose. Similar organizations have arisen in other states as well. In Ukraine (at that time - the Ukrainian SSR), a Ukrainian-Helsinki Group arose. Subsequently, in the UN system, the Council of Europe, other documents of international status were adopted.

The history of human rights is a story of struggle. This is a struggle for what a person has in the fact of her human status. What is their nature? There are several answers to this question: "Human rights - are dressed in a strict suit of legal norms of people's needs, the minimum of which without which a person cannot exist and develop as a person." A person has many needs, and the needs list is constantly growing, but human rights lists grow much slower.

Why this? And why do basic human rights documents do not guarantee us such important needs as being happy, loving and loving, etc.? Because it is the only guarantor of realization and protecting our rights is the state. It is on her that she has all responsibilities for the observance and protection of human rights. But the state does not have and cannot have mechanisms that will provide each person with such needs as happiness or love of his neighbors. So all human rights are human needs, but not all human needs are human rights.

As Eleanor Roosevelt said: "What do human rights begin from? From small places near the house, they are so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world, but each such place is a whole world for every person. This area in which she lives is her school or university, the factory, farm or office where she works, is the place where every man, woman and child strives for equal justice, equal opportunity and equal dignity. As long as these rights do not get meaning there, they would mean little anywhere."

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Learning language in the context of intercultural communication

Previously, the study of foreign languages carried a purely diplomatic and scientific character. Communication with foreign ambassadors, communication with allies during the war, as well as studying the work of foreign scientists. However, in our time in the era of globalization, the priorities of both ordinary people and scientists, politicians, cultural figures have shifted towards the study of foreign languages as a means of communication. With the improvement of the ways of movement, the borders of countries began to blur and play an ever smaller role in the most diverse aspects of human life.

An important feature was the ability to communicate with people from other countries directly. Therefore, knowledge of a foreign language has become a fundamental skill for many activities.

The most significant role acquired knowledge of the English language. It connects people from all over the world and allows you to communicate with people from around the globe. Universal learning of the English language gave impetus to globalization and led to closer communication of different cultures.

English is undoubtedly the most significant of all languages at present, however, one should not forget about other languages. For example, mastering Chinese allows you to further explore Chinese culture and traditions since Chinese is very distinctive, like other Asian languages. At the same time, Chinese people in general do not speak English, and that is why the study of Chinese is so important. Europeans who have studied Chinese, the Chinese are very respected and treated with respect. This also applies to other languages. A native carrier who sees a foreigner who has mastered a language experiences some kind of respect and admiration.

This is fundamental to intercultural communication, because if you want to get rid of the people, first learn their language.

Many cultural values translated into other languages lose their uniqueness.

This is why it is important to look for foreign languages – for a deeper study of the cultures of other countries, for better communication with representatives of other cultures.

Language as one of the main attributes of the event carries tremendous cultural information and its understanding makes it possible to establish contact even between very different nations. It is important to understand that English is only a universal way of communication, recognized throughout the world, but it does not allow one to fully understand the many facets and volume of the cultural heritage that other languages carry. Language learning allows you to communicate with a wide variety of people from different nations, cultures and religions. Today, in the era of globalization, the cultural merger and transformation of various nations is becoming more and more noticeable, and it significantly accelerates its growth rates, and this is directly related to the study of foreign languages in various countries.

People who have learned a foreign language from their people during a trip abroad will be able to share their traditions and worldview with representatives of other nations, and they in turn will be able to learn something from them. This is also true for those who, after traveling, will return to their homeland and share the experience gained with their compatriots. Knowledge of the language blurs the boundaries between countries, which helps to unite people from all over the world.

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SOLVING PROFESSIONAL ISSUES BY MEANS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Contemporary trends in the formation of Ukraine and the development of its law enforcement agencies set new priorities and tasks for the new police. Despite some indissolubility of separate documents, they are united by a single opinion on the urgency of reforming the bodies of internal affairs in the context of the national re-transformation.

At the current level of law enforcement activities, effective communication in both native and foreign languages becomes a prerequisite for the effectiveness of a policeman. All types of communication become important, whether they are written or oral, in a formal or informal setting. Good knowledge of both languages and non-verbal means of communication, knowledge of certain country-specific realities is the guarantee of successful communication, and usually, timely assistance and (or) disclosure of hot-crime crimes.

In my opinion, as a cadet, language (foreign language) training should take place at all stages of the training of law enforcement officers.

It is known that the activities of a police officer are communicative in nature. The acquisition of certain communicative qualities and skills by law enforcers to some extent becomes a guarantee of effective professional activity, while issues of language (foreign language) training become extremely relevant. K.Carty notes that as a representative of power structures, a police officer with a certain level of language knowledge is able to communicate with representatives of local national minorities and foreigners on elementary topics related to issues and problems of a social or personal nature, to facilitate their resolution, to send these persons in the relevant departments, agencies and officials. Practice shows that the realities of modern police activities require policemen not only to have elementary command of foreign languages for communication with foreigners within the framework of performing public safety functions, but also the steady release of law enforcement officers of the country to the international arena. Ukrainian police can go to international organizations, participate in international peacekeeping and security operations, and have fluent command of foreign languages.

Studying foreign languagesby cadets shows that there are some contradictions in the process of studying: between the content of the subject foreign language in vocational education institutions and the professional needs of law-enforcers; between the process of language training and the realities of day-to-day police activities; between a certain "non-system" of language (foreign language) training of future law enforcement officers and the possibilities for the implementation of continuous linguistic (foreign language) training.

The process of language training should be as close as possible to future professional activities. Linguistic and speech exercises must have a substantive and procedural relevance to a professional context. In collective activities, the strategy of collective partnership and obtaining the synergistic effect is optimal.

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COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Current life conditions demand that the law enforcement officer should meet strict requirements both in definite professional knowledge, skills formation (military, tactic, physical and specific training) and in personal skills the most important of which is communication capacity, social interaction to solve various problems, reach understanding and compromise.

Language, the major feature of which is communicative one, becomes an important tool in this case [2, c. 20]. For this very reason, it is important to place greater focus on language training of police officers while studying, as non-observation and violence of language norms may lead to miscommunication, negative partner's reaction and may result negatively in performance of professional duties [1, c. 3].

For example, state programs for advanced police officers training based on interactive training methods and types of teaching allowing to extend traditional theoretical language training with practical skills are realized in Great Britain, in the USA, France and Germany. Training of verbal and nonverbal communication forms has become popular in the USA police. To achieve verbal and nonverbal communication skills by police officers that can help prevent force actions while conflicts solution has become the basis of the training. Great focus on active listening, questions formulation and argument techniques methodology is given together with stress coping and conflict solution.

Wide range of role playing techniques such as presentations, discussions, exchange of experience, tasks on problems solving are used while definite theme of training course, which can be quite useful for developing necessary communicative skills.

It is worth noticing that in the process of entrance examinations the use of training elements is specified that allows to study applicants' communication style, their communicative skills, social competence, psychological readiness to police service i.e. presence of definite personal and psychological features. In their operations, foreign theorists in field of police knowledge follow principle of combining studying with practice and use interactive forms and approaches of teaching [3].

Current history of Ukrainian police has opened new page in its formation – international cooperation in various directions, particularly in the field of highly-qualified personnel training. For this reason foreign language studying is becoming quite topical while future police officers training.

There are many researches directed at looking for ways to intensify second

language acquisition process and as experience shows spoken practice is quite important to improve vocabulary and grammar skills, which are studied, and to develop communication skills. That is why interactive training approach shall become basic technique to reach foreign language competence.

Game approach should be mentioned among interactive teaching approaches, which can be used at foreign language classes for police officers training. It can be «Brain-ring», «Debates» or role playing. Studying of such topics as «Constitution of Ukraine», «Constitution of Great Britain», «Constitution of the USA», «Ukraine's judiciary», «Great Britain's judiciary», «Judiciary of the USA», «Rights and duties of citizens», «Crime and punishment», «Types of crimes», «Crime prevention», «Legal professions» etc. will help study legal fundamentals in Ukraine and abroad.

To study these topics work in small groups with the use of comparative method can be proposed, for example comparison of rights and duties system in Ukraine, Great Britain and the USA, comparison of crimes and punishment systems under the law of different countries.

It is reasonable to combine learning activity with fulfilment of creative tasks (presentations, group projects using multimedia tools, publications), for instance regarding their future work, international institutions activities (Interpol, NATO, United Nations, EU) which should be resulted in professional second language acquisition by law enforcement officers.

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INTERCULTURAL ASPECT IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Language learning has a very important role nowadays. No matter which language you learn you get a direct collision with other cultures. Famous Italian film director and scriptwriter Federico Fellini mentioned: «Another language is another vision of life». Every foreign word illustrates the culture of another people, every idiom

or phrase has the impression of their concrete linguistic picture which is specific for its culture.

A short time ago, not so effective methods were used in the study of foreign languages. These methods included only the grammar rules studying and reading the texts in a foreign language. And this situation was not only at the school level but at the higher education level as well. The topics of household communication were represented by the same texts, however, few of such specialists, having read such texts, could adequately behave in a real situation, which would require the use of knowledge of a practical foreign language, rather than its literary side. As a result, from the four skills of language proficiency, among which - the understanding of hearing, reading, writing and speaking in practical terms was implemented the most passive form - reading. Such passive way of a foreign language teaching which was based on the written texts was limited only to understanding, rather than to create its own linguistic experience.

But modern life requires changes in the learning language process, which should make the language more functional and practical. People of our time do not want to know the theory of language, but use it to communicate with representatives of other cultures. This became necessary with the rapid development of political and economic communication, science and business. In connection with this, it is necessary to radically change the teaching methods of a foreign language with an emphasis on linguistics and intercultural communication. According to Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American poet: «No one should travel until he has learned the language of the country he visits. Otherwise, he voluntarily makes himself a great child – so helpless and so absurd».

Now, the teaching of a foreign language is perceived as a means of daily communication with representatives of another culture. The task of higher education is specialists who will have basic training in their arsenal, not only in narrow specializations, but also in a wide range, for example, as learning a foreign language without reference to the chosen profession, that is, technical specialists must possess not only technical English, or in another foreign language, but also to be able to use the language, first of all, with similar specialists who speak another foreign language.

Maximal development of communicative abilities is a basic, perspective, but very difficult task faced by teachers of foreign languages. To solve it, it is necessary to learn new teaching methods aimed at the development of all four types of language proficiency and fundamentally new teaching materials that can be used to teach people practical communication. That is why it will be right to select the best and most useful teaching methods that have been tested by practice of teaching.

The main answer to the question of solving the problem of learning foreign languages as a means of communication between representatives of different peoples and cultures is that the languages must be studied in an inseparable unity with the culture of the peoples speaking in these languages.

The main components of such foreign culture include the following elements that have the national-specific coloring:
- Traditional and everyday culture;

- Traditions and ceremonies;
- Everyday behavior;
- National world pictures that reflect the specifics of the world perception;
- An artistic culture that can be attributed to the elements of ethnology and ethnography.

As already noted, the meaning of words and grammatical rules is not enough to speak the language. It is necessary to learn as much as possible the very culture that is being studied. That is why more and more attention is paid to the world language picture studying. It means studying that country where people speak the language you study. This discipline is called «Linguistic Studies».

«Linguistics is a relatively young not so developed and studied branch of linguistics. Its main task is to identify the relationships between the language and culture of the people who are the bearer of this language. Linguistic studies relate to general regional studies as a systematic set of scientific knowledge» [2].

This discipline has enriched the practice and methodology of foreign languages teaching, but, unfortunately, the discipline is studied only in special departments of higher educational institutions. There are some difficulties, especially, when you are studying the active types of the language learning – speaking and writing On non-special departments gravities. These difficulties arise in connection with the lexical and phraseological combination of words, and the ambiguity of foreign words.

Consequently, the teacher of foreign language has to update teaching methods that will bring students closer to the language and culture of that people whose language they are learning. It will help them to find a common language with foreigners more quickly.

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Principles of professional linguistics

At present, special attention is paid to the professional language of a foreign language, because it provides the opportunity to realize all aspects of professional

activity, namely: participation in international projects, establishment of foreign contacts, exchange of information and experience, etc.

I believe that professional orientation should be the main characteristic of teaching a foreign language in higher education institutions of a non-formal profile, because it is based on the needs of future professionals and is the key to success and a successful career. The question is how to study a foreign language and what material to teach in order to meet the goals and requirements of vocational education.

One of the peculiarities of studying the professional language is that it should be as close as possible to the actual professional activity of the future specialist. For effective learning of the teaching material and terminology, it is necessary to create a system of exercises that would allow the development and improvement of skills in all types of speech activity [1]. Under the system of exercises understand the organization of interrelated actions that go in the order of increasing difficulties, taking into account the sequence of skills and abilities.

An important aspect of studying a foreign language is the professional orientation is the expansion of the vocabulary [2].

As a rule, in the teaching method, the greatest attention is paid to the ways of forming lexical skills that involves several stages, in particular: semantics of lexical units, vocabulary automation and further improvement of lexical skills [3]. An integral part of the study of foreign languages In Service language professional direction is independent work of students, its effectiveness to some extent determines the quality of training [4]. This type of activity involves the independent execution of lexical, grammatical exercises of various types, independent processing of texts, compilation of glossaries, the search for certain information, writing of creative works, preparation of abstracts, reports with the subsequent oral presentation [5].

Hence, independent work can be considered effective when students are interested in its implementation. From the level of organization of independent work depends on its success.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

In my opinion, international cooperation and integration in the field of education contribute a real increase in the mobility of teachers and students and of course the level of their self-organization. Now new perspectives are opened in cooperation of domestic higher educational institutions with foreign universities [1]. Especially the exchange of teachers and students serves as a kind of catalyzer of the processes of modernization and reform of the Ukrainian system of higher education, ensuring its organic entry into the international educational space. Education can adapt people to the world of diverse relationships - from contacts with the immediate environment to global connections [2].

I believe that the country will become more successful if citizens are more capable of communicating with the world.

The list of universities of Ukraine that cooperate with foreign universities today is far from complete and the search for new forms and subjects of interuniversity cooperation needs special attention and strengthening [3].

The considerable interest of the public and scholars in this problem in contemporary Ukraine and abroad has been observed since the mid-1990s when Ukraine became a member of the Council of Europe and determined with the strategy of educational reforms. Issues of international cooperation in the field of education are researched by such scholars as V. Andrushchenko, V. Bakirov, M. Zgurovsky, I. Vakarchuk, O. Ivanov and others [4].

We strive for a new level of integration of science and education. The information revolution requires constant updating of knowledge, the ability to study throughout life. Consequently, the teacher must be a powerful scientist, conduct extensive research, and involve the student in this work. Increasing the mobility of teachers and students is a time consuming process.

Consequently, it is necessary to form a person capable of perception and adapted to create changes. It seems to me that one of the most important is direct cooperation between the universities of Ukraine and foreign countries, which has different forms, degrees of interaction and is based on long-standing traditions.

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TO THE ISSUE OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

For today the purpose of Ukrainian society is to become the member of European Union. That is why our country ratifies a part of law accordance to the international standards. For example, the organs of militia reorganized and created the National police of Ukraine. All these changes are needed for the improvement of legality and transparency in activity of police. For example, law enforcement authorities and courts must follow in the activity by the decisions of European court on human rights. Therefore, there is a need to translate legal court sentences that contain a lot of legal terms. Thus, a linguistic factor is very important in the field of a collaboration and development of mutual relations between Ukraine and countries of the European Union.

The basic element of legislative documents is a legal term. Scientists do not have a general idea in relation to the decision of concept "legislative term".
According to the definition of P. M. Rabinovych, a legal term is a word or a phrase that expresses the concept of legal spheres of social life and is defined in the legal literature (regulations, legal dictionaries, reference books, encyclopedias, scientific papers, etc.) [1, 482].

According to the definition of F. A. Tsykina term is the special word or word-combination to correct expression of concept of any field of knowledge - science, technique, social and political life, art, jurisprudence and others like that" [2, 25].
according to the opinion L. L. Bessedna the term is a word or phrase that accurately and uniquely defines a special concept in the system of any region knowledge and

which has certain functions in the language, and its relationship with others concepts within a special field [3, 34].

According to Kerimov special legal terms are terms used to designate one or another legal concept and are an economical means of transferring the legislative thoughts. [4, 9].

In this article, it's accede to opinion of Bessednoy because its idea describes concept the most appropriate.

The terminology of legislation requires special attention, because precisely in the legislative language the wording and use of terms plays the most important role, because the effectiveness of the legal norms depends on this.
Scientists say that most of the translation of legal vocabulary used vocabulary equivalent. For example, *law – закон, право; justice – справедливість, коректність; покарання – punishment, особа – person, суд – court* .

The second most frequent use in the translation of legal vocabulary turns out to be shredding - to accept the translation of the terms when the match simple or complex term of the original language in the language of translation is chosen, as a rule, the first in accordance with the order of the equivalent in the dictionary. For example, *deprivation of life – позбавлення життя, legal status – правовий статус, execution of judgment – виконання вироку, competent court – компетентний суд.*

Part of the legal terms is translated in transcoding: *way - resolution – резолюція, expertise – експертиза, criminal – кримінальний, confiscation – конфіскація, implementation – імплементація, discrimination – дискримінація, status – статус, conflict – конфлікт.*

Only a small part of the legal terms is translated using descriptive translation: *metropolitan territory – територія країни, що має колонії; alleged offender – особа, яка підозрюється у вчиненні злочину; public social welfare institutions – державні установи, що займаються питаннями соціального забезпечення* [5, 36].
Thus, translation of legal terms from English into Ukrainian language is a difficult process. Only part of legal terms it is possible to translate by means of dictionary. Part of legal terms is translated only finding accordances in a law.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES BY THE YOUTH UNDER CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Today the issue of globalizied world, its development and influence on the modern young society is of great importance. It should be paid a lot of attention because under the influence of these processes Ukrainian society expedites destruction to the mechanisms of traditional functioning of culture. Thus, building a new relationship with the world community, reorganizing existing ones, appears to require appropriate conditions for foreign languages leaning which aim to prepare young people for close cooperation with foreign countries.

The purpose of this study is to outline the important role and importance of foreign languages learning by young people in the time of the globalization processes. This problem was dealt with both domestic and foreign scholars. These are most often referred to as: linguistic psychologists M. Pavlovich, N. Imedadze, N. Agurova, as well as C. Frene, U. Revers and others [1].

It is well known that Ukraine is on the path of integration processes with European countries, so it is important to get adapted to international standards: about 80% of research is published in a foreign language, mostly in English, if you want to get an access to the Internet resources, it can be noted that 55% of them are written in English. These facts bring us to conclusion that there is a problem of preparing youth for a world-class communicative process. The significance of the foreign language learning is supported by the state authorities. A number of relevant laws and regulations have been adopted. There are also some supportive measures to help implement the targets. One of them is the Government's approved plan of measures for the study of English by 2020. The plan takes into account the requirements of a modern globalized, information and technological society and is aimed at modernizing the system of teaching staff training, improving the teacher's postgraduate education system, introducing international standards of knowledge assessment [2].

The process of foreign language learning begins with the 1st grade, and the curriculum program is aimed at preparing a graduate with basic knowledge of at least one foreign language. After graduating from a higher educational establishment, student youth is trained to work, where both intellectual development and the level of

knowledge of foreign languages play an important role in order to be able to lobby for the labor market, to travel freely, to expand the boundaries of cooperation between domestic and foreign societies, and others. It is known that Ukraine is a participant in the Bologna educational process, which allows us to enjoy the unique opportunity to participate in academic mobility programs, with the opportunity to go to any country in Europe for study and work. This opens up wide opportunities for the growth of the scientific and labor potential of youth, the teaching staff of institutions of higher educational establishments [3].

It becomes clear that the training of foreign language teachers to provide high-quality knowledge is highly important. Students' training should facilitate their early integration with the informational and educational environment of European countries and the world. Secondly, attention should be paid to both the traditional aspects of language proficiency and additional knowledge, including the understanding of national systems of European higher education. Thirdly, the interpretation of foreign languages, in particular, English as the main means of international communication.

The essence of the above suggests the following: the study of a foreign language should enable the freedom to communicate, help to get rid of language barriers, and achieve mutual understanding and respect. Economic, political, and social transformations in the country are impossible without the education of young people in the spirit of patriotism and respect for other peoples. Moreover, the youth should be taught to adopt positive experience and the ability to share it for the prosperity and multiplication of national significance in the world.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

In the modern world, knowledge of different languages is an effective tool for bringing cultural traditions to the world, as well as an impetus for the international communication and diplomacy.

For today, there is a global linguistic order, which means that only a few languages are used in the field of international communications, dominant among them is English. However, French, German, Russian, Arabic, Chinese and Spanish are beginning to gain popularity.

Language is the most powerful force for communication between countries. Language frontiers can hinder the integration of the country into the world political arena. Knowledge of foreign languages allows faster joint decision-making between the participants in the world political process. After all, it is much easier to reach a single decision when the interlocutors understand and perceive the language, which makes it easier to reach an agreement.

However, to improve the development of international cooperation, there can not be enough only good foreign language skills. Jerome said that two things are necessary for a good translation - an adequate understanding of the original language (source language) and an adequate command of the language into which one is translating (receptor language) [1]. After all, without proper possession of their own language, translation into foreign languages and vice versa becomes an insurmountable task. It becomes impossible to accurately transfer information, and therefore there may be misunderstandings.

Also the study of foreign languages is assisted by tourism. Nowadays, there are many ways to travel to different countries, but sometimes the language barrier creates misunderstandings among peoples. The language and culture of the people can not exist separately from each other, because they are directly related to each other. A language is one of important lines, that distinguishes one people with his culture from other, that is why a study of foreign languages is a stride to the improvement of international relations. Because, knowledge of language is considered the display of politeness to the interlocutor and lays him to itself. Therefore a necessity of communication in the modern world and desire to be intent on other culture is a strong stimulus to the studies.

Knowledge of languages helps to find understanding between people. With appearance and development of information technologies, and especially to the internet, possibility of communication appeared between people from the different corners of planet. However without minimum knowledge of foreign languages

becomes it is extremely difficult to reach agreements and understand each other. Understanding between people, and thus and between the states helps humanity to overcome different contradictions related to the different customs, traditions and looks to the world.

Linguistically interdependence stresses the give-and-take of real communication. Foreign language learning is a vital connection in the interdependent relationships of the next century, since true interaction can occur only when each community experiences the language lifestyle of the other, where no group achieves dominance by imposing its language structure on the other [2].

The study of foreign also opens more wide possibilities for studies and work. In the internet, it is possible to find much accessible information on the mother tongue; however knowledge of foreign languages opens access paths to the original sources. With some sources of information you can get acquainted only in the language of writing, and therefore the more languages we know, the more knowledge we can get. It costs to add, that in many cases for employment, especially by an employer in foreign country, it is necessary freely to own one foreign language at least.

Summarizing different points of view, we can say that the study of foreign languages is a fundamental factor in the development of international relations and cooperation. The situation that has developed in the modern world, promotes intergovernmental integration and the development of international cultural relations.

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CYBERNETICS IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE HYBRID WAR: MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT CYBERSECURITY MEASURES

We live in the era of the information society, when information technologies and telecommunication systems cover all spheres of human life, and the state agencies performance. Today, we are widely using them in our everyday private and business life. There is no exception for Armed Forces, Police and other state governmental and economic institutions.

In this respect, we have to realize the fact, that telecommunication and global computer networks create enormous abilities to the agencies they serve. Today, not only individuals, but also the whole states with their governmental systems can become victims of destructive actions of hackers. The effects and consequences of cyber weapons application can be compared with the weapons of mass destruction.

Therefore, cybersecurity development is one of the main concerns of any government as well as global society. That is why, the sooner humanity develops information technology protection systems, the less damage hackers' attacks will cause to any kind of information and telecommunication system in the world. Therefore, governments and the world society are looking for the best ways and means to protect personal data from cyber threats. At the same time, can we state that measures we are taking are effective enough? Do they produce expected results?

To ground the above-mentioned facts we should say, that during the Summit of Heads of State and Heads of Governments of the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, held in 2016 in Warsaw, the first ever EU-NATO agreement on security cooperation was signed, in particular on issues hybrid wars and cyber-attacks. Cyberspace, along with land, air, sea and space, is recognized as a new operational space, and cyber-attacks are an integral part of the hybrid war. Great attention to operations in cyberspace is given by such leading countries of the world as the United States of America, Great Britain, China, etc. They allocate huge funds from the state budget for the development of the cybernetic component of the armed forces, as well as the implementation of a program for ensuring national security and protecting critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks.

Since nobody can safely assert that its networks are fully protected and can withstand multi-vector cyber- attacks, cybernetic security has become a priority for the development of modern armed forces.

One of the reasons for such a rapid development of cyber security units was the hybrid war that Russia set up and continues to pursue against Ukraine. The aggressor actively uses the cyberspace not only in the war against Ukraine, but also interferes in

other states' affairs. The Russian Federation is constantly increasing the number of cyber-espionage operations and is increasingly struggling to influence public opinion in our country through spreading fake news, misinterpreting international events etc. The main purpose of these operations is to loosen the situation within the country, create chaos and panic in society and to promote their own national ideas and their geopolitical interests.

A few years ago, Russia launched a hybrid war against Ukraine. This type of warfare implies that an aggressor country may remain publicly unconnected with such a conflict and conduct covert military operations. Hybrid war is a military operation under cover of illegal (informal) armed forces, as well as the simultaneous use of a wide range of political, economic (energy, trade and economic) measures, as well as information and advocacy measures. Such operations usually proceed a hybrid war and are accompanying it during the entire hostilities period. As you can see, all the actions mentioned above are directed against Ukraine now. A number of leading Western experts have reasonably called such kind of war as "a war of a new generation. Valery Herasymov, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation published his article "The Value of Science in Forecast" in February 2013. In this article, he outlined the basic principles of hybrid wars. Subsequently, such principles of "nonlinear" operations were called "The doctrine of Herasymov."

Russian strategy of such a war is directed, first, against the weaknesses of Ukraine. Some aspects of this strategy were manifested earlier in Chechnya, Moldova, Estonia and Georgia. Russia is constantly carrying out cybernetic operations against critical infrastructure objects, the private internet users, as well as information and telecommunication systems of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. One of the latest examples of a simple yet large-scale intelligence cyber-attack directed at the private internet users was so-called "Bug Drop attack". It was focused on obtaining remote access to personal computers, laptops, smartphones, tablets and other gadgets of employees of different structures, resulting in personal data and passwords of employees of critical infrastructure, media and research institutions being stolen and downloaded to the Dropbox file changer. Such large-scale attacks cannot be carried out and organized by a single person. A big group of hackers supported by influential organizations, including law enforcement agencies participates in the attack.

At first glance, it may seem that cyber-attacks cannot cause great harm and do not take human lives. Unfortunately, it may seem at first glance. Let us consider the harmful consequences in detail:

- Acts of Vandalism. It is an attack, which of course, does not kill people, but strikes the authority of the state, both in the world and among the population and causes losses. Such cybernetic attacks include damage to official internet pages, the replacement of content with offensive or propaganda images.

- Propaganda spreading. It is performed through distribution of the spam containing propaganda, fake news to promote a favorable point of view and disorientation of the population. Propaganda began long before 2014 and was focused on a certain segment of the population (in Crimea and Donetsk region) , the so-called target audience.

-Collecting information (cyber-espionage). It is done by hacking of private pages or database with the aim of collecting valuable information and replacing it with information that is useful to the other party. In this case, misinformation and theft of data, for example, information about the movement of our troops in the area of warfare, will lead to inevitable human losses. Another name is cyber-espionage.

-Service failure - attacks. It is raiding from a large number of computers, the main purpose of which is violation of sites functioning or computer systems.

-Interference with equipment. Attacking computers or provision services systems that, for example, provide the operation of communication civilian or military systems, which may result in cutting off communication or errors in the data exchange.

To minimize risks, data protection laws came into force in Europe in 2018. They provide for a sharp increase in fines for disclosure or loss of personal data. It makes companies to revise their approaches and standards for the provision of information and cybernetic security, including the introduction of a separate office responsible for the protection of information and cybernetic security. An important factor in strengthening cyber security measures is maintaining balance between comforts, freedom of access to information and ensuring reliable information protection, which mainly depends on the well-being of citizens, higher life standards and peaceful life in Ukraine. Though, this problem is not easy, and it needs some time, it requires solution.

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MORAL IN DER LITERATUR DESBMITTELALTERS

Unter den Formen des gesellschaftlichen Bewusstseins die Moral einen besonderen Platz in der Kultur der Menschheit einnimmt. Geschichtlich ist sie einer der ältesten Gründe der sozialen Regulation, der auf die Harmonisierung einzelner Individuen gerichtet ist, die miteinander verbunden sind. Ohne solche Übereinstimmung sind die zielgerichtete Tätigkeit und die gemeinsame Existenz der Menschen unmöglich.

Im Mittelalter die Veränderung des Hauptpostulats der Weltanschauung vorgekommen ist - das Sterben nach dem Glück ist durch die Liebe zu Gott ersetzt worden. Vieles, was zum antiken Erbe gehört hatte, wurde entfernt, es fand der harte Kampf zwischen dem antiken Weltverständnis, das abstarb, und dem christlichen, das sich bestätigte. Die Mehrheit der Philosophen des Mittelalters erklärte, dass die Moral vom Himmel kommt. Die Sittenlehre von Westeuropa des Mittelalters entwickelt sich in den Rahmen der Theologie, die ideale Muster der Frömmigkeit vorschlägt, indem

sie irdische Grundlagen den geistigen unterordnet. Einen bedeutenden Beitrag in das Formieren der mittelalterlichen Moral leisteten berühmte christliche Persönlichkeiten und Schriftsteller: Aurelius Augustinus (354-430), Petrus Abaelardus (1079-1142), Thomas von Aquin (1225-1274). Sie betrachteten die Moral nicht als den Gegenstand der Ethik, d. h. nicht wissenschaftlich begründet, sondern als die Empfehlung, die von der Kirchenlehre ausgeht.

Besonderen Einfluss auf das Werden des Christentums hatte die Lehre von Aurelius Augustinus über das Segen Gottes, das Predigen der Askese und die Verachtung der Welt. Im Werk „Die Bekenntnisse" wird der moralischen Problematik große Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt. Dieses Thema umfasst einen breiten Kreis der Fragen über Güte, Glück, Sinn des Lebens, Gründe und Quellen der Bosheit in der Welt u. a. m. Es ist zu unterstreichen, dass das Verdienst von Aurelius Augustinus in seiner Bereicherung der moralischen menschlichen Erfahrung durch die Vorstellung der absoluten Moralwerte besteht. Zwischen dem Guten und dem Bösen soll es keine Mitte geben. Die Person ist auf dem Weg entweder zu Gott oder zur Sünde.

Das christliche moralische Ideal verlangt von dem Menschen maximale Bemühungen, aber es verspricht die Belohnung, die das Glück ist. Eine große Bedeutung für die mittelalterliche Moral hatte die Vorstellung Aurelius Augustinus' vom Sinn der Weltgestaltung. Sie war in einen göttlichen und einen menschlichen Teil gegliedert, zwischen denen es nichts Gemeinsames geben kann. Die irdische Welt existiert im Bösen, wo Sünde und Unvollkommenheit herrschen. Die himmlische Welt zeichnet sich durch das echte Dasein und die Seligkeit aus, die der Mensch als Belohnung für das fromme Leben bekommt. Aber die Keime des Guten darin – das ist der menschliche Wille, der nach dem Willen des Gottes strebt.

Der berühmteste Theologe, der Scholastiker, Thomas von Aquin (1225-1274) berührt bei der Ausarbeitung der Fragen über das Dasein, die Welt, das Wissen, den Glauben, den Gott und die Seele auch die moralische Problematik. Doch das Begreifen der Wichtigkeit der Begründung von moralischen Problemen ist bei ihm anders als bei seinen Vorgängern.

Der Unterschied bestand auch darin, dass der Denker sich nicht nur auf die stoische Askese und den neuplatonischen Ekstatismus stützte, sondern auch, darin dass er sich an den Rationalismus von Aristoteles wandte. Er schätzt jedes Wohl und erteilt jedem einen bestimmten Platz, indem er die antike Idee des Maßes und des Verstands verfolgt. Der Verstand tritt bei ihm als der Leiter des Wissens für die richtige Auswahl der Güter auf. Was den Inhalt der moralischen Wahl betrifft, sieht man das endgültige Ziel des Lebens im Erwerben von Glück, und den Sinn des Glücks – in der Erkenntnis des Gottes.

Die Grundlagen solches Verstehens werden dadurch argumentiert, dass die Erkenntnis die höchste Funktion des Menschen und der Gott das vollkommenste Objekt der Erkenntnis ist. Nach der Meinung von Thomas von Aquin werden die menschlichen Tugenden in niederere, die mit dem Verhalten zu Menschen, und höhere, die mit dem Verhalten zu Gott verbunden sind, eingeteilt. Als Sünden gelten die Taten des Menschen, die die Rettung seiner Seele stören, sowie die Taten, die gegen Gott und die Nächsten des Menschen gerichtet sind. Für die Rettung der Seele genügen die

Tugenden des „niederen" Niveaus nicht, man muss auch die „höheren" Tugenden hinzufügen. Die Ethik von Thomas von Aquin, deren Ideen im Werk „Summe der Theologie" ausgedrückt sind, ist ein einheitliches System, wo das Verständnis der Aristotelschen Ethik das Verwenden für die Begründung des Begreifens der Lebenswerte findet.

Die Moral als lebendiger Prozess des Schaffens der Beziehungen begnügte sich nicht nur mit dem theologischen Inhalt. In der Lebenspraxis des Mittelalters entwickelten sich ihre Alternativen: der weltlich-aristokratische und der demokratische Zweig, die sich in der Ritterethik einerseits und in den ethischen Vorstellungen der niedrigsten Schichten der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft andererseits widerspiegelten. Die Ideen der sittlichen Ergebenheit in der Freundschaft, die unbedingte Erfüllung der moralischer Verpflichtungen des Vasallen gegen den Suzeränen, die Anbetung der Schönen Dame sind in der reichhaltigen Ritterliteratur des XII.-XIII. Jahrhunderts und in der Minnepoesie, vor allem in der Lyrik der Troubadours breit widergespiegelt. Zugrunde der ritterlichen Moral liegt die Verherrlichung der militärischen Tugend, Tapferkeit, physischer Kraft und Gewandtheit. Der Kodex ritterlicher Tugend verlangte die Vasallentreu dem Suzeränen und die Achtung der Vasallenrechte von dem Suzeränen. Zum Opfer, sogar zum Tode wegen der Treue des Vasallen dem Suzeränen bereit zu sein, das uneigennützige Dienen dem Herrn – so sind die Forderungen der ritterlichen Moral, deren Verletzung mit dem Vernichten komplizierter Verbindungen bedrohte, die die Klasse der Feudalherren zusammenhielten. Kennzeichnender Wesenszug der ritterlichen Moral war auch der Kultus der Minne, die vom Ritter uneigennützige Treu und Ergebenheit seiner Geliebten verlangte, der zu Ehren er Heldentaten vollbringen musste. Als höchster Heldenmut galt die Teilnahme an dem Kampf mit den „Untreuen", an den Kreuzzügen, die Bereitschaft sich mit dem Namen der Schönen Dame in den Tod zu stürzen. Der Ritter war auch verpflichtet den Beleidigten, Witwen und Waisen zu Hilfe zu kommen, sein Schwert gegen den Beleidiger zu rücken, egal, ob es ein Andersgläubiger, ein Kaufmann, ein fremder Vasall oder ein Suzerän war. Ritterliche Tugenden hatten aber einen ausdrücklichen Klassencharakter. Alle menschlichen Werte hatten nur im geschlossenen Kreis ihrer Klasse eine Bedeutung.

Das allgemeinmenschliche moralische Ideal fand nebenbei seine Verkörperung in den Gestalten der Ritter der Volksepen, zum Beispiel, in der Gestalt von Cid in Spanien, denn die Verteidigung der Unabhängigkeit des Landes, die sich im Kampf gegen „die Untreuen" widerspiegelte, entsprach den allgemeinen Interessen des Volkes.In seiner Gestalt sind auch die Züge eines idealen epischen Helden der Epoche der großen Volkswanderung zu sehen (IV.-VII. Jahrhunderte).

Man kann auch behaupten, dass bei aller Klassendürftigkeit des moralischen Ritterideals es die Einzelheiten enthält, die sich in der militärischen Moral der Neuzeit entwickelten. Die Treue dem Suzeränen ging in die Treue dem Staat über, die Treue dem Schwur wurde zur Treue dem Eid. Der ritterliche Kult der Minne , von Klassenfesseln befreit, ging wie das Ideal der Ergebenheit und der Uneigennützigkeit weit über die Rahmen des Mittelalters hinaus.

Die Schlusselwörter: Minne, Literatur, Moral, Moralität, Patristik, Mittelalter.

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RUDYARD KIPLING'S «MOWGLI»:
THE POLYPHONY OF FOLKLORE AND LITERARY TALES

The article is devoted to the study of genre peculiarities of Rudyard Kipling's tales. The influence of folk tales on the formation of the writer's genological consciousness was analyzed at the structural and semantic levels. The author's free choice of the content and form, leading to the deviation from canonicity, is the artistic and creative principle that enables us to speak of Rudyard Kipling's tales as of literary ones, preserving certain folklore traditions at the same time.

Key words: tale, folklore, genre, plot, composition, narrator, image.

There has not been an exhaustive answer to the problem of genre specificity of a literary tale at the current development stage of literary criticism yet. It is proven by the fact that both theoretical works devoted to this genre and specific analytical works connected with the creative work of various writers are being published even nowadays, but there are still a lot of aspects for new researches.

The investigation of Rudyard Kipling's creative work in this aspect can promote the discovery of genre specificity of a literary tale and, in particular, an animal tale, understanding and specification of numerous features of the writer's artistic individuality, his contribution to the development of the English neo-romantic prose, and the world literature. Therefore, the analysis of genre traditions and innovations of Kipling's tales suggested in the article is of particular importance in the context of tale investigation, which has deep methodological roots.

The animalistic theme is the theme which Rudyard Kipling most frequently employed in his works, and he has written many tales about animals including such famous ones as "The Jungle Book" (1894), "The Second Jungle Book" (1895). In these books, the author narrates about the boy Mowgli, who was raised by a she-wolf, lived according to the law of the jungle and afrterwards became the master of that world. These chapters, united into a separate work, were published as a book for children called "Mowgli". The genre of the book "Mowgli" was defined as a story-tale for children. Thus, in the genre respect, it is a complex phenomenon synthesizeing the features of various kinds of works. The genre type of the tale "Mowgli" is defined through the folklore classification: a tale about a man and animals. It belongs to the gold fund of the world children's literature. This work is studied at the lessons of the world literature at the modern Ukrainian school.

Basing on ancient Indian legends, tales and beliefs, the writer solves the problem of displaying the human nature in a very original way. Mowgli grew up in the animal environment, he loved the world of the jungle, but he could not accept his human loneliness, and tried to overcome it.

People often consider themselves the masters of the nature, their attitude to the environment is irresponsible. A man must be humane in the treatment of other representatives of the Universe. Order and law are important factors in the life of nature and society. What are these laws? What happens in the mysterious world of nature, how do these processes relate to people's lives? Kipling reflects on these questions in his work, describing an amazing story of the boy Mowgli, raised by a she-wolf, a wolf pack, a panther, a bear, and a python. There arises a question: who is he – a "natural man" or an animal? Could a child, living according to the law of the jungle remain a human? What features of Mowgli's character prove that he is still a human, although he cannot speak the human language and follows the laws of nature?

Mowgli respects his faithful friends, loves the surrounding world and the nature rewards him. The animals of Kipling's book possess the traits similar to those of people. Perhaps, in such a way, the writer tries to point out the close connection between Nature and Man, or vice versa, Man and Nature. Moreover, such a portrayal of animals is associated with fabulous traditions and rules, with such an important feature of fabulous animals-heroes as an anthropomorphic character, animism.

In the book "Mowgli", animals, as well as people, have positive and negative traits of character. It is obvious that the sincere, kind, wise and patient characters appeal to children-readers most of all. The communication with Kipling's heroes gives us an opportunity to join the wise book of life, which can change a person for the better, because once humanity is lost, the beast wakes up in the human soul. A lot of philosophers and writers of different generations wrote about it and pondered over it. For instance, the famous book "Lord of the Flies" written by the English writer of the 20th century William Golding.

It is worth mentioning that each chapter of the book "Mowgli" (that is, each tale) begins with an epigraph written in verse. The epigraphs dedicated to the chapters give a brief account of the events described there. So, we can assume that they are a kind of a literary byword. That is, the epigraphs used in "Mowgli" are a peculiar feature of a literary work, and at the same time they continue a certain folk tale tradition.

Kipling's works have got a narrator in contrast to folk tales. It is the narrator who tells us about the adventures of Mowgli. The voices of animals are interwoven with the voice of the narrator. In other words, the writer's text is characterized by such a feature as polyphony. It is quite interesting that this polyphony is created by the voices of human characters and animals. The boy's appearance is "humanly" received by the wolves. It is clearly seen that allegory performs an important function in these descriptions, reflections about the animal behaviour. This allegorical implication of the work comes from the world of folklore and literary tales. The hero grows up not only physically, but also spiritually. Furthermore, the narrator constantly emphasizes those Mowgli's features, qualities, which raise him at a higher level than that of animals, that is, he focuses on his human traits. Some jungle inhabitants respect these traits; the others are astonished by them or even hate them.

In Kipling's book, the most important characters for understanding of the tale ideological content have proper names. Such a feature characterizing personages is also typical of folklore tales, but the name does not individualize the fabulous character in

them. Such individualization is also common for Kipling's work. The name Shere Khan contains a very important component "Khan". This is a Turkic word which means "master, leader". Mowgli was named by Mother Wolf. His name means "Frog" in the the jungle language. It is not offensive, but rather affectionate. In addition, it singles out the external difference between humans and wolves. Mowgli is smooth-skinned like a frog, he does not have any fur.

The story plots about Mowgli use a sharp conflict basis, the polarization of the characters, which is similar to folk tales. Conflict fables define a certain type of behavior of the tale characters and lead to certain results. That is why the tale does not focus on the emotional experiences of the hero, whereas it is interested in the result of his actions. Speaking about Mowgli, we may say that his inner world is revealed through his monologues, including the inner ones, dialogues and indirect speech, the author-narrator's words.

Creating the image of Mowgli, Kipling turned to the hero-boy. Universal and common childish features dominate in literary images of children, while national and social ones remain as if in the background. This tradition dates back to the literary epoch of Romanticism.

Kipling's image of Mowgli is universally portrayed. At the same time, the hero's synthesized character (we understand the term *synthesized character* as the expression of the most characteristic traits in the moral and spiritual sphere) is combined with the maximum specificity and expressiveness of this image, the external display of his essence. It is the so-called "realism of a specific situation in the literature about children and for children". It is achieved through the descriptions of the hero's appearance, gestures, interests, as well as his environment, relations with the surrounding world. The tales about Mowgli tell us about his long period of life among the Seonian Wolf Pack, his study of the the jungle law with the help of Balu, the brown bear, about his amazing adventures.

The quintessence of the tale character is his actions. That is why the actions of characters play an important part in folklore and literary tales. When Kipling speaks of Mowgli, he describes him mainly through his actions, through the situations in which he shows his nature. His image, like a bright mosaic, is made up from adventures, games, study, hunting, feats.

Mowgli is interested in every little thing existing in the world. As a result, he intensively gains knowledge about different spheres of life. Therefore, the book about him is a kind of encyclopedia which answers many questions asked by Mowgli and by the reader.

The animal epic "Mowgli" contains valuable cognitive material. In this respect, it can be compared with the book of the Swedish writer S. Lagerlöf "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils". Both writers combine the tale elements with the scientific approach to the depiction of animals-heroes, with the descriptions resembling those of naturalist writers. The nature of the jungle fascinated the boy, helped him every time and everywhere, and he remained faithful to it. "We are of one blood, ye and I," was the phrase used by all the jungle inhabitants when they were in danger. When these words were exclaimed by Mowgli, the beautiful black panther Bagheera, the wise bear

Balu, the leader of the wolf pack Akela hurried to help him. When Mowgli was living among the people, he got to know that they were going to kill the animals. The boy helps his brothers to defend themselves, fight against these evil and insatiable people. Mowgli abandons the people because he understands that it is much better for him to live with the jungle inhabitants than with the disloyal people.

In the folklore artistic practice, the syncretic perception of reality leads to the division of the latter into the opposites. Tales do not contain any people, animals, actions, events that combine diametrically opposed properties: they are tall or short, beautiful or ugly, good or evil. Folklore does not have any semitones. In our opinion, Kipling's tales include the following semitones in the description of some characters. Due to the fact the writer describes them in two planes simultaneously: fabulous-allegorical and natural-zoological. That is, we can speak about a certain complexity, ambiguity of the fabulous characters in the book "Mowgli".

In addition, the book heroes have got their fabulous biographies. To illustrate, there is some information about the panther Bagheera, he is said to have been born in captivity, in a cage, Bagheera escaped when he grew up, matured, and was able to break the cage lock. That is why he knew both weak and strong points of men very well. Afterwards, he lives in the jungle, brings up Mowgli. Besides, Kipling's heroes have got portrait characteristics. The appearance descriptions of literary tales help to imagine the characters vividly. It should be noted that, creating the characters' portraits, the writer often reproduces the characteristic details in their appearance and behaviour which provoke the readers' imagination.

All the animals, Mowgli's friends and teachers are wise, persistent and brave. He can learn a lot from them. Mother Wolf loved her children very much, and she accepted the human cub with pleasure. Baloo the bear is Mowgli's strict but caring teacher. The Leader of the Pack, the noble wolf Akela, taught Mowgli everything he was supposed to know to become a real leader able to lead the animals. And Mowgli came up to his expectations.

Dialogues are typical of tales; dialogues in folk tales are laconic. They are also common in Kipling's book. Apart from that, a great meaningful and emotional role is played by the characters' monologues in the tales of the author. In his tales, Kipling often refers to a dramatic dialogue where remarks go directly one after another. The dialogues of such a type create the spontaneous and vivid impression, make the narration dynamic, and the presented event realistic, as if happening in front of the reader's eyes. These dialogues also serve as a means of describing the setting and relationships, as an indirect character portrayal.

The book "Mowgli" consists of separate chapters. Each of them is a complete story describing one event of the boy's life. An interesting feature included in the chapters is the songs performed by various characters. In animal folk tales, heroes often perform songs as well; they are associated with the development of plot action. The songs used in the book about Mowgli complement the story of the characters, their characteristics, depict the time, the scene, the setting, prepare us for the the next story. For example, "The Morning Song of the Jungle" prepares the reader for the story about the forest dwellers' revenge on people "for their insult, injustice and senseless threats".

Kipling's fabulous world contains not only many unusual, wonderful things, but also real things, it has characteristics of a particular place and time. We would like to remind that the place and time of action are imaginary in folklore tales. The book "Mowgli" is full of descriptions, images, numerous details. The chapter "The King's Ankus" dwells on Mowgli and Kaa's visit to the Cold Lairs where the White Cobra lived. These lairs were the remains of the ancient city, where valuable treasures were kept in the underground chambers of the palace. Mowgli could not understand the significance of these things. His attention was drawn only by the ankus, an elephant goad. Six people died during one night because of this ankus. Each of them considered ankus a valuable thing. However, it was valueless for Mowgli. He took it just to examine it in the sunlight. When he discovered that this goad caused the death of people, he returned it to the white cobra again. The detailed description of the ankus and other treasures guarded by the White Cobra intensifies the important content antithesis of the book. People are selfish and cruel creatures, who are ready to kill for valuable possessions. Animals are selfless creatures, they are not cruel, and they do not kill for a selfish purpose.

To sum up, R. Kipling is one of the best animal writers in the world literature. The animals-heroes of his tales can think, speak and understand their actions. However, they are not similar to the imaginary allegorical animals from fables. His animals-heroes act in the natural environment, each of them has got not only general and zoological features inherent of their species, but also individual traits. The narrator is an important part of the tales. There are many stylistic shades in them: the ironic intonation, gentle smile, satirical tirade and lyrical meditation. The author's free choice of the content and form leads to the deviation from canonicity – this is the artistic and creative principle which enables us to speak of Rudyard Kipling's tales as of literary ones. Nevertheless, they preserve certain folklore traditions. Kipling's transformation of the fabulous themes, motifs, images as a result of their creative reinterpreatation has to do with the following aspects: fabulous traditions acquire new meanings in the literary context; they are sometimes replaced, causing the destruction of the folklore tale model, the accumulation of new genre features that actually create a proper literary tale of Kipling.

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INFLUENCE OF MODERN MUSIC ON THE FORMATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

People are influenced by many different types of arts, which inspire and spiritually develop it. One of the strongest influences is music, its rhythm and harmony penetrate deeply into the soul, giving the human soul elegance and charm. But not text combines people, namely sound. Jazz, black metal, pop, punk, trans-genres combine people around us with different looks and tastes as their sound is excellent. [1, p. 395]. It should be noted how music effects our inner world and behavior. Her influence is manifested in the fact that bypassing young people, it effects the soul, the subconscious, creating a person's mood. The subconscious of a person builds a system of abstract connections, which is a hidden "sensation" of music.

Our future depends entirely on modern youth. Who they will become and in what world they will live, depends on their self-education, the direction of personality development, the level of culture, in particular, musical.

Modern scholars agree with the opinion of the ancient wise men that music is the most powerful source of energy that affects humans, helps to weaken negative emotions, in particular, to get rid of stress, panic fear and depression. Most people do not think that the music of different styles and genres affects their psychic and behavior, as well as the formation of personality.

According to American sociologists, most juvenile offenders prefer rap and hip-hop, and 72% of respondents say that music has an impact on their feelings. However, only 4% of them acknowledged that their unlawful actions involve listening to rap. Positive rap is able to raise the mood, cause a desire to communicate with other people, push for active action. Young people perceive aggressive tracks as a symbol of rebellion, while positive, on the contrary, help to get rid of apathy and bad mood.

The Journal of the American Medical Association published a study in 1994, which indicated that surgeons worked more accurately and effectively in music. They showed better results than those who worked in silence.

Russian hippopotamus, Academician B. Petkovsky, used musicals during complex operations. He observed that under the influence of music, the human body begins to work more harmoniously.

The music of Mozart's is considered a phenomenon in the action of music on living organisms. For example, the British scientific journal Nature published an article

by an American researcher from Californian University, Dr.Ph.P.A. Rayshep, on the positive influence of Mozart's muscle on human intelligence [4].

Music can transmit feelings and experiences that are difficult to express in words. O. Serov rightly noticed: "If everything that was happening in the human soul could be transmitted in words, there would be no music in the world."

The language of music is understood by every person, regardless of what language is written in the song.

Among the contemporary youth, such artists and groups as Rihanna, Selena Gomez, Ariana Grande, Lindsay Sterling, OkeanElzy, Druha Rika and others are popular. It would be appropriate to focus on Lindsay Sterling, a well-known American violinist who, with his believe in himself, persevered in proving the world that, despite the negative criticism and disbelief in her work, she reached the heights in her work. In its example, it encourages its fans do not to stop at the middle of the path and believe in themselves. The next example is the Ukrainian group Druha Rika, which in June 2012 launched its own charity marathon "I'll Live" - a social action in the fight against lymphoma. As part of the action, a charity concert was held, featuring OkeanElzy, Boombox, Sky and many other rock bands. The band contributed to the shooting of the video "I WILL LIVE", which aims to help identify the disease at an early stage. Fans grouped up, actively bought tickets to support their idols. Also, I would like to draw attention to the genre of modern music, which won the whole world - k-pop (Korean pop music). In spite of its "industry", this genre of music is very much subject to censorship. The Ministry of Gender Equality and the Family of South Korea seriously affects the lyrical component of k-pop, so in this music, you cannot hear referral to something vulgar or forbidden.

The World Wide Web has helped spread K-pop, where fans spend a lot of time staying up-to-date with the latest news and communicating with like-minded people from around the world. Popular artists chat with their fans in the social networks YouTube, Twitter and Instagram. "Idol", as they are called by fans are featured in various talk shows and "dorama" (Korean series), for translation by which Ukrainian and Russian fans also create special groups in social networks and studying a foreign language. Some teens even began studying the Korean language to be "closer" to their idols.

Fans actively communicate with each other, prepare "cues" for songs and dance compositions of their idols, and often make charitable donations on their behalf. Thanks to the "idols", teenagers feel important, they can show their creativity, and show leadership skills.

Korean artists are usually modest, with a high level of respect for parents and family. So they are the brightest example for imitation.

One of the main aspects of idolescent development is the formation of self-awareness and self-esteem. This is manifested in the emergence of interest in oneself, in comparison with other people and in self-education. This leads to the formation of moral and aesthetic ideals, which are most often chosen directly after the first vivid impression, made for a particular person by a teenager [2, p.125].

In particular, I would like to focus on the BTS group. As soon as the boys performed in 2013, they have already collected more than 145 nominations for various prizes, as well as awards of the Billboard Music Awards and the MTV Europe Music Awards!

They teamed up with their Big Hit Entertainment agency with UNICEF, creating a company called "LOVE MYSELF", donating more than $ 1.4 million to this company. They also support the organization ENDviolence, which is designed to provide children around the world safe and healthy lives without violence.

Themember of UNICEFsaid: «BTS has released music that tells us about the riots of teenagers and young people in general. They have become influential artists on a global level. Through this collaboration, we hope to move beyond the scope of music and attract the attention of the public to children and teenagers who are subjected to various forms of violence. We want to seriously tackle this problem and make positive changes.»

In this manner, music has a positive influence on the formation of the perception of the world byteenagers as it promotes a healthy lifestyle, love for art, cultural tolerance, self-improvement and the ability to make efforts to achieve the goal and such qualities as appreciation, love and respect.

However, there are certain risks: the main negative point is the obsession of some admirers, as well as their unacceptable behavior and the tendency to invade the personal lives of musicians, teenagers began to spend a lot of time on the Internet, since a large number of his friends and associates live in another country or else on other continents. In addition, the constant attention and interest of the personality of the idol take the time that could be used for its own development, which in turn determines the substitution of self-identity by the identity of the idol.

The passion of Korean music also has a positive effect on the formation of a teenager. Since, like most alternative subcultures, it contributes to the formation of self-awareness, self-education and self-expression. Assists in the manifestation of creativity, creativity, leadership qualities of the individual, allows you to organize leisure activities (creation of cover groups, k-pops of parties, charity events), fostering tolerance to other cultures, and respect for the elders.

Paraphrasing Hippocrates's phrase: "We are what we eat," one can say with confidence: "We become what we are listening to." "Music is the continuation of yourself. What she can do with the individual, she can do with the culture "- said Mick Jagger [5].

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES – 3D PRINTING

3D printing technologies are developing nowadays and they widely used in civil engineering. This sphere is very promising and the perspectives are very interesting.

Rapid prototyping is a derivation process of 3D objects. 3D printing can be done by different methods using different materials. Current technologies allow creating models from gypsum, plastic, special polymeric materials and similar powdered components, which are glued or sintered in the process of creating a prototype. As a result of such printing, a real thing with all required characteristics is made.

The first 3D printers appeared in the 80`s but the invention was not revolutionary because it was regarded as an expensive toy. There is a growth in popularity of 3D printing in different fields of industry and science at the present time. The cost of 3D printers has been decreasing at a swift pace since 2010: devices, which were worth $20000 at that time now cost $1000 or less.

The first samples of 3D printers were similar to machines of huge sizes and their price was high. But with the course of time 3D printing technology has developed, and it led to size reduction of 3D printers and to their cost-efficiency. Now the market has devices which were designed for home use.

3D printing technologies are used for prototyping and manufacturing in building industry, architecture, industrial design, automobile, military-industrial, aerospace, engineering and medical industries, biomedical engineering (for creation of artificial tissues), production of jewelry, modern clothes and shoes, in education, geographic information systems, food industry and in a lot of other ways.

Future application of 3D printing can include the creation of scientific equipment for using in laboratories and for other different scientific purposes, for example,

reconstruction of petrifactions in paleontology, creation of duplicates of priceless archaeological artifacts, reconstruction of bad injured proofs, assembled from the locale of the crime, reconstruction of bones and parts of bodies for medical and legal assessment. Also this technology is considered to be used in construction. It could allow accelerating the construction process and cutting costs simultaneously. In particular, there is an opportunity to use technologies for construction of space colonies.

Not long ago a dwelling was built in Moscow and this technique was successfully applied. In December 2016 Apis Cor company printed the house with an area of 38 sq.m just in 24 hours. The construction involved only two people: one who monitored the computer and the other who fulfilled the automated concrete supply.

For the first time in construction practice of post soviet states the house was printed entirely, but not built of printed panels. The house was built in the coldest season. But in spite of it, the design hasn't lost its durability and other significant construction characteristics. Such buildings can be built on any uneven relief.

The building was an irregular geometrical shape. Such project was chosen not occasionally, the main goals of construction was to show flexible opportunities of the equipment and a variety of available forms. As the printer prints walls and partitions, its application allows saving up to 70% on exponentiation of a building envelope in comparison with traditional methods of construction.

The low buildings, built by means of this technology, don't underperform according to conventional construction characteristics. Buildings have no border lines, but allow saving on construction terms, construction materials and labour costs.

Application of 3D construction will help solve the housing problem for a large number of people not only in big cities, but also in remote places of the world, where residential construction is difficult because of climatic conditions and uneven Earth's surface.

It is supposed that soon even a new profession of a 3D-printing designer will appear. The designer of 3D-printing will design models and select the best set of components. Perhaps the profession will appear after 2020. Now it is possible to state that 3D-printing in construction has stepped on a new evolutionary stage and will give the opportunity to create fantastically beautiful qualitative architectural constructions. In future it will be widespread.

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STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL TEXTS

Considering the stylistic characteristics of legal documents, whose language belongs to the sub-group of official-business style, it is necessary briefly to consider the officially business style itself, as its main features and characteristics are inherent for legal style of texts.

In the group of book styles officially-business style is outlined most clearly. It serves the legal and administrative activities during communication in public institutions, in court, during business and diplomatic negotiations: the business language provides the sphere of official-business relations and operates in the field of law and politics. The official-business style is realized in the texts of laws, decrees, orders, instructions, agreements, dictates, orders, acts, in the business correspondence of institutions, as well as in certificates of a legal nature, etc.

Let's consider the features of the legal basis of the official-business style on the example of legal documents [1, p. 68].

The main features of the legal style of presentation are accuracy, the exception of the possibility of any ambiguity; narrowing of the range of used language means; linguistic standard - the desire to express thoughts in the same way, the use of ready-made linguistic formulas-cliches; a high degree of repeatability (frequency) of individual sections of the texts of documents. These features are reflected in the design of business papers and legal documents: the nature of the composition, the arrangement of parts of the text, the allocation of paragraphs, rubrics, font, etc.

Necessary qualities of legal documents are completeness and timeliness of information, accuracy, and conciseness of the wording. The main task of an interpreter of a legal document is to translate information that is legally clear to the maximum. Neutral tone of presentation is the norm of business etiquette. Therefore, outside of the legal language are, for example, forms that have an emotional and expressive color (nouns and adjectives with suffixes of subjective evaluation, exclamations). The use of spoken, spatial, dialectal and other words and phrases in the legal language is inadmissible.

Legal documents, as a rule, do not allow the use of neologisms (even formed on traditional models), if they do not have a terminological meaning and can be replaced by general literary words.

"Special vocabulary", on the contrary, is used very widely. This concept is associated with those groups of words that relate to any profession or kind of activity. Special vocabulary contains terms, professionalisms and professionally slang words [3, p. 9].

In legal documents can not be used archaic clericalism. Inappropriate in them are many new professionalisms, especially in those cases where the thought can be expressed in terms of general literary use or with the help of "legalized" terms.

Professional jargon vocabulary can be considered as a form of professional vernacular. The use of such words is permissible only in special conditions - to achieve stylistic, artistic goals.

In the legal subtext, stable expressions of a book nature or stylistically neutral phraseologisms, deprived of expressiveness, are used. [3, p. 16].

One of the common disadvantages of the official style is the tautology. This is a repetition of single-root words within the same phrase. This stylistic error makes the legal text difficult and complicates understanding.

At the morphological level, the legal style is characterized by the use of complex connectives, a small number of personal pronouns.

At the lexical level, objectivity is manifested in the complete absence of an emotionally colored and appraisal vocabulary.

At the syntactic level, stylistic features are manifested in the use of a large number of compound sentences, as well as a large number of sentences with homogeneous members, which is explained by the desire for legal style to predict and describe everything.

Legal documents differ in more stylistic and linguistic homogeneity than documents of other subcategories. For them it is typical to use their own vocabulary, which has a special meaning in the legal dictionary, the use of a large number of terms and terminological expressions, the nominal nature, that is, the frequent use of verbs and verbals, a clear structure of document construction.

The nominal character of the legal style is manifested in a large number of verbal expressions, in which the verb has a weakened lexical meaning.

In these texts one can note the widespread use of abstract vocabulary.

The basic principles of the technique of drafting legal texts include:

a) general principles of regulation (management) in relation to law-making;

b) the principle of the system of law;

c) the principles of accuracy and certainty of the legal form of the established legal relationship;

d) the correctness of the execution of an act as an official legal document.

The listed principles define a clear legal text structure that can be divided into three main parts: the preamble, the main part and the final part. In accordance with these principles, the legal documents use the exact vocabulary, anthroponymic vocabulary.

An important role in the legal style plays rubrication. Rubrication on the text level is related to the distribution of the text on the items and sub-items, which in documents are indicated by both Arabic and Roman numerals.

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ORAL AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

The urgency of this topic is due to the rapid development of oral translation in professional activities, which, unlike written translation over the past few years, began to develop rapidly in Ukraine and became a necessary component at almost all levels of communication. This forces the integration of different translators into specific organizations to further improve the market for interpretation in professional activities.

Such a sure development of oral translation makes the market of writing evolve without lagging behind and reinforcing, thus, strict requirements for translators, as representatives of the profession. Successful implementation of the translator lies in his comprehensive development and not having any level of knowledge in almost all spheres of life.

Linguistic, literary, economic, mathematical, legal, world culture, international literature and others – the knowledge that underlies any translation activity. And if, unlike written translations in professional activities, where more precise translation activity is defined, the translator must possess all basic knowledge with deepening into one or more fields of activity, then a professional interpreter must have perfect knowledge of almost all.

Language is the most important means of communicating people, which allows us to establish economic, political and cultural ties. When it comes to communicating people who speak different languages, the translation serves as the most important link. Thus, the translator deals with two languages and his task is to get information one and

translate it into another language. Consequently, the translation process begins with the perception of the thought in the native language and ends with its design on the other.

The professional worldview of the translator is a system of generalized views on the world of a profession that is dynamically developing, its role and place in society, which determine the relation to the field of intercultural, foreign language and interpersonal communication and to itself as a subject of professional translation activity [1].

The most important feature, which is, is a limited amount of time to perform the assigned tasks. That is, a translator who has a written translation has the time and opportunity to expand his skills, skills and level of awareness on this topic, which is not possible when performing an oral translation, especially when performing an oral simultaneous interpretation. Interpretation requires the real ability of the person to work in extreme conditions. A translation interpreter has the ability to preserve the style of the original by selecting the right language means. For an interpreter, possession of skills, automatic translation and possession of auxiliary means in extreme labor are important. A written professional translator has the opportunity to consult with people who are professionals in their fields for more accurate translation, to use additional literature (dictionaries, books, encyclopedias, etc.), the ability to work with professionals and undoubtedly have literary skill and language.

Consequently, we see that the preparation of an interpreter should be comprehensive, that is, to include not only the training of professionally directed courses and electives, but also psychological training, autotraining and the formation of the personality of the translator at various stages of its development.

The current requirements for the training of competitive translation professionals also need to take into account the Council of Europe's recommendations, which clearly outline the task of forming plurilingual and plural cultural competence of students. Acquiring a foreign language, and translation in particular, involves engaging in another culture, to mastering the new socio-cultural content [2].

The form, content and method of contemporary translation, both written and oral, are the key to meeting those requirements that will bring us as close as possible to the ideal future translation activity, which today is the upbringing of future translators. This caused the need to resolve spontaneous tasks, unexpected changes in topics during conversations, and other tasks that, faced with which, during their translation activities, will not dull the interpreters of the future, regardless of whether they are written or oral interpreters in any professional activity .

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LANGUAGE IN THE STUDY OF INTERCULTURAL INTEGRATION

Objective culture includes all possible institutions, such as economic system, social customs, political structures and processes, as well as literature, arts and crafts. Subjective culture is a psychological feature of culture, which includes values and patterns of thinking (mentality). This subjective culture and represents, according to many researchers [8, 4, 2, 3, 7], huge difficulties for understanding. The problem of intercultural communication in the process of learning foreign languages existed for a long time, but linguists and methodologists came to study it not long ago, and this problem has to be considered from a new position that allows to increase the impact of intercultural communication on students for a more practical learning of a foreign language.

Recent studies [2, 3, 7, 11, 12] provide grounds for arguing that the study of linguistic communication in the light of intercultural communication is relevant today and is increasingly beginning to become pragmatic in nature. Researchers of this problem concentrate their attention on the emphasis on the meaning of the word. They arise above all from the fact that the word - is a sign of one or another real object, which is encountered in the daily routine of a wide range of cultural and historical values of the corresponding social reality, the assimilation of which is an important condition for the use of language as a means of communication. Language is a code that denotes certain concepts, and people in different groups understand it differently. The language, above all, reflects the social experience of the people. The existence of certain lexical units is conditioned by the practical needs of people and their life realities.

For example, for the snow, the inhabitants of Chukotka use about 10 terms with subtle nuances, which are understandable only to those people who constantly communicate in this language. Approximately the same pattern is formed when using words to indicate the color. For example, some African tribes have only three colors in their verbal arsenal, and there are two whole words in black for the black color: the black color of darkness and the black color of coal. In some languages, the emergence of certain words was due to social or legal taboos.

For example, in the 19th century, it was forbidden to pronounce the words "chest" and "leg" in English even in relation to the bird, so the words "white meat" and "black meat" appeared. The study of background knowledge, objective methods of

allocating the cultural component of value is an important task, since the inclusion in the linguistic analysis of social dimension gives the opportunity to penetrate more deeply into the very nature of the language, to more fully identify the conditions of its functioning and the dynamics of development. It is known that teaching foreign languages and intercultural communication is the only complementary communication, since every foreign language lesson is a practical encounter with another culture through its main carrier - the language.

Each foreign word reflects a foreign culture, each word is subjective, due only to this linguistic culture, a kind of impression of the surrounding world. Today, in the process of teaching foreign languagesin Ukraine, there is a need for using the language as a means of real communication with carriers of other cultures. Students do not want to study the language but just use it. In this regard, the view of foreign language teaching is changing radically, taking into account more attention to intercultural communication. Therefore, the main task in teaching foreign languages today is learning the functional side of a foreign language and using more practical application of the foreign language. Of the four types of speech activity, due to objective reasons such as insignificant number of study hours, the lack of a linguistic environment, long breaks in classes, etc., in the process of studying a foreign language in higher educational institutions is often actually realized, unfortunately, the most passive form is reading. However, modern, close cultural communication requires a teacher's ability to teach students to make practical use of linguistic material available in the stock. To do this, we must strive to maximize the communicative skills of students, based on the fact that the languages must be studied in the inseparable unity between the world and the culture of the peoples speaking in these languages.

The main components of such a foreign culture include those elements that bear the national-specific color, namely: - traditions, as well as ceremonies that can be perceived as traditions; - traditionally - everyday culture; - everyday behavior; - artistic culture, which can also be attributed to the elements of ethnography and ethnology. Knowing the meaning of words and grammatical rules is not enough to assume that you can speak the language. It is necessary to learn as much as possible the culture of the language being studied. In other words, theoretical knowledge of language should be supplemented by practical skills of when to say what to say, to whom and under what circumstances, that is, knowledge of how to use the meaning of the given word in a concrete context. That is why, Soviet scientists, studying the problem of intercultural communications, were oriented, as a rule, to the analysis of the customs of the people, their cultural environment and language, which was studied. All this contributed to the creation of such a linguodidactic direction, as "Linguistic Studies." This discipline enriched the methodology and practice of teaching foreign languages, but this discipline is studied, as a rule, only in special departments of higher education. However, if we talk about non-specialized faculties, then difficulties arise, basically, when learning active types of language learning-writing and speaking. In this case, in the event of a collision with intercultural communication, difficulties arise which are connected with: 1) lexico-phraseological connection of words. The problem is that every word of any language has its own, inherent only in the given language, the

reserve of connectivity. In other words, it is "friendly" and is combined with the same words and "is not friends" and, accordingly, is not consistent with others. Thus, "victory" can only be "won", and "defeat - to suffer," "role" in Ukrainian can be "played", "meaning" - "mother", and "conclusions, compliments" - "do." The English verb "to pay", which means "pay" should be combined with such incompatible, in terms of the Ukrainian language, words as "attention" - "attention". The Ukrainian combination of "strong tea", "heavy rain" in English sounds like "strong tea" (heavy tea), "heavy rain" (heavy rain); 2) the ambiguity of a foreign word. Bilingual dictionaries confirm this phenomenon. Translating words using a dictionary that gives "equivalents" of their 160 values in another language provokes students to use foreign words that often do not have equivalent in the Ukrainian language (e.g. blockbuster, hit parade, thriller, serial, talk show, sequel, remake, happy-end, overtime, clip, etc.). The same situation occurs when the translation of a single word does not coincide with translations of the word in phrases. This can be illustrated by examples from the Ukrainian-English dictionary: note - note, business memo - memorandum, memorandum - report, love note - love letter; closed - closed, closed ballot - secret ballot, closed information - confidential information, closed institution - boarding-school, indoor-indoors, closed dress - high-necked dress. In addition to the above-mentioned maps or pictures of the world, there is, of course, a real picture (objective extra-human dignity, a world that surrounds a person). Between the real picture of the world and the conceptual one stands the person, that is, the processes of his thinking, which means that language reflects reality in two ways: from reality to thinking and from thinking to speech. Due to different conceptual pictures there are different language pictures, and therefore, when representatives of different nations hear a certain lexical unit, in their minds there are completely different images. For example, knowing English at a domestic level may seem like a strange translation of the word "table" as a "table", since in the Ukrainian language the notion "table" does not have such a definition. That is why we often transfer our communicative strategies from the native language to foreign languages, and not the native speakers face the translation problem when they encounter the same word for the first time.

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DIFFICULTIES IN LEGAL TRANSLATION

Nowadays we face the demand for constant and instant communication. This communication very often involves legal terminology. The task of all translators is to produce adequate and easily understandable translations, particularly when dealing with legal texts.

The problem of legal translation is quite topical today and attracts attention of many scholars such as C. Goddard, R. Haigh, I. Sakareva, B.A. Garner, P. Butt, R. Castle and others.

Legal documents have their own specific stylistic characteristics which include: conciseness, concreteness, clearness of the idea stated; high capacity of information; clear rhythm of sentences; strict logic; word repetitions for accenting on the main idea; absence of connotational information; usage of abbreviations, conventional symbols and marks; a special system of cliches and stamps; preferential usage of monosemantic words; usage of terms in their direct semantic meaning; text division into chapters, paragraphs, points, often numbered (clear compositional structure of a document); usage of definite syntactic models [2, p. 85].

One of the difficulties when translating legal document is a big quantity of Latin juridical expressions as in the Middle Ages Latin was the language of law and legal documents that influenced immensely the formation of the European languages juridical terminology.

Another source of difficulties in legal translation is represented by cultural differences. The readers do not know the original meaning of the text terms and believe that the translation is a fair representation of it. Hence, the translator should be ready to all cultural details to translate the legal vocabulary in the legal documents texts.

The next difficulty for translators when translating legal documents is translation of words which have equivalents in the target language but specify the realities not inherent for target language legal culture. In such cases, the literal translation demanding some notes or approximate translation when the specific term

in the English language is translated by the similar term in target language is possible. Under all circumstances, such units demand either the use of the intra-linguistic compensation, when a word is translated by the phrase, or intercultural compensation when a translation demands some commentary. A typical example is the use of such pair as jail-prison.

Some translators pay their attention to translation such legal documents as certificates and diplomas, when the cultural-specific elements are widely used, the aim of which is the delivery of personal information, its recognition and application. The common strategy is to retain original forms without cultural adaptation. This normally means the usage of the simplest translation equivalents suggested by glossaries, dictionaries, encyclopedias or other sources. Moreover, some elements such as addresses, names of people and places must also be left untouched.

It should be mentioned that when it comes to the names of institutions, it is sometimes difficult to find a foreign language equivalent in accessible sources like dictionaries, glossaries, or researches. If the institution itself does not suggest the officially established and acceptable version of its name, the only solution is to borrow the original name and add the translator's version of descriptive translation, or sometimes a calque. However, we must remember that the translation is introduced after the first appearance of the original term for informative purposes, as the most appropriate strategy is still to use the original versions of such names.

There should be no doubt about the appropriate way of translating the official functions of the individuals referred to in the documents. Again the rule is to retain the sense and not to try to adapt the functions to the target culture's requirements.

Another important feature which a translator should pay attention to is the style. Style is a key notion for a translator. When he reads a text for the first time, getting ready to translate it, he draws some conclusions regarding the style of the text. After that he tries to reproduce the original message in such a way as to secure the stylistic or pragmatic effect for the reader as well. In translation of documents the regulations of the specific style should be observed. Sentences in various certificates and diplomas are short and contain maximum information, they follow simpler grammatical principles than those characteristic for the literary style [3, p. 55].

Another problem of the translator of legal documents is that of equivalency and adequacy. Equivalence is seen as a scale and we can talk about adequate, literal and free translations. In most general terms free translation is a translation in which more attention is paid to producing a naturally reading receptor text than to preserving the source wording intact. Free translation is the one which is made on a level higher than it is necessary to convey the content unchanged while observing receptor language norms. Free translation is not typical for the process of translating legal documents because of the specific details that have to be reproduced exactly into the receptor text. Literal translation is a translation on a level lower than is literally required. So, the best choice for the translator will be the adequate translation. It is a translation executed on the necessary and sufficient level [1, p. 82].

Everything mentioned above leads to the conclusion that there is a list of rules, careful observance, which directs translators to the ideal translation that concerns

neither the literal, nor the free, but the adequate one.

Thus legal translation requires appropriate knowledge, skill and methodology from the translators including interdisciplinary background knowledge (e.g., economics, business, political science, law) to provide adequate translation of legal documents.

The world is changing fast nowadays and the task for scholars should be how to find new and efficient ways to translate legal texts and documentation.

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**LEGAL ADJUDGEMENT OF THE FAMILY LAW
ON THE WORLD-WIDE BASIS**

Key words: family law, normative-legal act, marriage, marital relations, family ties, sources of family law.

In the modern world, law is a very editorial and thorough science as well as a legal discipline. The law can be regarded as an exact and complex branch of science and the academic basis for other historical-legal sciences.

So far, there are many opinions of outstanding lawyers regarding the most comprehensive interpretation of the concept of "law". But, in my opinion, the most successful is a holistic, systematic set of mandatory, formally defined rules of management in society, which are established and authorized by the state, for the purpose of regulating social relations. Consequently, arguing that law regulates all relations in society, one can say that all relations are regulated by the relevant branches of law. At present, there are many branches of law, but the most famous are criminal, civil, family, labor, administrative, constitutional and international ones.

In each of these sectors there is not only their own organization and functioning, but also there are some problems of regulation in the legal system. In particular, I decided to analyze the legal problems of the family law.

The main term in the family law is marriage. Marriage relations are relations of personal, property and non-property character, based on family ties. [1].

In most modern states, family law is separated from civilian, codified and represents an independent branch of law (in Ukraine, Eastern European countries, Latin America). In all other states, the regulator of marital relations has separate sections of the civil codes (Germany, Italy, Switzerland), or Special laws on marriage and family (Hungary, Poland, Croatia). In the analysis of this paragraph, it can be argued that the main problem of family law in many countries of the world is its combination with civil, although it is a separate branch of law and regulates completely different social relations, namely family, which have certain features not provided for in civil law.

Another problem is that it is precisely the definition of the concept of "marriage" in many normative legal acts, that is, reviewing them we won't be able to understand what kind of marriage is, and what it is regulated and what is foreseen.

The family law in many countries of the world is fundamentally different from each other, and hardly undergoes unification. [3].

So, as this branch of law is relatively young, there is a conflict and legal problems of marriage and family:
• Form and conditions of the conclusion
• Racial and religious restrictions
• Elderly marriages
• Prohibition of marriages with foreigners

In the US marriage relations are related to the legal regulation of states, that is, in each state of regulation of family-marital relations is carried out in different ways.

In German material law, the concept of "marriage" means the conclusion of an official union with certain formalities between a woman and a man.

In the WFP Code of Belgium, the marital status is regulated by a certain section of the "Relationship of Cohabitation."

As for Ukraine, the sources of family law are official forms of expression of legal norms, which form the family law. The main sources of the family law in Ukraine are the Constitution of Ukraine, which defines the basic principles of the entire legal system of the state, and the Family Code of Ukraine, adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 10.01.02. Prior to its adoption, for 30 years, the Code of Marriage and the Family Act (1970) [2].

Concluding, we can say that there are quite enough problems of legal regulation in the family law. In general, this is due to the fact that this branch of law is quite young, it is codified into a separate code. In my opinion, it is vital to distinguish family law from other branches, because marital relations have their own peculiarities of authorization and functioning in the state. Only family-related relationships should be envisaged in this code, they must be regulated by certain bodies and be provided by the relevant institutions, and in cases of their violation, it is necessary to apply to the relevant authorities.

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THE SHERIFF: THE CURRENT MEANING OF THE WORD AND THE DUTIES AMONG THE COMMUNITY

The **«sheriff»** is a specific public status in English-speaking countries. Very often it is confused with the other word «constable» that is the same way characteristic of the English speaking community and somewhat resembles the first in the aspect of duties. In the referential literature in our country one can find the following incomplete explanation: «Виборна (у США), чи призначувана (у далекому минулому у Британії) службова особа, що здійснює адміністративні та деякі судові функції у магістраті» [1, с. 1618].

To be accurate with the words, one should remember that «constable» is appointed by the authorities. However, «sheriff» is elected; with this difference, the first wears a uniform and is of the lowest rank. The second, is a senior executive, enjoys great authority, but does not wear a uniform. Nevertheless, the both keep peace in a small community, like a village; they likewise deal with the writs and assist during the elections. They are both much respected but in a slightly different way: «constable» represents the government, «sheriff» (also with his partner − the deputy) represents the community. They both (the three, also) can meet at the same events and symbolize the unity of the state and the people.

One should be careful about the spelling of the word, for **«sherif»** with one **«f»** is an absolutely different word that refers to the Muslim reality and is connected with the image of a leader wearing green clothes [4, с. 1051]. The latter we do not mention any more in this survey.

«Sheriff ... is charged with keeping the peace, administering justice under direction of the courts, executing writs by deputy, presiding over elections» [4, с. 1051].

«Sheriff ... can be an honorary figure that is elected in a city every year, like «людина року», «шанований городянин». It is known that the word «sheriff» is a combination of two Old English words: «shire» (= «rural area») and «reeve (= «supervisor of villains» and also «rope», «rod», «fasten with a rope»)». Even these elements make up **the image of a person in a rural place who is able to keep bad people tired with the rope or can discipline them with the rod** [4, с. 1051].

Officers of this name also exist in Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the United States.

In England, the sheriff was known in 1066. Then he was the greatest authority in the king's court and judged both criminal and civil cases. Later, in the 15th and 16th centuries, this figure became largely ceremonial. After the Sheriffs Act of 1877, the sheriff received unified duties throughout the country. Until the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act of 1965, the sheriffs were also responsible for the execution of sentences of death. Then appeared the Sheriff Court that was responsible for civil jurisdiction. Only grave crimes were taken away from the Sheriff Court to be tried by the High Court.

In the United States, the sheriff is an elected (for 2-4 years) public officer in his county. The deputy of the county is appointed by the sheriff and is delegated duties. The sheriff and deputy are **peace officers**. They both have the power of police officers in the enforcement of criminal law. They may also do some of the local police functions and can call out the "the force of the county". This means that the two local authorities call together private citizens to assist in maintaining peace. The sheriff's main judicial duties are the execution of writs, particularly sales or distresses. Although the sheriff is usually **a salaried official**, he is sometimes paid **from fees**, which, in populous counties, can be great sums of money.

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The importance of teaching foreign languages at higher educational institutions

Police officers constantly come into contact and have to work side by side with the staff pertaining to other cultures, they should be educated and trained in advance with regard to the cultural differences they will encounter. Therefore, our cadets need to be endowed with the necessary intercultural competence that will ensure the efficiency of the multinational operations. In recent years, there have been given many definitions of intercultural competence. According to UNESCO, intercultural competence is represented as "adequate relevant knowledge about particular cultures, as well as general knowledge about the sorts of issues arising when members of different cultures interact, receptive attitudes that encourage establishing and maintaining contact with diverse others, as well as the skills required to draw upon both knowledge and attitudes when interacting with others different cultures".

Hence, in our view, the concept of intercultural competence refers to individual's ability to adapt his/her attitude, behavior, knowledge in linguistically and culturally complex circumstances, the manner in which people from different cultures and diverse backgrounds successfully interact with others. Due to the fact that language and culture are closely related, teaching and learning of foreign languages is an intercultural dialogue during which the terrain for a possible encounter with a different world is prepared and the negative consequences of the impact of the cultural shock produced by this encounter are avoided. The foreign language classes provide the conditions for analyzing and interpreting the existing differences between the native culture and the foreign one, leading to the discovery and understanding of these differences not only through the simple clichés that have been formed on other nationalities over the years, but also through a positive attitude towards a foreign interlocutor and openness towards the world he/she comes from.

The foreign language classes ought to be the link between the two cultures, thanks to them students have the opportunity to discover other values, mentalities and realities of life. Language does not represent a simple tool for communication consisting in the factual transmission of information, but a cultural treasure incorporating the history and evolution of a people that throughout its existence have gathered attitudes, values, mentalities, beliefs, behavioral patterns, a whole existential philosophy.

In this context, the individuals learning a foreign language must be aware that this process implies the appropriate understanding and interpretation of the ethno-socio-cultural elements specific to the target language. Coming to the contact with a

different culture, cadets should estimate the foreign language and culture, so that they may acquire a positive attitude.

It is important to emphasize that the intercultural perspective in teaching foreign languages focuses on the cultural dimension of language. The complex relationship between language and culture can fruitfully be exploited as a means of promoting understanding and accepting cultural diversity. Training of cadets has to take into consideration the intercultural aspect of the communication competence. We underline the fact that the acquisition of this type of competence should be based on a holistic academic system of education and viewed from an interdisciplinary perspective in which all the subjects matter, especially the social and humanistic sciences, are culturally-oriented ones.

Among all academic subjects, foreign languages play the most important role because culture is inextricably linked to language. The social and cultural elements cannot be correspondingly approached, understood and interpreted without mastering a certain level of language proficiency. In the context of developing intercultural competence, language proficiency is of paramount importance.

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FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL LINGUISTICS

The urgency of this topic is due to the rapid development of linguistics in professional activity, which in recent years began to develop rapidly in Ukraine and became an essential element in learning. Linguist is a profession that is popular among young people. Linguistics is taught at faculties of foreign languages, as well as at philological faculties and others.

Important communicative features in professional activities are the possession of state-owned and foreign languages in all situations of professional communication. Linguistics, or linguistics, is a science of language, which is a means of a relationship between society, an expression of thought, and so on. The subject of linguistics is the language in all forms of its manifestation.

Linguistics can be divided into the following types: theoretical linguistics, applied linguistics and descriptive linguistics. In more detail, we will consider applied linguistics. It involves solving issues related to language learning. Linguodidactics in the process of communication is an important area of applied linguistics. She most often analyzes the problems of writing, the methodology of language learning, punctuation and spelling, their improvement, etc. Another name of this area is specific linguistics, such as that studying specific languages.

Practical use of languages is impossible without taking into account the peculiarities of linguistic communication and its components, such as the language, the addressee, the message, the context, the specificity of the contact and the means of communication studied within the framework of communicative linguistics [1, p. 36].

The decisive aspect of the development of linguistic research is the close connection with other sciences such as sociology, psychology, computer science, cybernetics, etc. With this, the development of such integrated sciences as sociolinguistics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, cybernetic linguistics, etc. [2].

Having concluded that applied linguistics is a young interdisciplinary science that is at that stage of becoming in the world, including in Ukraine. Relevance is also conditioned by the need for the effective use of linguistic knowledge in law-making, law-enforcement practice and legal proceedings.

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THE CASE OF CHILD ABUSE, RELINQUISHING OF PARENTAL RIGHTS, AND A CERTIFIED FOSTER PARENT: THE FACTS FROM THE OKLAHOMA POLICE, THE USA

The current message develops on the several aspects of the prevention police activities. These we develop on the actual live situation reported in the USA, Oklahoma. Besides the professional procedures, we come in touch with the high morality of an American police officer Jody Thompson.

To begin with, we describe the case proper that was reported by Ronan O'Shea in the American press. The police officer Jody Thompson performed his professional duty and showed his high human standards. Professionally, he dealt with **physical child abuse**, though that day was off duty. He responded to the call for he had handed many such cases. Therefore, on the site, he saw an elementary schoolboy who was bruised and scratched all over: there was no healthy spot on his body. Later the local report by 5NEWS said: «... We found the boy bound by his hands and feet with rope and submerged in a trash can, held in the shower. They were not feeding him...He ate only at school... He was covered in bruises from head to toe». The Policeman asked the boy's name, which was John, and covered the boy in a blanket. Then the boy was taken to an Oklahoma **Children's Advocacy Centre**. There **detectives and investigators took photographs**. The boy was admitted into **the intensive care unit**. Officer Jody Thompson had a holiday, but he sat all the night with the boy. At once, he decided to **take John into his care**. The next day, Jody Thompson contacted Oklahoma Department of Human Services. With them he claimed that he was ready to become **a certified foster parent**. Some days later, the Officer took the boy home.

Officer Jody Thompson's colleagues knew that it was not a simple kind thing for the man: he already had two sons. The situation became more complicated seven months later: the Officer received a call to inform him that John's mother had given birth to a girl in jail. The officials wanted to know if Jody Thompson would be interested in fostering her because the parents, both in prison, were relinquished parental rights. But criminal parents were unwilling to consent, which meant a long trial. Thereafter, the baby Paizley was also adopted by the family. Being father of John was not easy for Officer Jody Thompson: the boy was the toughest he had ever seen. But the Thompsons believed that they could not give up and hoped they could do their best. Eventually John excelled at school and enjoyed life with his new family.

Now, after a careful study of American and British resources, we qualify the central concepts: «*the child abuse*», «*the relinquishing of parental rights*», «*the certified foster parent*», and «*child welfare*»:

I. The **<u>child abuse</u>** is also called cruelty to children; that is «*the willful infliction of pain and suffering on children through physical, sexual, or emotional mistreatment*» [3, с. 1].

Historically, in the United States in 1875, New York became the first state to legislate protection for children. Its laws served as a model for other states that designated child abuse a criminal offense. First developed in the United States, these laws soon became models for criminal statutes in many other countries. In 1974 the United States created a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Statistically, the child-abuse figures greatly increase. Some people began to speak about the modern society as suffering an «epidemic» of child abuse. But the experts say that the growth is a result of greater awareness of the problem, especially during the 1980s. Child abuse becomes also a major topic of academic studies [3, с.4-5]. Juridically, in the USA before 1970s, the term «the **child abuse**» referred to only physical violence. Now, the term includes verbal abuse; the failure to furnish proper shelter, nourishment, medical treatment, or emotional support and also sexual molestation, and the use of children in prostitution or pornography. The USA is strict with such cases because child abuse can have serious future consequences for the victims: slow physical growth, language and thinking, also many behavior and personality problems.

II. Concerning «the **<u>relinquishment of parental rights</u>»,** we go into the meaning of «relinquish» that means «*to give up, abandon, cease from when it goes about a habit, plan, hope, or belief*», also «*to surrender when it goes about right*» [5, с. 946].

It is important to understand that the American Law has a tendency to **stop cruelty** to children **before** the parents' rights are **relinquished**. So, the severest punishment for child abuse is «*incarceration of the offender*». Then, the legal remedy of the abused child removal from the custody of parents is practiced. In addition, many child abusers are helped in a way of social and psychotherapeutic intervention. Many emotionally troubled abusers respond well to the therapeutic help they receive [3, с.2-3].

III. Concerning the term «the **<u>certified foster parent</u>**», we specify that «foster» is explained as «*promote growth*», «*nurse or bring up as a foster-child*», «*care of orphans*» [5, с. 416]. The word «**certify**» means «*make formal statement,... officially declare, ... inform with certainty*» [5, с. 162].

At this, it is generally known that «the **parent**» is one who gives birth to an offspring. The pareтt is «one who occupies the role of mother or father». In Western societies, parenthood, with its several obligations, rests strongly on biological relatedness. To make distinction between a biological parent and social parent there appear the terms: a «**genitor**» (приблизно українською: по-родитель) is a biological father, and a «**pater**» (приблизно українською поетично-піднесено: отець) is a social one [4, с. 1].

A number of adaptations have evolved to protect children. In the life in general, it is natural that the biological beings care for their young: nutrition, nests, dens, or burrows, the mother licking the newborn. However, the situations in which the offspring are cared for by beings who are not the parents are also known in nature (social insects, birds, mammals).

IV. In people's communities, the different forms of the **child welfare** develop. *«The Child welfare is services and institutions concerned with the physical, social, and psychological well-being of children»* [2, c.1]. Particularly, it is about the children suffering from the poverty or lacking normal parental care. In the Western world, child welfare goes far beyond physical survival. With them, the children's personality development, vocational guidance, and use of leisure time are also the issues. In less-developed countries and after war or disaster, child welfare services deal with the essentials to keep children alive: emergency feeding, shelter, and simple health support. The standard of living and education of the country determine child welfare standards.

In connection with the child welfare, there are **adoption laws** that promote the former. The first adoption legislation was the «Adoption of Children Act». It was passed in the U.S. state of Massachusetts in 1851. The document required that adoptive parents had *«sufficient ability to bring up the child»* [1, c. 4].

The modern adoption laws and practices are a part of government efforts to protect the young. In Europe and the USA, this activity particularly started in the period following World War I. Then many children were orphaned and «illegitimate» births increased. Psychology and sociology supported adoption by stressing the benefit of a stable family for a child's development.

In the 1960s and '70s, the time of «sexual revolution», sex and marriage in most Western countries became more permissive. Children born out of wedlock were no longer the traditional stigma, so they were not left out. Also, the birth control, contributed to a dramatic decline after about 1970 in the number of children for legal adoption. Adoption became far from easy. New restrictions appeared on age between adoptive parents and children, on the income of parents, on the mother's employment away from the family. Besides, the single-parent adoptions appeared.

In the 1970s, in the United States, adult adoptees could not view their adoption records, including their original birth certificates. Later, that was allowed only under conditions and the consent from the natural parents. In 1998, the state of Oregon granted to Oregon-born adoptees 21 years of age and older a right to a certified copy of their original birth certificates.

Generally, the child may inherit from the adopting parents and they from him. *«Inheritance by the child from his natural parents, once commonplace, is increasingly prohibited, with the exception of adoption by stepparents. In addition, there has been a tendency to broaden the child's right to inherit from relatives of the adopting parents, though laws vary greatly on this point»* [1, c.5].

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THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS

Since our country is striving to join the European Union, the duty of every Ukrainian and a police officer, in particular, is to study and learn foreign languages.

Different aspects of the language training of future specialists and / or the organization of the process of teaching native or foreign languages were considered in the works of foreign and foreign scientists (N. Articus, L. Grindnev, T. Gorokhovskaya, etc.). Significant contribution to the development of contextual learning was made by A Verbytsky, O. Ermakova, O. Larionova and others.

The subject of this research is the language acquisition by patrol police of Ukraine. Thanks to the project, which was initiated by the British Council together with the US Embassy, patrols had the opportunity to study English for free. It was aimed to develop professional English language skills of police officers. The course is intended not only to raise the level of English as a whole, but also to develop the ability to use specialized vocabulary in realistic situations. In fact, these courses had a meaningful effect. This was proved not only by the patrols themselves but also by their authority: "We are implementing such a vast project with the involvement of 600 policemen to study a foreign language for the first time. For us it is an opportunity to provide even higher

professional level of the police, and for our employees it is an opportunity to study English fluently at a high quality level. Although the project lasts for only two months, we can now say that it is successful. We only get positive feedback from our staff and new requests to join the training groups "[1].

Major professional activities of a policeman are known to be communicative in practice. The acquisition of certain communicative skills by law enforcers to some extent becomes a guarantee of their effective professional activity, while issues of language (foreign language) training become extremely relevant. K.Carty notes that as a representative of power structures, a policeman with a certain level of language knowledge is able to communicate with representatives of local national minorities and foreigners on basic topics related to issues and problems of a social or personal origin to facilitate their resolution, and forward these persons to the relevant departments, agencies and officials [3].

As a matter of actual practice the realias of modern police activities require not only officers' basic knowledge of foreign languages aimed at communication with foreigners within the framework of public safety functions, but also the expansion and strengthening of international cooperation on the international stage. Ukrainian police officers can be sent to international organizations and involved to participate in international peacekeeping and security operations, therefore, they have to know foreign languages perfectly well [3].

Effective communication in both native and foreign languages becomes a prerequisite for the efficiency of the police law enforcement activity. All types of communication become important, whether they are written or oral, in a formal or informal setting. Good knowledge of language itself and non-verbal means of communication, knowledge of certain country-specific realities is a guarantee of successful communication. Such knowledge is shaped by future law enforcement officers when learning a foreign language at different stages of vocational training: primary, in higher education institutions with specific learning conditions, postgraduate education and training. Postgraduate Police Education consists of: 1) specialization; 2) retraining; 3) advanced training; 4) internship [4].

However, the practice of teaching foreign languages to future law enforcement officers shows that there are some contradictions in the process of learning: between the process of language training and the realities of day-to-day police activities; between a certain "non-system" of language (foreign language) training of future law enforcement officers and the possibilities for the implementation of continuous linguistic (foreign language) training. The solution to these contradictions is possible under the conditions of fruitful and hard work of the authors of textbooks and other means of training, teachers and directly future law-enforcers as active participants in the training process. The content of the study should be analysed in accordance with the conditions, features and content of future professional activities of law enforcement officers [2].

The training exchange of students and cadets should be taken into account. As an example, there was the European Police College's "Police Exchange Program 2017". Representatives of the Odessa State University of Internal Affairs travelled to the

Bavarian State Higher Education Training Academy, namely: the Police Academy, which is located in Furstenfeldbruck. During the meeting considerable attention was paid to the issues of police officers' training. German colleagues shared their experience in conducting trainings on various disciplines. The training was conducted in both German and English languages [5].

Consequently, the role of foreign languages in professional training of police officers is crucial. The greatest importance is to be able to fulfill professional activities efficiently and effectively in different situations that might occur with foreigners staying in our country.

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ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN LEGAL TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATIONIN MULTILINGUAL CONTRACTS

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The issue of legal terminology translation is one of the most sensitive issues in the branch of linguistics and translation studies, for terminological units belong to the lexis which rapidly develops, appears in a great demand of the specialists in various spheres, namely, in the international legal discourse, and thus requires special attention.

The purpose of the article is to identify the main difficulties that may arise during the translation of legal terms from English into Ukrainian and vice versa.

The fundamental approaches to the translation of terms and studying of scientific and technical translation are stated in the works by D.S. Lotte, T.I. Panko, I.M. Kochan, V.I. Karaban, H.P. Matsiuk, I.V. Korunets, E.F. Skorohodko, T.R. Kyiak and others.

A term, like all other language universals, is hardly determinable. Because of complexity and argumentativeness of such task, there is a range of various attempts to define a term in linguistics. In general, modern linguistics defines a term as «a word or word-combination that expresses precisely stated notion of a certain field of science, technology, art, social and political life, etc». [1, 306].

Translation by means of terminological equivalent is the main method of legal terms translation in the English-Ukrainian contracts. Equivalent is a constant lexical analogue that absolutely corresponds to the meaning of a foreign language term.

Equivalencies are divided into single-equivalent (which have only one translational analogue, e.g.: customer – замовник, buyer – покупець, contractor – підрядник, supplier – постачальник, copyright – авторське право), and multiequivalent, which have two or more translational analogues: remuneration – винагорода, компенсація, оплата, заробітна плата; procedure – процедура, порядок дій, судочинство, процес, процесуальні норми, метод.

Transcoding is another way of legal terminology translation in contracts, which fully or partially conveys sound and/or graphic form of a source language word by means of the target language alphabet [3, 232] : beneficiary – бенефіціар, jurisdiction – юрисдикція, de facto – де факто, subrogation – суброгація.

Moreover, legal terms are subject to one more lexical method of translation – loanword translation, which conveys combinatorial structure of a word and not its sound form. The component parts of a word (morphemes) or a phrase (lexemes) are translated with corresponding elements of a target language: guarantee agreement – гарантійна угода, current debt – поточний борг, multiple accredit – множинне акредитування, stamp duty – гербовий збір, competitive advantage – конкурентна перевага. In these examples Ukrainian equivalents of English terms are created by choosing the first vocabulary equivalent of each component.

In the process of legal terms translation descriptive turns should be mentioned. They are long nominative constructions that allow conveying the sense of a notion precisely, but do not correspond to the requirements of terminological shortness [2, 1]: cohabitation agreement – договір про спільне проживання, severability clause – положення про недійсність договору у випадку анулювання однієї з його статей, injured party – сторона, що зазнала збитків, beneficial interest – вигода, що її отримує власник-бенефіціарій.

The issue of legal terminological units translation entails numerous difficulties, for the process itself requires understanding of international legal sphere aspects, which frequently presuppose interpretation of context of expressions and even of separate terms used in contracts.

During the process of legal terms translation the following stages should be taken into consideration:

1) analyze the sense structure of a term and define the meaning of a foreign term in accordance with context of a given contract;

2) specify the scope and content of a notion expressed by a foreign term in the given context;

3) chose (or create) an equivalent term in Ukrainian;

4) specify the scope and connotative sense of a Ukrainian term and compare it to the scope and sense of a notion expressed by a foreign term;

5) if required, to make amendments or replace completely the existing term with another one in order to transfer adequately the notion expressed by a foreign term into the Ukrainian text

6) complete the translation of a contract and check it for the presence of substantial discrepancies that may lead to the incorrect interpretation of the sense of a legal term.

Thus, terms are units of language and professional knowledge which ensure efficiency of intercultural communication, so the equivalent translation of legal terms has the biggest practical importance. Foreign elements should be transferred only in cases when it is impossible to reproduce a corresponding term precisely and shortly with the means of the recipient language.

We are convinced that the adequacy of a term in a specific language situation remains the basic requirement of legal terminology, for a legal term outside the context of a contract can perform its functions only if it belongs to the legal terminology.

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