

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ



Кафедра мовної підготовки



МОВА І ПРАВО:
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ РОЗУМІННЯ,
ТЛУМАЧЕННЯ ТА ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ПРАВА

Матеріали студентсько-курсантського круглого столу
(04 березня 2025 року)

Одеса
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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TEACHING COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The problem of communication between people has been relevant at all stages of society's development. It remains relevant even in our difficult times. Therefore, modern standards of both school and higher education pay special attention to the formation of communicative competences of students. The communicative function of communication is manifested in the exchange of information between people.

Moreover, it is not just transmitting/accepting it, but developing a common meaning, which means that the process of communication includes activity, communication and cognition - in unity. Communication is impossible without one's own thoughts, feelings, experiences and actions. It is not without reason that I. Kant urged: *Sapere aude!* - Have the courage to use your own mind!, and Lee Iacocca, the president of the world's largest aircraft manufacturing company, emphasized that 'the only way to set people up for energetic activity is to communicate with them'.

Nowadays, English has become the language of international communication, primarily due to the rapid development of high technologies and computerization of all spheres of human activity and the command of English at the business level is an integral part of the requirements for a prospective employee and successful career advancement.

Business English covers the most important areas of professional communication – world science and international document science, ethics of behavior in various situations, business correspondence, meetings, negotiation, communication by means of communication, interviewing techniques, survey and many others. Undoubtedly, each separate professional field of activity has its own business vocabulary and written speech, standardization of linguistic actions. The legal sphere is no exception.

Ideally, a high-level lawyer should be able to correctly define (and interpret) the articles of the Criminal and Civil Codes of Ukraine in English, choose the right words and expressions in accordance with the

situation of communication, be able to competently construct a speech for a presentation, draft a document, statement, note, reference, etc. The practice proves that in order to learn all the necessary terms and expressions, it is necessary to constantly and consistently study business English in the course of study and further - in the course of work. Practice proves that in order to learn all the necessary terms and expressions, it is necessary to study Business English in the course of study and further - in the course of work.

It is unjustified to limit the study of a foreign language in the legal training programme only to the first year of university, excluding the course of business English in the second year of study. How do we achieve the necessary result in this situation? The very limited amount of teaching hours for a foreign language makes it necessary to change the strategy of its teaching radically.

It is more promising not to consolidate the school basics of foreign language skills by translating and commenting on legal texts, but to emphasize the study of business English. Its learning environment and teaching methods are more adequate to the task of forming general cultural competencies. They are oriented to the practical use of the language in the sphere of business communication and further - as a basis for self-education, and self-realization in the professional life of a specialist. Basic general cultural competencies include, among others, the ability to communicate orally and in writing in Ukrainian and foreign languages to solve problems of interpersonal and intercultural interaction, the ability to work in a team, tolerantly perceiving social, ethnic, confessional and cultural differences, the ability to self-organization and self-education.

Business Foreign Language in Law' implies a more in-depth study of professional aspects. At the same time, in order to be fluent in it, it is necessary to understand spoken English, adequately perceive it by ear, and be able to build grammatically correct sentences. In general, it is necessary to master not only professional vocabulary in a foreign language, but also general conversational skills on free topics.

The realization of the communicative function of communication, as psychologists believe, includes several levels. At the initial level, the differences in the initial awareness of the subjects coming into contact are equalized. In the case of communication in a foreign language, it is decisive: without understanding what is being talked about, further interaction is impossible, or it turns into non-verbal. The main role is

played by general speaking skills. The second level - the informational level - is related to the transmission and acceptance of meanings, the meaning of the message. Communication itself acts in the form of informing, teaching, instructing, etc. This is the level of skills of the subjects of communication to express their professional knowledge and skills in a foreign language. Finally, the third level of communication is connected with the subjects' Endeavour to understand each other's views and attitudes. Communication here is aimed at forming evaluations of the results achieved - comparison of views, agreement, disagreement, etc.

Writing skills are in demand in different forms of correspondence: letters, e-mails, etc. Business correspondence is a whole culture of communication with its own rules and norms, knowledge of which is necessary for a professional. Business correspondence is a whole culture of communication, which has its own rules and norms, knowledge of which is necessary for a professional. Business communication by phone, Skype, video conferencing, which requires immediate reaction and feedback from the partner. The main linguistic task is to ensure that your interlocutor understands you correctly.

It is important to master special cliché phrases to introduce one, politely interrupt the speaker, ask to repeat, call back, etc. A business presentation as a type of monologic professional communication has a clear structure that must be observed by the speaker, as well as a number of linguistic features: the choice of verbal design of the content, the use of a set of stylistic means, imperative constructions, comparisons, metaphors, etc. to influence the audience. Role situations played in a group form and reflecting the different hundreds of people in the group this is the most complex, synthetic form of communication, containing both canonical forms of communication and improvisation, including colloquial speech.

The specificity of the business language consists, first of all, in the professional level of use of concepts and terms, which does not allow for distorted interpretation. Professional communication is carried out on the basis of a certain professional language assigned to a particular sphere of professional communication. At the same time, it is necessary to have a functional vocabulary and possess general communication skills. Therefore, it is best to learn business English permanently in the course of vocational training.

The methodology of students' formation of communicative universal

learning actions and, in the future, linguistic competence, requires a non-traditional methodology that takes into account the psychological features of the linguistic activity of communication in a foreign language. The realization of the communicative function of communication, as psychologists believe, includes several levels.

At the initial level, the differences in the initial awareness of the subjects coming into contact are leveled. In the case of communication in a foreign language, it is crucial: without understanding what is being talked about, further interaction is impossible, or it becomes non-verbal. The main role is played, in our opinion, by general speaking skills. The second level - the informational level - is related to the transmission and acceptance of meanings, the meaning of the message. Communication itself acts in the form of informing, teaching, instructing, etc. This is the level of skills of the subjects of communication to express their professional knowledge and skills in a foreign language. Finally, the third level of communication is connected with the subjects' endeavor to understand each other's views and attitudes. Communication here is aimed at forming assessments of the results achieved - comparison of views, agreement, disagreement, etc. The great importance here is attached to the formulation of standards. Great importance is attached here to the standardization of formulations, the use of cliché phrases, etc.

It is only through communicative interaction with other people that knowledge, forms of culture, moral guidelines and, in general, the social experience of mankind are transmitted. They form CO-knowledge, psyche, and ensure the formation of an individual's personality. From the methodological point of view, when organizing foreign language communication, it is necessary to be based on the model of speech communication. One of the main teaching methods is the communicative situation consisting of the circumstances of reality in which communication takes place, relations between interlocutors, speech stimulus and realization of the act of communication itself. Each of these factors to a greater or lesser extent affects the speech, style, manner of behavior of interlocutors.

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