

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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## THE ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE COMMUNICATION OF LAWYERS

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Today, the profession of a lawyer occupies a special place in society, because it is the lawyer who deals with solving complex problems of socio-political, economic and international character. Thus, the activity of most areas of our society is practically impossible without purposeful creative professional activity of lawyers. If a lawyer knows two or more languages, this will be a significant advantage during employment. However, knowledge of English is an indispensable condition. When selecting employees, preference is given to specialists with fluent English at the same high level as Ukrainian. Knowledge of a foreign language can significantly increase the effectiveness of scientific research, and a lawyer-practitioner with knowledge of foreign language has much better prospects in the labor market [1].

First of all, knowledge of a foreign language allows lawyers to communicate effectively with clients and colleagues from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. In an interdependent world, lawyers often have to represent clients or work on cases involving international parties or cross-border transactions. The ability to communicate in the native language of the client or partner not only contributes to effective communication, but also helps to establish trust and understanding. This enables lawyers to better understand their clients' needs, concerns and expectations, which is crucial to providing reliable legal advice and representation. In addition, knowledge of a foreign language can increase the ability of lawyers to negotiate and protect the interests of their clients in an international environment where the nuances of language and culture can significantly affect the outcome of legal cases.

Secondly, legal research and analysis of legal materials from different jurisdictions require knowledge of a foreign language. Legal systems and laws vary greatly from one country to another, and legal documents such as statutes, regulations and case law are often written in the country's native language. Lawyers with knowledge of a foreign language can access legal materials in the original language and understand them, which allows them to conduct comprehensive research and get an idea of foreign legal systems. This is especially true when dealing with transnational legal issues such as international trade, intellectual property, immigration and human rights, where understanding foreign laws and regulations is crucial to providing accurate legal advice and representation.

In addition, knowledge of a foreign language can be an advantage in the preparation and translation of legal documents. Lawyers may need to draw up legal documents, such as contracts, agreements [2].

In modern legal language, there are a number of special requirements for legal terms that must be taken into account in the translation process. These include: the relationship with the designated concept of a special sphere, the independence of the term in relation to the context, the presence of definitions, the desire for unambiguity, consistency, functional stability, compliance with terminological standards, rational brevity, codification, motivation, stylistic neutrality, word-forming ability, grammatical correctness, correctness. The defined list is not exhaustive, but it is important to adhere to certain features to separate the idea of normative and non-normative terminology in the legal field. By structural characteristic, the vast majority of legal terms are derived. Of them more than half - word combinations, all the rest are created using different methods of word formation (suffixation, prefix, word composition). Given certain features, when translating legal terms, the following common techniques are used:

- 1) translation using the lexical equivalent.
- 2) tracing - reproduction of combinatorial the composition of a word or phrase when the constituent parts of a word (morpheme) or phrase (lexeme) are translated by the corresponding elements of the language.
- 3) transcription - formal reproduction of the original lexical unit using the phonemes of the translation language.
- 4) transliteration - formal reproduction of the original lexical unit using the alphabet of the language of translation.

5) descriptive translation is a lexical-grammatical transformation in which the lexical unit of the original language is replaced by a phrase that gives its explanation or definition.

6) approximate translation – a translation that preserves the main meaning of the word, but in the target language the word differs from the original language in a lexical background.

7) translation using an analogue - one of several possible synonyms [3].

A lawyer must speak freely and correctly, be able to find words, have oral and written speech, because he needs, using appropriate terminology, to present facts, to convince, it is available to explain the content of the document to both the client and the court. It is even better if a lawyer is able to do it in English. Even if a person speaks English perfectly at the household level, it is important for him to master specialized terms and appropriate rules for their use, since it is necessary for successful business communication. Even native speakers should additionally learn the professional vocabulary of their field. A legal worker should be able to use certain syntactic constructions, masterfully build proposals, look for exceptions and inconsistencies in legislative acts. The lawyer must decide what the main features, qualities and skills need to be developed in order to become a real professional. Fluent English is a requirement without which a lawyer can not build a successful career. For example, in the International Law Firm "Integrites", without a free knowledge of English a lawyer simply cannot work, because most projects are related to international law or these are projects of foreign companies. Legal English is a form of English used in the field of law. In other words, this is specifically taught as a language for justice professionals such as judges, lawyers, and lawyers. Legal English is not the first language for these professionals. The study of legal terms together with the concepts of law is the only way to identify yourself as a lawyer. Foreign language and foreign language courses for professional purposes for future lawyers are aimed at mastering the skills to use the language to maintain the necessary documentation, business negotiations in a certain area. The study of legal English contributes to the development of communication skills in all types of speech activities for professional purposes and forms the skills that are necessary for independent work with English-language legal literature and documents. A lawyer must have a grammatical basic level, including syntax and morphology, and has at least a basic

understanding of the general content of the text for effective English-speaking communication in a professional environment.

Thus, a specialist-lawyer should not only be able to communicate in a foreign language, but also have skills and abilities of professional communication in a foreign language, which includes primarily business oral and written negotiations in English [1].

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