

оптимізувати робочий день тих, хто навчається, сприяти індивідуальній навчальній діяльності курсанта разом із викладачем, організувати постійну взаємодію між членами навчальної групи.

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LATIN BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

It is known that borrowing of Latin vocabulary is carried out by means of oral and writing speech; however, most words borrowed from Latin were taken from various documents and books. Latin terms in contemporary legal terminology also represent great significance for the English language as to this day Latin terms are used in legal acts, documents with such Latin stylistic features as: brevity, content, expressiveness. When analyzing modern English Legal terminology, Maksimenko E.S. claims that practically all internationalisms are covered, included into the term system of English. The scientist sums up that 20% of legal terms in English are of Latin origin [2].

Legal English has a lot of borrowings in its terminology. There is a considerable amount of foreign words and phrases in Legal English, which are mainly of Latin origin, called as "latinisms" in linguistic science. The main features of vocabulary borrowings are led by various factors -language and non-language. Language factors are dependent on interaction of definite countries, people and languages. Non-language factors are concerned with economic, political and cultural relations between native speakers of this or that language. Bagiyan M.B. establishes the following background of Latin borrowings in

English, Legal English particularly: cultural influence; countries contact: both orally or in writing; interest to study a language; language significance and prestige; historically entrenched interest to the culture of a foreign country; circumstances of social layers' language culture adapting a new word [1, p.36].

The formation source of English Legal terminology was Roman law. The Latin language is primarily a language of Roman law, distinguished by exactness, brevity and clarity. Latin was brought by Roman soldiers, administrative officers, settlers and traders into different parts of increasing Roman Empire. «Latin was the language of new ruling force, the language of government and governance, jurisprudence and legislation, trade and military actions» [2, p.37].

A great number of direct Latin borrowings were introduced into English law from Roman one. Nowadays the English language makes use of Latin legal terms nearly without changing their orthographic structure, but one can notice some changes in word semantics though they are not so significant.

Borrowing from Latin was often done in two stages: first from Latin to French, then from French to English. So, such terms were borrowed as: constitution (from Old French "constitution", from Latin "constitution" - act of settling, settled condition, anything arranged or settled upon, regulation, order, ordinance); judge (from Old French "juge", from Latin "iudex" - one who declares the law); fraud (from Old French "fraude", from Latin "fraudem" - cheating, deceit); evidence (from Old French "evidence", from Latin "evidentia" - proof); legal (from Old French "légal", from Latin "legalis" - pertaining to the law); notary (from Old French "notarie", from Latin "notarius" - shorthand writer, clerk, secretary); "crime" (from Old French "crimne", from Latin "crimen" - charge, indictment, accusation; crime, fault, offense) etc. Thus, Latin can be regarded here as "etymon" - the original form (or meaning) of a word, its source or the main type regarded as right, original and real [1].

To sum up, legal terminology is considered one of the most important components of Legal English the interest to which is growing every year. The role of Latin in the English language formation and development is very significant. Thus, we consider that nowadays one of the conditions of successful professional legal activity is to master the foreign language, mainly its legal terminology.

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PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING AS A TEACHING METHOD

Modern teaching demands the using of techniques resulting in high level of wide information learned. Such techniques are called interactive ones as teaching is based on mutual activity and discussion when students develop skills in analytical thinking and reflective judgment by reading and discussing complex, real-life scenarios and concerning alternative points of view.

Problem-based learning as a teaching method consists of carefully designed problems that challenge students to use problem solving techniques, self-directed learning strategies, team participation skills, and disciplinary knowledge. These problems are cases and so the technique of such teaching is known as case-study.

Case-study becomes actual method in professional education due to the following tendencies [1]: a) modern education aims rather special competency forming, intellectual activity developing, than getting some knowledge; b) one of the requirements for specialist's competency is ability to behave in optimal way in different situations.

One of case study pros is involvement students to participate in principles definition process through abstracting from specific examples. It develops skills of problem solving, analytical techniques using, acting in controversial situations. Another valuable feature is implementation of problem-based learning, which is a tool for decision making in real life because of demanding not only knowledge but its usage while forming own point of view and solving the problem. As the educational strategy case study is: "... a bridge between theory and practice and between education and work." [2, p.182]

Cases are stories which present realistic, complex, and contextually rich situations and often involve a dilemma, conflict, or problem that one or more of the characters in the case must negotiate. A good case study, according to Professor Paul Lawrence is: "...the vehicle by which a chunk of reality is brought into the classroom to be worked over by the class and the instructor. A good case keeps the class discussion grounded upon some of the stubborn facts that must be faced in real life situations." [3]