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Консультант з англійської мови: Бозуцький В. М. - доцент кафедри іноземних мов Національної академії внутрішніх справ, кандидат філологічних наук, доцент

KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN POLICE DEALINGS WITH FOREIGNERS

The particularity of the professional language in comparison with general language can be seen on the level of lexics, therefore in the professional vocabulary or terminology. From the sociolinguistic aspect professional languages are the languages of groups or special languages, defined by linguistic habits of certain groups of profession (occupation) and therefore of social levels as well.

Legitimacy of police activity (policing) and therefore also communicating leads to united use of numerous terms and instructions. The police language influences the diction of police regulations, as they include the special way of expression and abbreviations. On the grounds of the equal pre-education and police experiences, police officers and police stations could communicate among themselves using only abbreviations. Much of urgent information processing and the need for quick understanding and reconciliation in particular situation are the next reasons for abbreviations in the police language. The communication of the police officer with a citizen in police language can do harm to the language itself and the understanding between them.

Police officers have to fill a questionnaire and answered some questions about learning of the foreign languages, working experiences, dealings with foreigners and possibilities of improving their knowledge of foreign language.

The majority of the interviewed police officers think, that ignorance or bad knowledge of a foreign language quite often influences the duration of the dealing. After their opinion police

dealing is sometimes given up in the case of minor offence and often left out in the case of bad knowledge of a foreign language.

It was established, that most police dealings with foreigners are in the spheres of border control, traffic safety, investigating crime, and peace and order. The analysis also showed that the language most needed by police officers working in the mentioned spheres is English.

According to the numbers are the most police dealings with foreigners in the sphere of border control, less in the sphere of traffic safety and even less in investigating crime. The pretentiousness of these dealings and of proficiency in foreign languages is quite opposite.

Markus M. F. Mohler (DSc) from Switzerland emphasised in his paper: "Mixing of population in some countries and different cultural influences require good communication, meaning also linguistic, rhetoric abilities of those who maintain or should restore peace and order, therefore working in the conflict sphere...."

Education is an indispensable compound part of police co-operation and should not be separated from operative co-operation. It enables mutual understanding among police officers and better understanding of the troubles they have to deal with.

If Ukraine wants to be classified among tourist countries, it should have capable, polite as well as educated police. Education in this case means, that a Ukrainian police officer can talk to a foreigner, tourist who is in trouble, had an accident, or he is even suspected of something. In this way a lot could be done for better cooperation of police officers and better knowledge of foreign languages.