

яким ідемо в аудиторію, ретельніше здійснювати його відбір, намагатися подолати юридичних текстів перетворити на позитивні якості в процесі навчання.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

1. Aiken R. J. Let's not oversimplify legal language. *Rocky Mountain Law Review*. 1960. P. 32. URL: <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/ucollr32&div=30&id=&page> (дата звернення: 17.04.2020).

2. Swales J. M. and Bhatia V. K. An approach to the linguistic study of legal documents. *Fachsprache*. 1983. Vol. 3/4. P. 106–111. URL: <https://pascal-francis.inist.fr/vibad/index.php?action=getRecordDetail&idt=11788227> (дата звернення: 17.04.2020).

**Biskub I.,**

Doctor of philology, Full Professor,  
Head of the Applied Linguistics Department

**Danylchuk A.,**

PhD, Associate Professor, Lesya Ukrainka  
Easter European National University

#### **EU EXPERIENCE: TRAINING LAWYER-LINGUISTS**

The official website of the European Union provides the definition of the EU as “a unique economic and political union between 27 EU countries that together cover much of the continent” [1]. What began as a purely economic union in 1958, has evolved into an organization spanning policy areas, from climate, environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration.

Some of the European Union goals include promotion of peace, its values and the well-being of the EU citizens; freedom, security and justice without internal borders. The unity of the European Union is based on tolerance, justice, solidarity and non-discrimination guaranteed by the EU Law.

Shared EU values are the integral part of life in this supranational organization:

1. Freedom of movement gives citizens the right to move and reside freely within the Union. Individual freedoms such as respect for private life, freedom of thought, religion, assembly, expression and information are protected by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights [2].

2. The functioning of the EU is founded on representative democracy. Being a European citizen also means enjoying political rights.

Every adult EU citizen has the right to stand as a candidate and to vote in elections to the European Parliament. EU citizens have the right to stand as candidate and to vote in their country of residence, or in their country of origin.

3. Equality is about equal rights for all citizens before the law. The principle of equality between women and men underpins all European policies and is the basis for European integration. It applies in all areas.

4. Human rights are protected by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights [2]. These cover the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, the right to the protection of your personal data, and or the right to get access to justice. These goals and values form the basis of the EU and are laid out in the Lisbon Treaty and the EU Charter of fundamental rights.

5. The EU is based on the rule of law. Everything the EU does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by its EU countries. Law and justice are upheld by an independent judiciary. The EU countries gave final jurisdiction to the European Court of Justice which judgments have to be respected by all.

Effective functioning of the European Union is both, based and guaranteed by the EU Law. Every action taken by the EU is founded on the treaties. These binding agreements between EU member countries set out EU objectives, rules for EU institutions, how decisions are made and the relationship between the EU and its members. Treaties are the starting point for EU law and are known in the EU as primary law. The body of law that comes from the principles and objectives of the treaties is known as secondary law; and includes regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions.

The exceptionality of the EU legal system stems from the fact that the Union ensures the respect of its cultural and linguistic diversity embodied in 24 official languages. Similar provision respecting cultural, religious and linguistic diversity is guaranteed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Thus, in multilingual Europe it has become exceptionally important train the new generation of translators, known as “lawyer linguists”. They are not pure translators, they are responsible for the quality of the EU legislation. The primary task of a lawyer linguist is to reinsure that any legislation adopted by the EU is legally coherent, factually correct, but also linguistically coherent. All language versions of the EU documents should be equally authentic.

Training lawyer linguists has been experimentally provided by the Department of Applied Linguistics at the Lesya Ukrainka Eastern European University (Lutsk, Ukraine). The training process aims at teaching students

to reach the highest possible quality of the legislative texts of the EU. The training process presupposes following legislative procedures from the beginning to the end, i.e. from the time that the European Commission proposal arrives at the EU Parliament until the publication of the law in the official journal.

Another task of a lawyer linguist is to look through the drafts of laws to ensure that every language version of a legal document says the same thing. They also have to attend the EU delegates meetings in order to negotiate the final versions of the papers and discuss all the changes that were suggested for the documents. All these skills need to be trained and refined during the education process of Applied Linguistics students.

Doczekalska [3, p. 344] points out the EU multilingualism enables citizens to communicate with EU institutions in their own language. Furthermore, they can understand the law if they are bound by it and they can enforce their rights conferred by EU legislation before EU courts in their own language. Thus, the issue of translation becomes even more important in such a multilingual and multilegal environment [4, p. 61].

### References

1. The EU in Brief. URL: [https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/eu-in-brief\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/eu-in-brief_en)
2. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:12012P/TXT>
3. Doczekalska A. Drafting and Interpretation of EU Law — paradoxes of legal multilingualism / Günther Grewendorf and Monika Rathert (eds). *Formal Linguistics and Law*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 2009, P. 339–370.
4. Čavoški A. Interaction of law and language in the EU: Challenges of translating in multilingual environment, Issue 27, University of Birmingham, 2017, P. 58-74.

**Бондаренко В. А.**

кандидат юридичних наук,  
Львівський державний  
університет внутрішніх справ

### ПЕДАГОГІЧНІ УМОВИ РОЗВИТКУ УСНОГО ІНШОМОВНОГО МОВЛЕННЯ ФАХІВЦІВ ІЗ ПРАВА

Всі люди протягом життя здатні опанувати кількома мовами. Якщо рідна мова спонтанно засвоюється в ранньому дитинстві, то навчання іноземної мови полягає в тому, щоб сформувати вміння іношомовної мовленнєвої діяльності завдяки оволодінню системою