

examine their own position on what is expected of their officers ethically. The main point is that high ethical standards must become part of the culture within all police organizations. Ethics must become as important for every police officer as straps and gun.

The police officers are held to a higher standard of behavior by society, because they are stewards of the public trust and are empowered to apply force and remove constitutional privileges when lawfully justified. They take an oath of office, are expected to comply with professional codes of ethics, and are subject to various laws, rules, and regulations.

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## **STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTIC OF LEXICAL UNITS IN DESIGNATION OF LEGAL TERMS IN MODERN ENGLISH IN EUROPE**

The legal process is intrinsically bound up with language. Without language there could be no law. Legal discourse must involve large number of technical terms of law. And this facet of legal English not only creates difficulties for the civil persons but also for lawyers. Given the apparently huge range to choose from, one would have thought that a high degree of precision should be attainable. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. But some of indeterminacy can be avoided by precision – the correct use of language is vital to the work of lawyers.

So, we can say, that structural and semantic characteristic of lexical units in designation of legal terms in Modern English is so **actual** today.

At first, we must explain the next concepts:

*Semantics* is the study of meaning and of language change. It is a wide subject within the general study of language. Semantics can now be viewed as a component discipline of linguistics, which is the study of meaning, that field of linguistics where language makes contact with reality. It is important for understanding language in social contexts and for understanding varieties of English.

*Semantic component (sememe)* - semantical language unit of meaning, correlative to morpheme. A sememe is a proposed unit of transmitted or intended meaning; it is atomic or indivisible.

*Semantic field* of a word is the set of sememes (distinct meanings) expressed by the word. It consists of lexical units which have common sense and logical relations.

In studying the technical terms of law in Modern English we may group together lexemes which inter-relate, in the sense that we need them to define or describe each other. We can also see that some lexemes will occupy many fields. Although such fields are not clear-cut and coherent.

*Semantic group* is the subsystem of lexical units connected by common sense. They can belong to different parts of speech. It includes nuclear and peripheral units.

The main **problems** in respect of semantic meaning of the technical terms of law in Modern English:

**Dealing with semantic ambiguity:** it occurs when a language element has more than one meaning; to say that words should be give their ordinary commonsense is not always as simple as it sounds. So, many terms have more than one semantic meaning, and it can be difficult to resolve which of a number of shades of meaning is intended in particular legal document.

**Attempting to explain meaning:** problems with interpretation of the word can be resolved by explaining semantic meaning of that word in different terms or by trying to define a word's meaning to use a synonym.

**Dealing with interlingual ambiguity:** as law becomes increasingly international and therefore interlingual phenomenon, it is to be expected that a new crop of semantic problems will arise.

These difficulties tend to take a number of forms, but share a common basis in our (in) capacity to translate legal concepts and to transmit their semantic meaning from one jurisdiction to another.

In multilingual legal communities such as the European Community, problems of semantic meaning equivalence arise at the stage of drafting and interpreting legislation. These problems can occur both at national and supra-national level. They may also need to be addressed in domestic courts when dealing with matters established by international treaty or when applying conflicts of law rules – e.g., in dealing with international trade matters, or with recognition of foreign divorces.

We investigated the following groups of terms and their meaning: *law, person in law, crime, court and trial, legal document*. The all amount of our investigated language units is **491**. They constitute the nuclear of legal English. Semantic Structure of these semantic units includes **1512** components, which formed semantic fields and groups of technical terms of law in Modern English.

In studying the technical terms of law in Modern English we grouped together lexemes which inter-relate, in the sense that we needed them to define or describe each other. We also saw that some lexemes occupied many fields. So, we can see, that these fields are not clear-cut and coherent. The most commonly used components of technical terms of law in Modern English are the next: '*person*', '*court*', '*law*', '*legal*', '*crime*', '*property*'. They were fixed in the great amount of investigated semantic fields.

The investigation of structural-semantic meaning of lexical units in designation of legal terms in Modern English, explanation them would help to understand more clearly technical terms of law in Modern English, to avoid semantic errors, to do language more expressive.

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### **INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN COOPERATION IN THE FIGHTING AGAINST CRIME (DILEMMA & DISCUSS: HOW CAN LAW ENFORCERS COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL CRIME EFFECTIVELY?)**

Transnational crime will be a defining issue of the 21st century for policy makers - as defining as the Cold War was for the 20th century and colonialism was for the 19th. Terrorists and transnational crime groups will proliferate because these crime groups are major beneficiaries of globalization. They take advantage of increased travel, trade, rapid money movements, telecommunications and computer links, and are well positioned for growth.

Transnational crime is the term applied to organized crime that takes place across different countries and borders, as well as to crime that takes place within one country, but which has an effect on other countries.

A criminologist is someone who works in the branch of social science that deals with the study of crime as an individual and social phenomenon. They analyze criminal behavior patterns and criminal laws, and provide theoretical explanations for criminal behavior. By developing profiles and organizing statistics into meaningful information, a criminologist develops strategies which aim to help prevent criminal behavior and acts. Criminologists may work independently or they may be employed by law enforcement agencies. They usually have a specialized Master's degree.

Well, the word transnational describes crimes that take place across national borders-crimes that, by their very nature, involve crossing national borders as part of the criminal activity. Some examples would be human trafficking, people smuggling, drugs and arms trafficking, terrorism, sex slavery and, of course, cybercrime. We now consider transnational organized crime - transnational crime which is carried out by organized crime organizations - to be one of the biggest threats to society in the 21st century. As Louise Shelley says, globalization has been a huge benefit for international criminal organizations. All the things that