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## **IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY UNITS INTO UKRAINIAN LEGAL TERMINOLOGY**

The issue of borrowing and subsequent use of any foreign language structures constantly accompanies the progress of any direction in legal culture with particular emphasis on legal terminology. Nowadays in the context of increased relevance of the process of globalization the study of borrowings into Ukrainian legal terminology is of particular importance.

In modern society, English as an international language continues to cooperate with Ukrainian: Anglicisms enrich our native lexical composition and help to coordinate in global communication.

The need for foreign-language borrowings is caused by the necessity to understand certain definitions that cover political and legal spheres of life.

This process of mastering certain borrowed concepts is the result of close interaction of semantic, phonetic, and grammatical systems of “transmitting” language and “receiving” one. Since foreign words do not always coincide with the necessary translation in native language, they undergo various changes, adapting to its rules and laws. This is exactly how the foreign words usually are transmitted into the phonological system of the receiving language.

According to numerous contemporary native and foreign researchers, adaptation to the phonetic and morphological norms of the native language is sufficient for the introduction of a foreign-language lexical unit into “borrowing” language.

The influence of foreign-language borrowings on the Ukrainian language have increased significantly in recent years compared to previous ones. This phenomenon is quite noticeable, because many concepts have already managed to enter into circulation in the Ukrainian legal language and have been adapted in use unchanged or having undergone a slight grammatical or phonetic corrections.

Having analyzed a number of studies conducted, the results showed that the process of definitions’ adaptation, borrowed into the Ukrainian legal language from English, is characterized by a group of peculiarities. One of them is a distinguished group of Anglicisms that have been transliterated into Ukrainian but now function outside the legal terminology.

Today one can observe a proliferation of English-language vocabulary units such as *verdict, parliament, lobby, speaker, strike, lockout, copyright, inauguration, subsidy, bookmaker, business, denunciation, businessman,*

*broker, corruption, impeachment*, etc. into Ukrainian with increased usage in the legal sphere.

It should be mentioned that Ukrainian legal terminology is progressing at the present stage. An active process of various scientific researches of legal terms implementation in everyday life can be observed recently. As an example a term ‘impeachment’ can be mentioned. In Ukrainian terminology it is interpreted as a parliamentary procedure related to the deprivation of the President’s immunity because of commitment of a specific crime, accompanied by his or her removal from the office. This procedure removes the head of state from the position of the legislative power (the Verkhovna Rada) in case of committing treason or other serious crime.

Therefore, one should understand that a great number of examples alike can be given in any language. Borrowings from legal English into Ukrainian are an integral part of international legal cooperation and legal language development. But from the other hand it should be remembered that every language is unique in its own way. So all the people involved into the process of borrowing should do their best to adopt and translate new foreign language unit into the native one.

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## **ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ВІЙСЬКОВОГО ЖАРГОНУ СЕРЕД КУРСАНТІВ ЗАКЛАДІВ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ**

Лексика обмеженого вживання була предметом наукових пошуків таких зарубіжних і вітчизняних учених, як В. Телія, А. Швейцер, І. Р. Гальперін та Л. О. Ставицька. Для лінгвістів та соціологів зараз характерний підвищений інтерес до вивчення молодіжного та комп’ютерного сленгу (С. А. Мартос, П. М. Грабовий, С. В. Пиркало, І. І. Щур). Наразі до аналізу курсантських жаргонізмів, особливостей вживання та типології зверталися лише декілька науковців, зокрема Т. В. Ревякіна, Я. В. Садчікова. Загалом феномен власне курсантського, а не молодіжного чи військового жаргону залишається невивченим.

Військовий жаргон – це мовленнєвий спосіб відображення ментальності військовослужбовців. Вони містять у собі низку кримінальних арготизмів, наприклад, пов’язаних із сигналами тривоги: «палево» – неочікуваний візит командирів, «палить – пильнувати за командирами», «пайка» – їжа. Проте для розуміння особливостей