

ти з вагів уміння ефективно говорити, правильно акцентувати, мовчати, рухатись, стояти. Ораторська майстерність тут є незамінною.

І нарешті, структура юридичних документів. Це знання побудови і складання правових документів, включно з меморандумом, контрактами і судовою документацією.

Але, бувають випадки, коли немає можливості підготувати промову наслідуючи структуру, підхід, лексику вже наявних виступів. Наприклад, коли готувалась промова для першого виступу представника України на засіданні ВТО, тоді важливим було все. Тема визначена, але приклади мали бути, з одного боку, цікавими, з другого боку, політично нейтральними. Вибір тактики подачі матеріалу потребував ретельного вивчення доповідей попередніх років. Мали за мету підготувати яскравий і пам'ятний спіч, з тим, щоб українських фахівців і надалі залучали до подібного формату як компетентних і фахових. Виважено підійшли до об'єму викладеного матеріалу: потрібно було презентувати інформацію, підтримати її цікавими прикладами, але не затягнути, запобігаючи втраті інтересу до промовця і значить до країни, яку він представляє. До уваги приймалось навіть місцерозташування виступаючого по відношенню до слухачів, доречність жестів, тощо.

Спілкуючись з високопрофесійними юристами-практиками, неможливо не зробити висновок, що дуже важливо продовжувати працювати над вдосконаленням програмного забезпечення, вивчати досвід колег, розробляти нові підходи щодо подачі матеріалу. Напевно, що має сенс залучати професіоналів для спілкування з молоддю, бо вони на життєвих прикладах мають змогу продемонструвати важливість вищезазначених моментів навчання.

Тож семінари подібного формату дуже сприяють такій меті, оскільки співпраця допомагає створити в результаті синергію – молодого професіонала, впевненого, готового до вирішення робочих моментів, що використовує сучасні методи і інструментарій.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A LAWYER

Maryna Vyshnevskya,
*Senior lecturer of the Department of Philology and Translation
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design*

In the new socio-economic conditions with the expansion of foreign economic relations, entering the world market, the expansion of international cooperation in all areas of our life and the requirements for modern specialists are increasing. A modern specialist should be in demand not only on the regional but also on the world labor market, which necessitates the presence of certain professional and

personal qualities that contribute to the social and professional adaptation of a professional.

Along with the necessary skills and abilities in their field, a specialist must have a higher level of language training for his professional activity and further professional growth based on domestic and foreign achievements. All these requirements to a certain extent also affected legal professional activity.

The legal profession has become one of the most demanded and prestigious not only in Ukraine but also in other countries. The rapid development of the economy has led to the expansion of the range of legal services. So, for example, employers of law firms put forward knowledge of a foreign language as one of the main requirements. Fluency in a foreign language provides an opportunity, on the one hand, to obtain additional information, on the other hand, it provides an opportunity to converse with representatives of other cultures through professional communication. In this regard, a foreign language is among the compulsory disciplines for students in the framework of the university program.

This is mainly about English as a foreign language - one of the most widely used languages in the world community and the main language of communication in business circles.

A comparative analysis of a number of researchers' works allows us to highlight the importance of implementing a competency-based approach in training future specialists as a condition for achieving a new quality of vocational education.

The practical goal of teaching a foreign language in the system of any higher education, and legal in particular, is the formation of the so-called foreign language communicative competence for the use of English in professional activities in the international arena, in cognitive activities, and for interpersonal communication. In this regard, foreign language communicative competence is an obligatory component of the professional competence of any modern specialist. The main components of foreign language communicative competence are: linguistic, speech and socio-cultural competence, which are closely interrelated.

For a lawyer, the ability to apply special legal terms is essential. Indeed, even an excellent knowledge of spoken English and national legislation does not guarantee the understanding of English-language legal documents. Therefore, knowledge of special legal terms will help to avoid mistakes and inaccuracies in translation, which, in the long run, can result in large financial losses and even international conflicts. Knowledge of professional terminology will provide a lawyer with invaluable assistance in drafting and maintaining legal and financial documentation, translating it from the native language into a foreign language, and, conversely, in correspondence with foreign clients.

A professional foreign language for a lawyer necessarily includes speaking skills that will be useful when negotiating with foreign counterparties; to defend the interests of your company in the courts of various instances, including international; to communicate with foreign colleagues. In this regard, the most important area of foreign language training of future lawyers is the formation of skills and

abilities of professionally directed dialogical communication. The dialogical speech should be present in every lesson, starting with the introductory course.

Reading skills in a foreign language will help a lawyer in working with various documents, mastering professional literature, etc. Proficiency in a foreign language is necessary for a lawyer to replenish the knowledge in the field of international and national trade and commercial law, law enforcement in different countries, etc.

Today higher education sets the task not only to significantly update the content of teaching foreign languages but also to introduce new ways of forming the communicative competence of future specialists. When selecting approaches to form students' communicative competence, the correspondence of the forms and methods of educational work to the set goals of forming a competent specialist is taken into account. For this, it is necessary to select such approaches that, being aimed at the formation of competencies, can be called competence-based.

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE TRAINING OF FUTURE LAWYERS

Julia Bondarchuk,

PhD in Philology,

*Associate Professor of the Department of Philology and Translation
Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design*

These days English has the status of a language of international communication, and people who are fluent in it, can get a prestige job that will be a source of stable income. Foreign language in particular is becoming more important in modern society as a means of intercultural communication between professionals in the legal profession.

Any lawyer must speak fluently, be able to find words correctly, speak orally and in writing, because he needs to use appropriate terminology to state facts, persuade, easily explain the content of the document to the client and in court. And it is amazing if the lawyer has the ability to do it in English.

However, not everyone understands why lawyers need to know English at a higher level than every day. Here we are going to give some points why and where they may need it:

- Civil servants are required to speak a foreign language by law

Thus, Article 20 of the Law on Civil Service stipulates that a person applying for a civil service position, in addition to meeting other requirements, must speak a language that is one of the official languages of the Council of Europe. And the final provisions state that the Law enters into force on May 1, 2016, except for paragraph 1 of the second part of Article 20 of this Law in terms of foreign language proficiency, which is one of the official languages of the Council of Eu-