

**Podriz Dmytro,**  
student of Dnipropetrovsk State  
University of Internal Affairs,  
**Tymbal Anastasia,**  
student of Dnipropetrovsk State  
University of Internal Affairs,  
**Kuzmenko Anastasiia Oleksiivna,**  
PhD, Associate Professor  
Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs

## **A SIMPLE SENTENCE IN THE LEGAL DOCUMENTATION**

The changes that occur last years in our country indicate the beginning of a qualitatively new stage of development – formation of the information society in which the major form of transmission of legally relevant information is a legal document. And here is the problem of the wording correct document, which will be available and understandable for every user.

The relevance of the research topic caused to a natural increase of the role of legal documents in the system of legal regulation of social relations, the processes of ensuring the realization and protection of the rights and freedoms of subjects of law. Demand of time is the rapid development of Ukrainian legislation in the sphere of information relations, which put forward modern requirements to the form and content of legal documents in all directions of public life.

One of the main reasons for the linguistic imperfections of legislative documents is the relatively low level of professional proficiency in the authors of literary language as the only means of materialization of the right, which leads to different kinds of language distortions and logical inconsistencies in regulatory texts. So why there is the problem of the simultaneous formation of the available for users text of the legal document preserving its essence.

The main research base for the linguistic ordering of legal texts, in particular legal acts are the works of such scientists as B. Azhnyuk, N. Artikutza, I. Grazin, T. Gubaeva, A. Dotsenko, Yu. Pradid, T. Radzievskaya, A. Cherdantsev etc.

Of particular importance is the definition of such ways of constructing texts of legal acts that would most clearly, accurately and adequately implement the legislative intent. One of the tools of the wording such texts is a simple sentence that carries with concise information about any phenomenon or object.

The sentence is the basic linguistic unit of text of a legal document. It is formed from the words, steady revs and is subject to internal patterns of organization of text of a legal act.

A simple sentence is a sentence that has only one predicative center, then there is only one mapping of sentences with reality. The point is that it shows the relationship of the symptom expressed by the predicate, the subject matter of the

opinion expressed subject [1].

The nature of law, the nature of his information is contrary to the use of exclamatory, interrogative, motive offers. In the texts of legal documents mostly use simple common sentences, which include ink and participial turnovers, clarifying the circumstances of false words, applications.

In the process of learning the syntactic structure of legal documents, we determined that simple and complex sentence are the basis of the language of the legislation. In the language of laws being different, the ratio of simple and compound sentences. On average, simple sentences prevail over a few difficult (54 % and 46 %, respectively).

It should be noted that in some legislative documents predominated, complex syntactic unit, this applies, in particular, the criminal code of Ukraine, Ukrainian Family Code, civil code of Ukraine (table. 1) [2].

*Table 1*

**The syntax structure of the Ukrainian professional language  
of criminal law and family law**

	in percent, %	
	Simple sentence	Complex sentence
Text of family law	38,1	61,9
Text of criminal law	28,2	71,8

So we see that the legislators prefer, during they create the vast majority of legal documents, just a simple sentence, with the aim stick to the principle of availability and accuracy, forming a legal document. Having the ability to express thoughts in simple sentences, the author makes a legal act much more accessible, which excludes the cases are not clear or distorted perceptions of the text.

Of course, syntactic rules for constructing sentences in the formation of regulatory compliance document require that the sentence structure of a legal document should not be too simple, as it should not be too overloaded.

Therefore, the most common syntactic units are simple sentences, complicated homogeneous members, the components separate, inserted words and phrases. They perform in the legal texts of the transfer function of the extended information, clarification, explanations, links to source, arrange, and systematize [1].

A simple sentence can be represented in a document different expression grammar basic. A simple subject as the first component of the block diagram can be expressed using the form of the noun or pronoun in the nominative case, e.g.: «Опiкунвчиняєправочинивiдiменiтавiнтересахпiдопiчного» (СКУкраїни, ст. 67); «Вони можуть бути залученi до участi у справi також заклопотанням осiб...» (КАСУкраїни, ст. 53).

The role of subject in the structure of the simple sentence also performs substantively adjective (a quality value is transformed into the subject), although

used much less frequently than other models be, e.g.: «Кожний затриманий має право у будь-який час...» (Конст. України, ст. 29) [3].

According to V. A. Vatrás clarity and logical presentation of the text of a normative act is achieved through impeccable compliance with the rules of syntax. Business document has a narrative structure, therefore, at the first plan should be a simple sentence with direct word order:

a) group of noun in front of the group of the predicate: наймодавець-можепред'явити в суді...; боржник не звільняється від відповідальності...;

b) an agreed definition should be before the modified word, but inconsistent - just after it: приватна власність, цивільне право, майнова відповідальність;

c) insert words (a reference to the point made earlier, classification of presentation, explanation of individual words and phrases to the source) submitted in the beginning of the sentence: безсумнівно, по-перше, по-друге, наприклад, таким чином etc. [5].

Therefore, legal norms should provide the most limited number of words and sentences. For the presentation of the content of legal documents, the use of long sentences will not lead to the desired consequences. Complex, cumbersome, have a large volume of sentences do not contribute to the clarity and accessibility of the legal document.

To conclude, law is one of those humanities fields that is characterized by the presence of a significant number of national-cultural specific features, reflecting the developed norms of the relationship of the individual with the state and other people. Legal texts by virtue of their appointments must be accurate and reliable, they require some form of action and formulate principles for resolving disputes, establish rules of social behavior in society.

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