

- Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции для работников науки и образования. – 2016. – С. 57–60.
2. Гнатенко К.В. Професійна культура майбутнього тренера-викладача. Причорноморський науково-дослідний інститут економіки та інновацій. Інноваційна педагогіка. Науковий журнал. Вип 13., Т 1.Одесса 2019.с 36-40
 3. Kovalenko, J., Gnatenko, K., Fedorenko, O., Karpets, L., & Kovalenko, R. (2021). Formation of Vocational Competence of Future Specialists in Physical Education and Sports. *Pedagogika*, 140(4), 220-236.
 4. Хомский Н. Синтаксические структуры // Новое в лингвистике. Вып. 1. М., 1962.
 5. Хомский Н. Аспекты теории синтаксиса. М., 1972.

Давидова Вікторівна	–	Наталія
викладачка		старша
		кафедри
		українознавства та іноземних
		мов факультету підготовки
		фахівців для підрозділів
		стратегічних розслідувань

LEGAL DISCOURSE TERMINOLOGY COMPONENTS VERSION

In modern science, discourse is understood as a complex phenomenon consisting of participants in communication, communication situations and the text itself. In other words, discourse is an abstract invariant description of structural and semantic features that are implemented in concrete texts. The ideal to strive for in the process of communication is the maximum possible correspondence between discourse as an abstract rules and discourse (or text) system as a concrete verbal rules embodiment. Considering the speech activity theory, two aspects are distinguished - the discourse creation or generation (thinking, planning, speaking, writing) and discourse understanding (listening; perception of written text, analysis, interpretation). Discourse is understood as the language use to express a special mentality, as well as a special field of activity. This causes some language parameters activation and, ultimately, requires special grammar and special vocabulary rules. All this linguistic material can also be called discourse.

In our work, we regard the infinitive and infinitive constructions in legal discourse as the implementation, which is one of the legal texts complex component. This important implementation as the discourse component is the participants category in communication, since they are the text creators. The different types discourse implementation occurs in communicative situations in various spheres of human activity. In recent years, some interesting results have been obtained in the possible mental worlds study, that constitute the different

types of discourse semantic basis. A number of relevant terms have been introduced, for example, discourse in any language, in particular, English discourse, male / female discourse, polite discourse, argumentative discourse, artistic discourse, lyric discourse, etc. Thus, all verbal and non-verbal human behavior is organized through a various types of discourse range. Research in discourse analysis also notes that the discourse organization differs from the language organization in greater variability. As you know, the language system is very stable, especially at the phonological and morphological levels. The syntax level allows great variability, however, at this level, the speaker's freedom is limited to a certain finite syntactic structures set. The structural units number of legal discourse recognized by native speakers is quite large. And so, legal discourse is understood as a law text in dynamics, in the interpretation process and explanation. Discourse is a concept that should not be confused with either the empirical speech produced by the subject, or with the text. The main provisions of Foucault's theory are that discourse is a phenomenon, that is not reducible to language and speech. It clarifies what people want to say. However, the discourse definition, which could be considered exhaustive and which would be of a terminological nature, has not yet been worked out, because it is an "interdisciplinary" phenomenon. It is important not only for the method terminology developer uses and for theoretical positions he has, but important himself as the result to which it comes. It should be noted that the discourse is understood by researchers very broadly: it is a manifestation, reflection, phenomenon of culture.

The legal documents text is the main legal discourse component. In the work, it is understood as law text complex component. The text performs not only an information, influencing function, but also reveals the social and pragmatic author's position. The participants in the legal discourse are, on the one hand, the text author (professional lawyer) and, on the other hand, the recipient. The first creates an informational message, expressing the essence of jurisprudence, the second perceives and interprets the message. The legal professionals are legal texts source creators who generate these texts, taking into account the society peculiarities structure. But whatever the society law content peculiarities, according to their typological characteristics, are quite homogeneous as texts. The complex of means, typical for a legal text, provides a full-fledged information to the recipient transfer, i.e. any adult citizen of the country.

As a rule, the legal text is a realized main provision deployment or provision according to one or another scheme. The semantic and stylistic relationship of all text components also contributes to the logical unity. The infinitive and infinitive constructions play one of the defining roles in this unity. The semantic and stylistic infinitive and infinitive construction variation study in a legal text is due to the need for a phenomena comprehensive analysis.