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## **ACTUALIZATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL SEGMENTS LAW, POLICE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PROFESSIONAL CONTEXT OF ARTHUR HALEY'S NOVEL "AIRPORT"**

*The purpose of this article is to study the linguistic and stylistic features of actualization of the professional segments LAW and POLICE in the structure of the professional context of A. Haley's novel "Airport". It is well known that legal terminology is an important component of the terminological vocabulary that ensures accuracy and unambiguity in the legal sphere. It includes specialized terms and phrases used to describe legal concepts, phenomena and processes. It is noted that cognitive-semasiological and cognitive-discursive terminology is developing dynamically, and it is intended to study legal terminology as a linguistic and sign model of legal knowledge, to reveal its potential in producing new knowledge, its connection with legal consciousness, and to present the specifics of legal discourse in all its varieties. The study of the role and place of legal terminology in fiction novels is a rather specific topic, but contemporary linguists are actively working in this direction. In particular, we are talking about the study of Arthur Hailey's works. It is pointed out that legal terminology forms a representative group of terminological vocabulary in the novel "Airport". Since the US judicial system is the foundation of American democracy and an important tool for the development of society, the author often refers to it when reflecting the legal issues of the novel. The presence of a legal and legal segment in the professional context of the work is quite objective, since the management of such a complex set of services based on the operation of highly sophisticated equipment is regulated by the relevant legal norms. On the other hand, the police play an important role in maintaining order at the airport. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the instances of using legal terminology of these professional segments in the text of the novel. Terminological and professional vocabulary structure the linguistic fabric of A. Haley's novel "Airport".*

**Key words:** *term, professional vocabulary, professional segment, linguistic stylistics, professional novel.*

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## АКТУАЛІЗАЦІЯ ПРОФЕСІЙНИХ СЕГМЕНТІВ LAW, POLICE У СТРУКТУРІ ФАХОВОГО КОНТЕКСТУ РОМАНУ АРТУРА ХЕЙЛІ «АЕРОПОРТ»

*Метою даної статті є дослідити лінгвостилістичні особливості актуалізації професійних сегментів LAW (право) та POLICE (поліція) у структурі фахового контексту роману А. Хейлі «Аеропорт». Загальновідомо, що юридична термінологія є важливою складовою термінологічної лексики, яка забезпечує точність і однозначність у правовій сфері. Вона включає спеціалізовані терміни та словосполучення, що використовуються для опису правових понять, явищ і процесів. Зазначається, що динамічно розвивається когнітивно-семасіологічне та когнітивно-дискурсивне термінознавство, яке має дослідити юридичну термінологію як мовно-знакову модель правового знання, розкрити її потенціал у продукуванні нових знань, її зв'язок із правосвідомістю, подати специфіку юридичного дискурсу в усіх його різновидах. Дослідження ролі та місця юридичної термінології в художніх романах є досить специфічною темою, але сучасні лінгвісти активно працюють у цьому напрямку. Зокрема, мова йде про дослідження творчості Артура Хейлі. Вказується, що юридична термінологія формує репрезентативну групу термінологічної лексики роману «Аеропорт». Оскільки судова система США є фундаментом американської демократії і важливим інструментом розвитку суспільства, тому автор часто посилається на неї при відображенні правової проблематики роману. Наявність юридично-правового сегмента в фаховому контексті твору є цілком об'єктивною, оскільки управління таким складним комплексом послуг на базі експлуатації надскладної техніки регулюються відповідними правовими нормами. З іншого боку, поліція відіграє важливу роль у забезпеченні порядку на території аеропорту. Надається узагальнення випадків вживання юридичної термінології цих фахових сегментів в тексті роману у вигляді таблиць. Термінологічна і фахова лексика структурують мовну тканину роману А. Хейлі «Аеропорт».*

**Ключові слова:** термін, фахова лексика, професійний сегмент, лінгвостилістика, професійний роман.

**Problem statement.** Legal terminology is an important component of the terminological vocabulary that ensures accuracy and unambiguity in the legal field. It includes specialized terms and phrases used to describe legal concepts, phenomena and processes. Legal terminology has several key functions:

1. Communication function: Ensures effective communication between lawyers, legislators, judges and other legal professionals.
2. Normative function: Promotes the standardization and unification of legal terms, which is important for the accurate interpretation and application of laws.
3. Cognitive function: Helps to structure and organize legal knowledge, making it accessible for study and analysis.

The modern methodology for studying legal terminology includes several basic approaches that provide a comprehensive understanding and analysis of legal terms. Here are some of them:

1. Cognitive approach: This approach views terms as a reflection of human intellectual activity.
2. Systemic approach: The study of terminology as a system where each term has its own place and function.
3. Lexicographic approach: Creation of dictionaries and other lexicographic sources that codify legal terms.
4. Information technology approach: Use of automated systems for recording and retrieval of legal information.
5. Historical approach: Study of the evolution of legal terms and their meanings in different historical periods (Artykutsa, 2019).

**Research analysis.** The cognitive-semasiological and cognitive-discursive terminology is developing dynamically, and it is intended to study legal terminology as a linguistic and sign model of legal knowledge, to reveal its potential in producing new knowledge, its connection with legal consciousness, and to present the specifics of legal discourse in all its varieties. Linguists and lawyers are actively and fruitfully cooperating in the development of the scientific and educational (linguodidactic) direction. Terminology of law as a manifestation of legal culture is considered by R. V. Chornolutskiy, R. B. Shyshka, O. V. Kushnariova, O. M. Kaleniuk and others; as a component of legal technique – J. O. Dzeyko, A. F. Tkachuk, I. I. Onyshchuk, I. D. Shutak, T. I. Dudash, O. V. Bogacheva, O. V. Gladkivska, O. S. Kushnariova, M. I. Liubchenko, in the aspect of terminology of legal norms – L. I. Zamorska, as an object of legal linguistics – Y. F. Pradid, A. S. Prosi-ana, L. M. Vasylkova, in the context of legal certainty – Y. I. Matveeva, V. G. Antoshkina and others. Legal terminology as a component of legal language, or the language of a particular branch of law, sub-branch, code, law, type of legal documents – L. M. Shestopalova, P. M. Baltadzhi, O. S. Koliushcheva, S. A. Yuldasheva, T. I. Brovchenko, M. I. Klochko and others. Semiotic and hermeneutical and semantic aspects of legal terminology are analyzed by S. E. Zarkhina, G. S. Onufrienko, V. I. Shyshkin, V. G. Fakhutdinov, M. S. Polishchuk, L. M. Sintova. T. I. Dudash, P. M. Rabinovich. In the discursive-communicative aspect, legal terminology is studied by A. S. Tokar-

ska, O. V. Dotsenko, I. M. Humovska, A. V. Hrytskiv, T. V. Gorokhovska and others (Artykutsa, 1999). Among foreign researchers, we can mention such linguists as Professor Peter T. Goodrich of the University of Cardiff (UK), who specializes in legal linguistics and legal rhetoric. Goodrich emphasizes the importance of the rhetorical aspects of legal language and its impact on legal interpretation and judicial decisions (Goodrich, 2013). Professor Lawrence Solan of Brooklyn College of Law (USA) researches legal linguistics, in particular, legal translation and interpretation. Solan focuses on the problems of translating legal texts, especially in the context of international law, where accuracy and unambiguity are critical (Solan, 2012).

The study of the role and place of legal terminology in fiction novels is a rather specific topic, but some contemporary linguists are actively working in this direction, namely Natalia Yatsyshyn, Maria Panochko, Iryna Kochan, I. Humovska, A. Liashuk, and others. In particular, such scholars as O. Danylchuk, V. Ivasheva, V. Kovskiy, D. Zatonskyi, O. Mulyarchyk, Marshall McLuhan, and Q. Fiore, well-known American sociologists who have studied mass culture, including the work of Haley and others. Critical literature on this issue is almost non-existent, so, of course, the articles of these authors deserve attention, although they considered it mainly from the standpoint of soviet literary criticism. In an attempt to analyze Arthur Hailey's work from the standpoint of modernity, O. Danylchuk in his article "Features of A. Hailey's Artistic Skill" notes: "Haley skillfully uses legal terminology to create an authentic atmosphere and enhance the realism of his works. This allows readers to dive deeper into the world of his novels and feel like they are part of the events" (Danylchuk, 2006: 39–40).

**The aim** of the article is to study the linguistic and stylistic features of actualization of the professional segments LAW and POLICE in the structure of the professional context of A. Haley's novel "Airport".

**Presentation of the main material.** Legal terminology forms a representative group of the novel's terminological vocabulary. The terms that appear more than once in the text of the novel are presented in *Table 1*. It illustrates the following groups of legal terms: 1) one-word noun terms – *the bar; case(s); claim; client(s); compensation; counselor; court(s); damages; evidence; fee; jury; the law; lawyer; right (to); liability; litigation; plaintiff(s); precedent; retainer; trial* – this is the most numerous group of frequent legal terms presented in the novel; 2) noun phrases – *property owners; retainer form* (an invariant of the one-word noun term *retainer* in the sense

of a form of assignment/agreement between a client and an attorney for the attorney to handle the client's case (American legal language); *court decision(s)*; 3) adjectives that do not function independently, but in combination with a noun form new terminological phrases – for example, *legal: legal action; legal counsel; legal proceedings; legal rights; legal redress* as an invariant of the term *compensation; legalistic* in the combination *legalistic offensive*; 4) prepositional phrases – *the ruling of the Court; memorandum of agreement*; 5) phrases – names of legal institutions/agencies – *the Supreme Court*, which can be interpreted as an anthroponym, as it denotes the proper name of the highest court.

Among the legal terms used in the text of the novel 1 time each are: 1) one-word noun terms – *the Constitution; citizens; easement; litigants*; 2) attributive terminological phrases based on an adjective and a noun – *basic rights; legal rights; legal representation; legal skill; law reports; wronged homeowners; the highest court*; 3) prepositional terminological phrases based on a preposition and a noun/nouns – *attorney at law; in the courts; a claim for damages; process of law; questions of law; under the law*; 4) verbal phrases based on a verb and a noun/noun phrase with an adjective – *award damages; begin legal action; bring to court; fight in the courts; file suit against; infringe rights; launch a legal case; lose a case; pursue interests; represent litigants; win a case*.

The US judicial system is the foundation of American democracy and an important tool for the development of society, so the author often refers to it when reflecting on the legal issues in the novel. When describing the activities of courts that consider cases related to airports, the following terms are used: 1) terms – names of judicial institutions: *The United States Supreme Court* and its abbreviated name: *the Supreme Court*, as well as an indirect reference to the Supreme Court of the United States: *the highest court*, references to the courts of Oregon and Washington: *state courts of Oregon and Washington*; 2) the names of real court cases, which are given in italics in the text of the novel, this graphic form is typical for legal language – *U. S. v. Causby; Griggs v. County of Allegheny; Thornburg v. Port of Portland and Martin v. Port of Seattle*; 3) descriptive references to a court case – *in Los Angeles suit against L. A. International Airport*; 4) references to the authority of a particular judge: *Mr. Justice William O. Douglas had stated <...>*; 5) inclusion in the narrative of short reference texts on the essence of specific court cases (the following examples are given in the original spelling) – (a) in *U. S. v. Causby*, the court ruled that a Greensboro, North Carolina, chicken farmer was entitled to

compensation because of an “invasion” by military planes flying low above his home. In handing down the *Causby* decision, Mr. Justice William O. Douglas had stated, “...if the landowner is to have full enjoyment of the land, he must have exclusive control of the immediate reaches of the enveloping atmosphere”; (b) In another case reviewed by the Supreme Court, *Griggs v. County of Allegheny*, a similar principle was upheld. In state courts of Oregon and Washington, in *Thornburg v. Port of Portland* and *Martin v. Port of Seattle*, damages for excessive aircraft noise had been awarded, even though the airspace directly above the plaintiffs had not been violated.

The author of the novel is faithful to his principle of explaining realities that may be unknown to a lay reader in the field to which a certain reality relates. In particular, the introduction of the legal concept of *retainer*: 1) an assignment to an attorney to conduct a case; an agreement between a client and an attorney (when conducting a case); a preliminary fee to an attorney; 2) an amount paid for special services [6]) is accompanied by a detailed explanation: *This memorandum of agreement between... hereinafter known as plaintiff/s and Freemantle and Sye, attorneys at law.. who will undertake plaintiff/s legal representation in promotion of a claim for damages sustained due to aircraft use of the Lincoln International Airport facility... Plaintiff/s agrees to pay the said Freemantle and Sye one hundred dollars, in four installments of twenty five dollars, the first installment now due and payable, the balance quarterly on demand... Further, if the suit is successful Freemantle and Sye will receive ten percent of the gross amount of any damages awarded.*

The balanced, neutral presentation of factual information, which was inherent in the author's description of the peculiarities of the professional sphere of air transportation, was preserved when introducing legal realities into the narrative.

The presence of a legal segment in the professional context of the work is quite objective, since the management of such a complex set of services based on the operation of highly sophisticated equipment is regulated by the relevant legal norms. This is exactly what *Mel* refers to in his dispute with *Freemantle*: *Mel snapped back, “I live with contracts! Every lessee in this airport – from the largest airline to a headache pill concessionaire – operates under a contract approved by me, and negotiated by my staff”* – emphasizing his competence in legal matters, he emphasizes that every *lessee* from the largest airline to a headache pill seller from the largest airline to a headache pill concessionaire: 1) concessionaire; 2) American. *barkeeper* [6]) operates at the airport on

the basis of a contract approved by him and negotiated by his staff – **operates under a contract approved by me, and negotiated by my staff.**

The police play an important role in maintaining order at the airport. Mutual respect characterizes the relationship between the airport administration and the police. The text of the novel uses a lot of vocabulary to refer to the police: *the policeman, Lieutenant, the greatest respect for you and for your uniform, to be a real policeman, The big Negro police lieutenant, several other policemen, taxing available space in the concourse, arriving and departing passengers having to fight their way around like a flood tide encountering a sudden sandbank, Lieutenant Ordway.*

The police station at the airport is a self-administering detachment of the city police (*The policing of Lincoln International was handled by a self-administering detachment of the city force*). In addition to the *airport police headquarters*, where the *desk sergeant* is always in touch, there is a *small security office* near the main lobby (the main terminal of the airport), *patrol cars* control the territory, and on the order of the lieutenant on duty, the latter sends *police reinforcements* to the terminal area where the protest is taking place: **Police Lieutenant Ned Ordway**, <...>, *heard the announcement of Flight Two through the opened doorway of a small security office just off the main concourse. Ordway was in the office receiving a telephoned report from his desk sergeant at airport police headquarters. According to a radio message from a patrol car, a heavy influx of private automobiles, crammed with people, <...> members of the anti-noise demonstration which Lieutenant Ordway had already heard about. As per the lieutenant's orders, the desk sergeant said, police reinforcements were on their way to the terminal.*

In *Mel's* opinion, Lieutenant Ned Ordway represents the best type of successful police officer: *Lieutenant Ordway represented the best type of career policeman*. He has been leading the police team for a year and is likely to be promoted to a higher position in the city's central police department soon: *He had been in charge of the airport police detail a year, and would probably move on to a more important assignment downtown soon*. As an experienced police officer, the lieutenant is a good judge of character, and his attitude towards those who do not disturb the order is gentle and caring. always inherent in the police (*with a sensitivity for which police are not always credited*): *Soon after, an airport policeman found her and, with a sensitivity for which police are not always credited, placed her in as obscure a corner as he could find while telephoning his superiors for instructions. Lieutenant Ordway happened to be*

nearby and dealt with the matter personally. It was he who decided that Inez Guerrero, though incoherent and upset, was harmless, and had ordered her taken to the airport general manager's office – the only place Ned Ordway could think of which was quiet, yet less intimidating than **police headquarters**.

The second policeman behaves quite differently when detaining the same elderly woman: *She looked up. <...> she realized that it was a policeman who was standing over her. <...> She became aware that this was a different policeman from the earlier one. This one was white, and neither as gentle nor as softly spoken as the other. "Let's move it, lady!" The policeman tightened his grip on her shoulder in a way which hurt, and pulled her abruptly to her feet. "You hear me?—let's go! They're screamin' for you upstairs, and every cop in the joint's bin searchin' for you." Ten minutes later, <...> Lieutenant Ordway faced her. The policeman who had escorted Inez in was gone.* – уточнення (it was a policeman => a different policeman from the earlier one => this one was white, and neither as gentle nor as softly spoken as the other), on the one hand, it imitates the woman's foggy consciousness, and on the other hand, it clearly distinguishes between two types of policeman, this second policeman being more in line with the “evil policeman” type: he treats the woman roughly, causing her physical pain (tightened his grip on her shoulder in a way that hurt, and pulled her abruptly to her feet) and emotional pain by speaking rudely to her.

However, the lieutenant's attitude towards her also changed, as circumstances – they learned that she was the wife of the man who had probably brought the bomb on board the plane: *Ned Ordway leaned forward, close to Inez, his face aggressive. For the second time in this room tonight he exhibited nothing of kindness; only the rough, tough savagery of a policeman who needed an answer and would get it. He shouted, "Don't try holding back or lying! It won't work. Tell me what it was you thought".*

The author has managed to show a true image of a police officer: this is a different, but always fair lieutenant, and his subordinates who skillfully solve two main problems of law and order at the airport:

1) dealing with drunken passengers – the police, or as Mel calls them “*Ordway's men,*” who are just as attentive and fair to people, have become, as Mel ironically claims, *experts at dealing with airport drunks*: they take drunken passengers to *the police detention building* to sober them up and then simply let them go home: *Ordway's men, Mel was aware, were expert at dealing with airport drunks, <...> Mostly they were*

*salesmen and businessmen from out of town, sometimes exhausted after a grueling, competitive week, whom a few drinks on the way home hit hard. <...> the drunks were escorted to the police detention building and left to sober up. Later, they were allowed to go – usually sheepishly;*

2) removal of old cars abandoned in parking lots: *Worthless cars abandoned on parking lots were currently a plague at every big city airport. Nowadays, when an old jalopy became useless, it was surprisingly hard to get rid of it. <...> So an owner was faced with the alternatives of paying for disposal, renting storage, or finding a place to abandon his vehicle where it could not be traced back to him. Airports had become obvious dumping grounds – 2 metaphors create a vivid picture of the problem area of all airports – old cars abandoned in parking lots have become a plague at every major city airport and airports are like dumping grounds.*

The author introduces the reader to an extremely interesting reality related to the work of the police at the airport – to maintain public peace in emergency situations and the ability to call the police by speakerphone, each airport has a code to indicate the police in such public announcements, at Lincoln Airport it is *Mr. Lester Mainwaring*: Outside, Mel could hear another announcement begin, *"Attention Mr. Lester Mainwaring. Will Mr. Mainwaring and all members of his party report immediately to the main terminal entrance?"*

As always, the writer accompanies the introduction of professional information unknown to the general public with a concise but detailed explanation: *"Lester Mainwaring" was an airport code name for policeman.* Normally, such an announcement meant that *the nearest policeman on duty* was to go wherever the message designated. *"All members of his party" meant every policeman in the terminal.* Most airports had *similar systems to alert their police without the public being made aware.*

Table 2 summarizes the cases of use of legal terminology of this professional segment in the text of the novel, for example: the term *police* (8), terminological words/phrases based on it (16) and terminological words/phrases with a proper noun component (3); the term *policeman* (17), terminological words/phrases based on it (5) and other, mainly terminological nominations – 113 in total.

**Conclusion.** Thus, the professional segments of law enforcement and law and order are quite representative in the professional context of the novel. Terminological and professional vocabulary structure the linguistic fabric of A. Haley's novel “Airport”.

Table 1

**Frequency of use of legal terms in a novel by A. Haley "Airport"**

№	Legal Terms	Number of times
1.	bar, the	9
2.	case(s)	172
3.	claim, a	25
4.	client(s)	17
5.	compensation	4
	<i>invariant</i> : legal redress	1
6.	counselor	2
7.	<u>court</u> :	56
	court, the	44
	court(s)	12
8.	court decision(s)	2
9.	damages	6
10.	entitled (to)	12
11.	Evidence	7
12.	Fee	211
13.	jury, a	4
14.	law, the	56
15.	lawyer, a	50
16.	Legal	49
17.	legal action, a	5
18.	legal counsel, a	4
19.	legal proceedings	4
20.	legal rights	2
	right to	5
21.	Legalistic	2
	<i>invariant</i> : legalistic offensive	
22.	Liability	5
23.	Litigation	3
24.	plaintiff(s)	5
25.	precedent, the	8
26.	property owners	2
27.	Retainer	11
	<i>invariants</i> :	
	retainer form	1
	memorandum of agreement	1
28.	ruling (of the Court), the	3
29.	Supreme Court, the	7
30.	Trial	4

Table 2

**The lexical base of actualization of the professional segment POLICE in A. Haley's novel "Airport"**

№	Lexical Units	Number of times
1.	police (term)	8
	state police (terminological phrase)	2
	the Italian police (proper name with term. component)	1
	the Military Police (proper name on basis of term. phrase)	1
2.	airport police chief (terminological phrase)	1
	lieutenant (term)	2
	police lieutenant (terminological phrase)	2
	state police lieutenant (terminological phrase)	2
	Lieutenant Ned Ordway (term + full name)	1
	Lieutenant Ordway (term + surname)	5
	Ned Ordway (full name)	3
	Ordway (surname)	4
	Police Lieutenant Ned Ordway (term. phrase + name)	1
	Police Lieutenant Ordway (term. phrase + surname)	2
	Negro police lieutenant (adjective + term. phrase)	3
	the big Negro police lieutenant (adjective + term. phrase)	1
	the big Negro policeman (adjective + term)	1
	the police chief (terminological phrase)	1
	chief (reference)	1
	the best type of career policeman (value judgement)	1
3.	Lieutenant Ordway and his policemen (free term. phrase)	1
	Ned Ordway and several other policemen (free term. phrase)	1
	Ordway's force of a hundred policemen (free term. phrase)	1
	Ordway's men (free term. phrase)	1
4.	the policing of Lincoln International (terminological phrase on basis of term and proper name)	1
	the airport police detail (terminological phrase)	1
	airport police (terminological phrase)	4

Table 2 (continuance)

5.	airport police headquarters (terminological phrase)	2
	city police headquarters (terminological phrase)	1
	police headquarters (terminological phrase)	1
	police headquarters downtown (term. phrase + clarifying)	1
	the police detention building (terminological phrase)	1
	security office (terminological phrase)	1
6.	policeman (term)	16
	policemen (term)	1
	airport policeman (terminological phrase)	1
	police officers (terminological phrase)	1
	the desk sergeant (terminological phrase)	1
	the police desk sergeant (terminological phrase)	1
	the nearest policeman on duty (adj. + term. phrase)	1
	downtown police detectives (adj. + term. phrase)	1
police reinforcements (terminological phrase)	1	
7.	every cop (quantifier + <i>policeman</i> )	1
	every policeman (quantifier + <i>policeman</i> )	1
	every policeman in the terminal (quantifier + <i>policeman</i> + clarification)	1
	this police officer (quantifier + <i>police officer</i> )	1
	this policeman (quantifier + <i>policeman</i> )	1
8.	a different policeman (adj. + <i>policeman</i> )	1
	a real policeman (adj. + <i>policeman</i> )	2
9.	Lester Mainwaring (idiom)	1
	Mr. Lester Mainwaring (idiom)	1
	Mr. Mainwaring and all members of his party (idiom)	1
	all members of his party (idiom)	1
	an airport code name for policeman (idiom's explanation)	1
10.	the policeman's voice ( <i>policeman's</i> + noun)	1
	a harsh, policeman's voice ( <i>policeman's</i> + noun)	1
	the lieutenant's call ( <i>lieutenant's</i> + noun)	1
	the lieutenant's orders ( <i>lieutenant's</i> + noun)	1
11.	a patrol car (terminological phrase)	1
	state police patrol car/cars (terminological phrase)	2
12.	policemen searching (terminological phrase)	1
	a self-administering detachment of the city force (terminological phrase)	1
	the rough, tough savagery of a policeman who needed an answer and would get it (description)	1
	permission to hold a public censure meeting (phrase)	1
	a police state (terminological phrase)	1
13.	to alert their police without the public being made aware (explanation)	1
	to fear police interrogation (phrase)	1
	to command the airport police detachment (terminological phrase)	1
	to brief his men (phrase)	1
УСЬОГО:		113

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