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## **THE LEGAL PROFESSIONALS**

***Annotation:** The article describes the legal profession in other countries and in Russia. The legal profession is one of the most popular. It has pros and cons. In order to become a good lawyer, you must not only get a legal education, but also have certain knowledge. In addition, the lawyer must be creative and cold-blooded in order to solve problems quickly.*

***Key words:** lawyer, prestige, notary, judge, legal consultant.*

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## **ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЮРИСТ**

***Аннотация:** В статье описывается профессия юриста в других странах и в России. Профессия юриста - одна из самых популярных. В этом есть свои плюсы и минусы. Чтобы стать хорошим юристом, нужно не только получить юридическое образование, но и обладать определенными знаниями. Кроме того, юрист должен быть творческим и хладнокровным, чтобы быстро решать возникшие проблемы.*

***Ключевые слова:** адвокат, престиж, нотариус, судья, юридический консультант.*

The subject of the given article is popular and basic legal professions. The aims of the article are to present main peculiarities of this profession and to tell about some historical events.

At first the author determines that legal professionals are people who study, develop and apply law. Many kinds of people working in or studying legal affairs are called lawyers, so the word describes a person who has the right to act in certain legal matters. Most countries have different groups of lawyers who each take a particular kind of examination in order to qualify to do particular jobs. In Japan, a lawyer must decide whether he wants to take the examination to become an attorney, a public prosecutor or a judge.

It should be mentioned that in England, the rest of the United Kingdom and many former colonies, there are two different types of lawyers – solicitors and barristers. This division has frequently been the focus of debates and criticism and there have been calls for the fusion of the two branches of the profession. In the

popular mind, the distinction between them is that the barristers are concerned with advocacy in court while the solicitors are concerned with legal work out of court. This is not entirely true.

Secondly it is emphasized that barristers are primarily concerned with advocacy and they have an exclusive right of audience in the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords, but they also spend much of their time on paperwork, giving opinions on legal matters, drafting written pleadings and other documents related to court proceedings, drafting contracts, trust deeds and other formal legal documents which are not directly connected with litigation. Solicitors are also not exclusively engaged in out-of-court work, as they are entitled to an audience with magistrates' courts, district courts and, in some cases, the Royal Court. Many people believe the distinction between barristers and solicitors should be eliminated in England, as has already happened in Australia.

It is interesting to stress there are about 66,000 practicing solicitors and over 8,000 practicing barristers in England and Wales. But not all solicitors practice – about 25% of them work for companies and other profit or non-profit making organizations and the government. In-house lawyers prefer industry-specific and single-client commercial activities to the vastly different pressures of private practice.

Next the author goes on to the fact that judges are usually chosen from the most senior barristers, when they are appointed they cannot continue to practice as barristers. Historically, this was the first legal specialization. It must be mentioned that in civil law countries, this is often a lifelong career. In common law legal system, on the other hand, judges are recruited from practicing lawyers.

In conclusion it is said that paralegals assist lawyers in their work. They undertake some of the same work as lawyers but do not give advice to consumers of legal services. The paralegal is a relatively modern phenomenon in British legal circles. The role has transferred across from the US where paralegals have operated in a support role in law firms for many years.

In my opinion this article is very valuable and useful. It gives productive information about my future profession. A lawyer is a professional who stands guard over the law. Being well versed in legal documentation, he defends the interests of citizens who turned to him for help. The specialty implies a wide range of activities, so lawyers can specialize in any (narrower) field. All professions related to jurisprudence have one thing in common - they are united by knowledge of laws and civil norms. These aspects distinguish modern society from primitive society. The main legal professions in Russia are: lawyer; notary; investigator; prosecutor; judge; legal adviser.

The specialty has many advantages, but we should not forget about its obvious disadvantages.

**Pros of a lawyer:**

- 1) good career growth;
- 2) high salaries even for novice lawyers;
- 3) many options for self-realization;
- 4) the ability to choose different specialties.

**The main disadvantages of the profession:**

- 1) a small number of places for study on a budgetary basis at the university;
- 2) high competition;
- 3) the need to constantly improve skills;
- 4) psychological and emotional difficulties.

In addition, regardless of specialization, the lawyer must be calm and impartial. In his work, erudition and well-readness, creativity will be useful to him. Last quality in recent years has become especially important. He must be able to approach the problem from a non-standard side in order to solve it in favor of the client.

Thus, a lawyer is an extremely difficult profession, which is popular and prestigious among the rest. I would like to become a professional in my field. I like professions like a notary or a judge. A notary is a person who performs notarial acts

that give legal effect to agreements, other documents aimed at ensuring the protection of rights and legitimate interests individuals and legal entities. A judge is an official who is a member of the court and administers justice.

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