

3. Silber, K.H., Foshay, W.R. Handbook of Improving Performance in the Workplace, Instructional Design and Training Delivery. John Wiley & Sons, 2009.

4. Soft Skills. URL: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/soft-skills>.

Vasiuta Yuliia,

Researcher Higher Education Degree
Master 1st year of the Educational and
Scientific Institute № 1 of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs

Supervisor:

Professor of the Department of Legal
Linguistics of the National Academy of
Internal Affairs, Candidate of Law,
Associate Professor **Haldetska I.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS

Police officers being in the front line of public order situations, directing traffic, providing guidance or advice to citizens, tourists or simply visitors to their country need to be well prepared to react not only in their mother tongue, but in a foreign language as well. To be able to master a foreign language, continual possibilities to develop it are necessary. According to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU “Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training” [6]. Constant language training of officers in the field of their profession makes them more professional, raises the credit of the police force and the trust of the public.

At present, foreign language teaching is based on the Communicative Approach (CA) or Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). The approach emerged in the early 1980’s after Dell Hymes published his work «On Communicative Competence». It was a period known as the age of methods due to the fact that new methods would come out and disappear very quickly [1, p. 241].

Interactive technologies can help bring variety and a learner-centered material which can prompt learners’ interest and motivation to develop their language competence. When effectively applied in accordance with a needs analysis it can be a very useful tool in the language development as well as in the independence development of the learner. Above all, the analysis of the application of the e-module and the evaluation of foreign language learning efficiency led to the

formulation of some suggestions and recommendations: 1) to design higher level e-learning language modules, 2) to design more e-learning language modules focusing on some other areas of policing, 3) to give police officers working in frontline policing space and time for their language development at police stations, 4) to provide researchers with a new software – Articulate [1, p. 250–251].

How to teach police officers: phrases and roleplaying activities [5]:

1. Pulling People Over

One of the most common things that police officers will do when on car patrol or speed patrols will be to pull people over for various traffic offences. You can work through some roleplaying exercises with them where you pretend to be the driver who was pulled over and have them approach the car correctly. They will normally have training that teaches them the proper etiquette for pulling someone over and you can have them bring in the training manual given to them and work on the phrases given in the book.

2. Interrogation and Solving Crimes

Another excellent roleplaying exercise which you can use to involve the students and get them to practice their English and deductive skills, will be to solve a mock crime. You can assign roles to different people, then have a team of your police students solve the crime. The roles of witnesses will be assigned to some students and you can have the police team question the witnesses and figure out «who done it».

3. Helping Tourists

Police officers are also very commonly regarded as people who are trustworthy to talk to and reliable when it comes to getting information from them. For this reason, tourists will often ask police officers for directions and for information about other things and problems they may have encountered. It is important that you let your students know about this and have them prepare for it by doing some simple roleplaying exercises with answering questions that tourists may ask. It is also important that they are fluent when it comes to giving directions to local hotels, landmarks, embassies, etc.

4. Getting ID's

Police officers will often need to ask for some form of identification so it is important that you teach them about the different types of identification card they may encounter, especially if they work somewhere with many tourists since every country has their own forms of identification. In some countries, people will carry a social security card, or a driver's license, while in others people are required to use a

national ID card, and in other countries, people will need to carry their voter's registration cards. Some of the useful questions that you should teach your students include the following:

May I see your passport please?

Can I have your driver's license and car registration?

Are you here on holiday? How long have you been here?

Do you have another form of identification?

Can I see some form of photo identification?

5. Vocabulary

It is very important to remember that when you are teaching English for Specific Purposes that there will always be vocabulary lists that you will need to assign to your students. It is a great resource to assign homework from to encourage the students to personalize and internalize the information.

When students, be they police officers or not, are witnesses of an accident or crime abroad they should be able to report about the health condition of injured people, it means to summarize fundamental information, and to give the first aid with assistance of emergency call, which assumes them to hold a telephone conversation and use effectively their listening skills. The emphasis should be put on good knowledge of vocabulary and basic phrases which enables to improve student speaking and listening skills [4, p. 17].

Having language skills also helps solve crimes more effectively. When a victim or witness doesn't speak English, valuable time is lost waiting for an interpreter rather than apprehending the suspect. While departments attempt to hire more bilingual officers and utilize telephone interpretation services to bridge the communication gap, in quickly developing situations even basic foreign language skills, like understanding descriptive terms and directions, can help [2].

The Federal Bureau of Investigation relies on foreign language capabilities to quickly and accurately inform operations and its executives. The success of the FBI's mission is dependent upon high-quality language services and the ability to translate and analyze information in a timely manner. Language Services Section (LSS) is responsible for the organization's entire Foreign Language Program. LSS supports the FBI's mission by providing quality language services to the FBI, law enforcement communities, and the Intelligence Community (IC) as a whole. The FBI currently employs almost 1,400 linguists who provide critical services at 114 offices in the United States and abroad [7].

Police statement taking is problematic in many multilingual legal systems.

In some countries, like Australia, forensic linguists have been employed to work alongside the police, helping officers to capture statements and training them on best practice models.

Elsewhere – for instance in Belgium and the Canadian province of New Brunswick, police officers are trained bilingually. They are then deployed to areas based on their linguistic competencies. Not only are statements captured in two languages: judicial officers must be fluent in those languages, too. So these languages are prioritised at each step of the justice process [3].

Within the greater field of criminal justice, police officers act on the front lines of the law to maintain authority and keep us safe. They are on the streets, at the borders, and in our airports, seaports, parks, and prisons. When officers are able to speak the same language as the individuals they encounter, they enhance communication, promote safety, and prevent dangerous misunderstandings. Crime occurs in all languages, and an ability to communicate with people who speak other languages is an asset to police officers and federal agents. Speaking a foreign language well can open the doors to more advanced and higher paying jobs in law enforcement.

References

1. E-Learning Module For Traffic Police To Develop The english Language. URL: <https://repository.mruni.eu/bitstream/handle/007/15078/Feren%C4%8Dikova.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> c. 250-251.
2. Education Connect Article. URL: <https://www.fopconnect.com/education-connect-articles/learning-a-foreign-language-whats-in-it-for-you/>.
3. South African cops need linguistic training – urgently. URL: <https://theconversation.com/south-african-cops-need-linguistic-training-urgently-140075> July 5, 2020 9.41am BST.
4. Kryštofová, S. (2015). English for Specific Purposes - First Aid for Policemen. Brno: Masarykova univerzita, Fakulta Pedagogická, Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury. Počet stran 52. Vedoucí práce Mgr. Naděжда Vojtková. C. 53.
5. Teaching English for Specific purposes can sometimes be a difficult task, however it does not always need to be. URL: <https://busyteacher.org/16311-teach-esp-for-police-officers.html>.
6. Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU. Official Journal of the European Communities, C. 364/1, 18.12.2000, www.europarl.europa.eu/charter/pdf/text_en.pdf.
7. Why is a foreign language important with a criminal justice degree? Federal Bureau of Investigation. URL: <https://www.degreequery.com/why-is-a-foreign-language-important-with-a-criminal-justice-degree/>.