

Communicative approach in professional field of a rescuer demands knowledge of certain amount of lexical material. It includes the following lexical units:

- 1) special terms;
- 2) general scientific terms;
- 3) everyday English words.

Special terms are predominant, e.g., ‘water-spray(ing) nozzle [ˈwɔ:tə][spreɪ][ˈnɔzl]’ – *водо-распылительное сопло*; ‘water supplies [ˈwɔ:təsəˈplaɪz]’ – *водоснабжение*; ‘vaporizing liquids [ˈveɪpə][ˈlɪkwɪdz]’ – *испаряющиеся огнетушащие средства*; ‘station officer [ˈsteɪʃ(ə)nˈɒfɪsə]’ – *начальник дежурной смены*. General scientific terms are like these: ‘skills [skɪlz]’ – *навыки*, ‘substantial impact [səbˈstænʃ(ə)l ˈɪmpækt]’ – *существенное воздействие*. Everyday English words can be as follows: ‘spade [speɪd]’ – *лопата*; ‘push [puʃ]’ – *толкать, пихать*.

Conclusion. The communicative approach in teaching professionally oriented foreign language to future firefighters and rescuers should take into account the assimilation of 3 above mentioned groups of lexical units. These units must be grouped in an educational dictionary which will include the necessary and sufficient number of words with grammar notices and explanations. The average number of the lexical units to be learned should be approximately 700 because this amount will cover the necessary professional and everyday communicative needs of cadets. The dictionary will be available in both paper and electronic form.

R. Butonina

Р.Д. Бутонина

МИ МВД (Могилев)

Научный руководитель С.В. Вендиктов

MARTENS CLAUSE IN CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Оговорка Мартенса в условиях обеспечения общественной безопасности

Society has fought crime throughout its existence. Crime has gone through various stages of evolution, taking on new forms. So, in the modern world with the beginning of the process of informatization, one of the threats to public and national security, along with «traditional» crimes, cybercrime [1].

The aim is to study the impact of the Martens Clause on public security and the fight against crimes and offences in various spheres of social relations.

Some jurists understand the Martens Clause as part of international humanitarian law, but it should be noted that this Clause applies not only to the conduct of hostilities, but extends to much broader areas of human relations, including law enforcement.

For example, under article 10 of the Penal Enforcement Code, convicted persons have the right to humane treatment: they must not be subjected to medical experimentation, discrimination on various grounds, or inhuman or cruel treatment.

Another example is art. 76 Protocol I, which states that: «Women shall enjoy special respect and shall be protected, inter alia, from rape, forced prostitution and any other form of indecent conduct» [2]. In some countries, the term «indecent conduct» is enshrined at the legislative level, while in other countries the basis for the definition of the prohibited act remains the legal custom. If we imagine a situation in which a man or a group of men rip off a woman's clothes in a public place, exposing her, the positive law does not qualify such an act as «indecent behaviour» and the legal custom of European countries will define it as an attack on the honour and dignity of women. In that case, the perpetrator will be brought to justice.

And yet it is clear that acceptance of the Martens Clause is an important stage in the development and expansion of the principles of humanism, as it is of profound importance for ensuring universal humanitarian principles both in international law, and in national legislation. It focuses on the protection of the human person as a whole, not only during armed conflict. In recent times, the scope of international humanitarian law has steadily expanded, as has the scope of the Martens Clause: rules and principles have emerged that are not only relevant to the law of armed conflict and fundamental human rights, but also environmental, information and other legal fields. The recent use of the Martens clause by the International Court of Justice to rule on the legality of the threat of use of nuclear weapons is also an example. Thus, it may be noted that, even in our time, the Martens Clause does not lose its actuality and is unlikely to lose it.

References

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2. *Kukushkina, A.V.* International humanitarian law and Martens' Clause / A.V. Kukushkina, A.I. Ioyrish, V.N. Shishkin // Law and right. – 2019. – №9. – P. 159–163.