

зовання и воспитания; охарактеризовано общую концепцию реформы системы образования в сфере дошкольного воспитания и законодательные требования квалифицированной деятельности в учебных заведениях.

**Ключевые слова:** концепция реформы дошкольного образования; модель детского сада; реформа дошкольного воспитания.

#### L. Litvin. REFORMS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC IN THE 70-IES

*It is analyzed the main trends of the reform processes in preschool education in German Federal Republic in the 70-ies.; it is determined the preconditions of the reform of pre-school education; it is characterized the general conception of the reform of the education system in the field of early childhood care and legal requirements to the qualified activities in educational institutions.*

*Today preschool teachers and staff's training is carried out in so-called "Fachschulen fur Sozialpadagogik" or in other institutions. Availability of diplomatic education institutions gives an opportunity to work in pre-schools, in childcare homes, special schools, boarding schools and so on. The programs of teachers training vary according to the federal states, although the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education establishes the basic principles. The term of such education is 3 years, including 1 year of practical training. Conducting of the teaching practice includes teachers' seminars (Studienseminare), education law, methodology of education, selected items of pedagogic theories etc. During the pedagogical practice, future teachers become the most active participants under the leadership of the qualified teachers.*

*It is made the conclusion that the reform processes allowed to begin heading toward the solving of the priority tasks in preschools, such as: rethinking of the purpose and content of education in pre-school; launching opener work with children and alternative conceptions of education. It is admitted that importance of educator's profession is increasingly recognized due to desire to spread and improve the quality of education*

**Keywords:** *conception of the preschool education reform; model of the kindergarten; preschool education reform.*

#### Рецензенти

Сисоєва С. О. – д. п. н., проф., чл.-коресп. НАПН України  
Чернуха Н. М. – д. п. н., проф.

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O. V. Nitenko

ORCID ID 0000-0001-7349-4054

## PECULIARITIES OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING OF THE LAWYERS IN FINLAND AND SWEDEN

*The experience of professional training of future specialists in law at leading universities in Finland and Sweden is analyzed; the rankings, which are taken into account when selecting a university for studying, are characterized. The main features and factors of the quality of lawyer foreign language training in certain universities are revealed.*

**Key words:** *foreign language training; specialists of law; ranking of universities; foreign language.*

**Introduction.** European aspirations of Ukraine cause significant changes in all spheres of society, particularly in the field of law. Therefore, appropriate changes are necessary in the field of legal education, as a modern European state requires highly skilled professionals capable of effective professional activity in consideration of the cross-cultural communication. Such requirements include knowing European languages and developed ability to communicate in a foreign language. The European higher education area includes having a good command of at least one foreign language into the list of transferable competencies of a modern specialist with higher education; so the value of foreign language training of law students cannot be

overestimated when acceleration of the harmonization process of the national legal system with the requirements of the EU has arisen as a challenge for Ukrainian society.

**The purpose of the article** is to identify the characteristics and key factors of law specialist foreign language training of high quality based on the analysis of relevant experience of developed Nordic countries – Finland and Sweden.

**The sample of the universities** examined in this article is based on the data of the world leading rankings, such as «Times» – Times Higher Education World Reputation Ranking (World Reputation Rankings 2013), «Shanghai» (Academic Ranking of World

Universities 2013) and «QS» – QS World University Rankings (Topuniversities), on the indices of internal ratings of these countries, as well as on the presence of law schools in educational establishments.

For example, the authoritative “Shanghai” ranking includes five Finnish universities, and the University of Helsinki (UH) took 76th place there in 2013. There are around 2300 students pursuing degrees at the Faculty of Law. In addition to this every year the Faculty hosts around 120 exchange students from all over the world and half of the Master’s degrees completed at the faculty include a study abroad period. Law degrees at the faculty can be completed in Finnish, in Swedish or in English. The Faculty of Law started offering LL.M diploma programme taught in English in 1991 and has developed teaching in English ever since. Now the faculty offers a large selection of courses taught in English at undergraduate, graduate and doctoral levels. Four international master’s degree programmes taught in English are: “Democracy and Global Transformations”, “Economy, State and Society”, “European Studies” and “International Business Law and Public International Law” (Studying at the Faculty of Law, 2014). Doctoral studies can be completed also in English.

The Faculty of Law of UH is involved in many kinds of cooperation activities to further strengthen international aspects of teaching and research, and to increase graduates’ knowledge and skills to work in an international environment in Finland and abroad. Research institutes, Centers of Excellence and disciplines at the faculty host an ever-growing number of international doctoral students and researchers, and are actively involved in international cooperation. The academic staff participates in numerous international research networks. When it comes to student mobility the Faculty of Law is one of the most active Faculty at the UH: about 120 exchange students study a semester or full academic year at the Faculty and around 140 Finnish law students study abroad for a semester or two. The Faculty has 100 student exchange agreements with European, Asian and US law Faculties. It participates in several Erasmus Law Networks in Europe and also this way promotes international mobility and cooperation with partner universities. Student mobility partners of the Faculty Inquiries about research cooperation and visiting scholars should be addressed directly to researchers and coordinating teachers of disciplines. Erasmus and other bilateral cooperation agreements are taken care of by International Affairs Coordinator.

As an essential part of their work, faculty members maintain their particular research interests in a wide array of projects. Research is carried out by academic staff within all the departments, which are working on establishing financial networks independent of the university budget. The Academy of Finland funds several researchers and postgraduate students, who carry out their work within the auspices of the faculty. Outside funding has primarily been obtained for the research projects of the Institute of International Economic

Law and the Erik Castrén Institute of International Law and Human Rights, UH Conflict Management Institute, Vaasa Unit of Legal Studies etc. It should be noted that the UH also takes its rightful place in the known ranking «QS», which is largely formed by employers. For example, in 2013/2014, it has 69-th position in QS Topuniversities. It is interesting that the university concerned boasts only 8<sup>th</sup> place in the national ranking of universities in Finland (Universities in Finland by 2014 Un. Web Rank., 2014), and it does not appear in the “Times”.

Another Finnish university that trains specialists in law and holds prominent places in prestigious rankings is the University of Turku (UT). For example, in the Shanghai ranking of 2013 it is in the fourth hundred of the best universities in the world; in the overall «QS» ranking it takes 205<sup>th</sup> place, and in the «Social Sciences» category it is generally on 126<sup>th</sup> place. The faculty of law at the UT was established in 1960. The basic degree system of the Faculty comprises two stages: a Bachelor of Laws-degree and Master of Laws. The Faculty offers also a Master’s Programme in Innovation and Communications Law in English.

Besides lecture-based learning, seminars and workshops are emphasised language studies form an integral part of the degree program. The Faculty has two-year courses in legal English, Swedish and German. For post-graduate students the Faculty has its own graduate school. International cooperation on the faculty abounds. It is a member of ELPIS – European Legal Practice Integrated Studies, ELFA – European Law Faculties Association and IALS – International Association of Law Schools networks, and a member of law network under Nordplus programme which promotes Nordic higher education cooperation. The Faculty has a great number of student-exchange places in various countries of Europe and the USA.

Turku Law School is a cooperative organization comprising the three units offering legal education in Turku: the Faculty of Law at the UT, the Department of Law at the Abo Akademi University and the Department of Business Law at the Turku School of Economics. Turku Law School arranges a wide range of courses taught in English. Turku Law School has annually several visiting lecturers from various countries and the TLS-courses offer a meeting place for exchange students and local students of the three institutions (Presentation of the Faculty, 2014).

The faculty strongly emphasises international peer review. It works to improve all researchers’ readiness to participate in legal studies discussions in foreign publication forums. In practice, this is carried out by investing into the postgraduate study resources through the doctoral programme, improving the doctoral students’ ability to produce high-quality scientific articles for local and foreign scientific publications, supporting the publication of dissertations written in English, increasing international research cooperation by creating a support structure for adding research projects, training

students to write into international journals. A long-term aim is to create an infrastructure which makes it possible to coordinate international research projects. The international coordination duties related to the post will be directed towards the internationalization of the research at the faculty. The education coordinator's former duties in coordinating English Master's degree programmes will be transferred to the head of student and academic affairs, who is responsible for all basic studies. A post for a student advisor will be created to support the academic administration.

Master's Degree Programme in Law and Information Society on the faculty has a substantial popularity among master degree candidates. The regulation of internet-related activities continuously transcends the traditional private and public law distinction, different branches of law, as well as global, European and national levels of regulation (Master's Degree Programme in Law and Information Society, 2014).

It should be also mentioned the functioning of Law School on the base of the UT. It is a cooperative organization which involves the two universities in Turku. It was founded in 1993 and it is organized by the Faculty of Law and the Turku School of Economics at the UT, and the Departments of Law at Abo Akademi University. Turku Law School offers a wide range of high-quality academic law courses which are held in English. At Turku Law School special attention is paid to internationally-oriented teaching. The courses at Turku Law School are open for exchange and visiting students as well as degree students of the cooperative institution (Turku Law School, 2014).

The youngest Finnish university, which was opened in 2010, the University of Eastern Finland (UEF), is also noteworthy. Despite the short time of its existence, the university already occupies worthy places in the known world rankings: 314th – in «Times», 291st – in «QS», and it is part of the Shanghai Fifth hundred of the best universities in the world. Interestingly, there is no Faculty of Law at the University, but instead the Faculty of Social Sciences and Business Studies functions. It offers only one English master programme – «International Economic and Resources Law», but it is quite popular. The programme is designed to respond to a growing need for expertise in the area of international economic law.

The Law School also functions on the base of the UEF. It is the leading Finnish research institution in the area of natural resources, climate change, energy and environmental law. The Master's Degree Programme in Economic and Resources Law (in English) is part of the Center for Climate Change, Energy and Environmental Law, established in 2013. The program also benefits from the research and education network of the Institute for Natural Resources, Environment and Society (LYY) operating at the UEF. The LYY network brings together the expertise of researchers from a variety of traditional and new fields of study to craft socio-cultural scrutiny of the environment and the use of its resources, with

the results then offered to the world. The Institute's researcher network includes over 100 researchers and postgraduate students (International Economic and Resources Law, 2014).

Finally, another Finnish university that trains specialists in law and thus is presented in our sample, is University of Lapland (UL). By the unknown reasons, it does not appear in world rankings, but is quite popular with experts in Arctic researches, as it specializes in the researches and problems of the Arctic region. The Faculty of Law at the UL was established in 1979 and is one of three faculties nationally, supports its broad-based educational mission through research in all of the traditional fields within the discipline as well as in the novel specialisations of Legal Cultures and Linguistics, Legal Informatics and Space Law. The Faculty works in close cooperation with courts, other law faculties in Finland and its counterparts internationally.

The Faculty offers a number of courses and lectures in English: «European Law», «Public International Law», «Private International Law and Comparative Law», «Introduction to the Legal Informatics», «Arctic Law and Governance», «Comparative Environmental Law», «Law of the Sea», «International Trade Law», «International Environmental Law in the Arctic», «International Law, Climate Change and the Arctic», «International Investment Law» etc. There are annually 40-50 incoming exchange students and about the same number of outgoing students (About the Faculty, 2014). International students have the possibility to pursue Master of International and Comparative Law, Licentiate in Laws and Doctor of Laws degree in English. Incoming exchange students are provided with various courses from different legal fields such as Commercial Law, Environmental Law, EU Law, Property Law, Labour Law, Legal Informatics, Legal Cultures and Legal Languages, Private International Law and Comparative Law, Public International Law, Tax Law, which are also available for degree students (Degree Programmes, 2014). The degree of Doctor of Laws is intended for those who are interested in pursuing careers as researchers and legal experts. The aim of the Licentiate of Laws degree, on the other hand, is to provide practicing lawyers with additional professional education.

Another Nordic country, whose experience is worth studying, is Sweden. Swedish universities occupy decent places in world university rankings as well. For example, Stockholm University has 103rd place in the «Times» ranking, 82th – in Shanghai ranking, 170th – in «QS» ranking and 7th – in the national ranking of Sweden.

The Faculty of Law at Stockholm University (SU) is the biggest Law Faculty in Sweden, both in number of researchers and in number of students (approximately 3500). The law programme of four-and-a-half years leading to the Swedish Master of Laws Degree LL.M. is the standard law programme in Sweden. The Law Programme is entirely taught in Swedish. The law programme at SU is a comprehensive law

course and consists of compulsory courses taught over a period of six and a half terms. During the last year, before completing a term paper under the supervision of a professor, the student can choose from app. 60 specialized courses. Approximately one quarter of these specialized courses, are given in English and open to both foreign exchange and Swedish law students. Almost every course ends with a written examination. There is no final examination for the Swedish LLM Degree, but students have to obtain at least grade "B" in all the subjects in order to be awarded the degree. On the other hand, there are unlimited possibilities of re-examination for students who have failed an exam (Law Programme, 2014).

SU has an extensive student exchange programme and each academic year welcomes over 100 international students from partner universities all over the world. The exchange students are offered courses taught in English on the advanced level within the Law programme. The following 26 courses are offered in English 2013-2014: «Swedish Law in Context», «Constitutional Law of the European Union», «Law and Information Communication Technology», «EU Procedural Law», «Human Rights in a Global Perspective», «Modern Approaches to Legal Reasoning», «Comparative Law», «EU Banking and Financial Integration Law», «European Union Law and Governance», «European Intellectual Property Law», «Legal Reform and International Organisations», «International Contracting», «Marine Insurance» etc.

As to taking master's programmes of the Law Faculty, all 5 Master's Degree programmes are held in English: Master of Environmental Law, Master of European Intellectual Property Law, Master of European Law, Master of International Commercial Arbitration Law, Master of Law and IT. Applicants for whom English is not their mother tongue must be able to provide evidence of having attained a level of English adequate to meet the demands of the programme, preferably a TOEFL test (Test of English as a Foreign Language) or an IELTS test (International English Language Testing System). A score of approximately 250 on the computer-based version of the TOEFL test or 6.0 on the IELTS test is required for admission. Swedish applicants must be able to document three years of English language studies in upper secondary school or the equivalent Doctoral Level. Doctoral studies in law on the Faculty of Law at Stockholm University consist of four years of full-time studies, leading to a Doctor of Laws Degree. The doctoral courses are conducted in Swedish. No certificate proving language skills is required. Nevertheless, applicants must be sufficiently

proficient in Swedish or English as a doctoral thesis will be written in one of those languages (FAQ, 2014).

Another university of Sweden, which is noted in rankings, is Uppsala University (UU). It has during the last number of years, with only a few exceptions, been placed among the 100 best universities in the world in the three largest international rankings: Times – 111<sup>th</sup> place, QS – 79<sup>th</sup> place and ARWU/Shanghai – 73<sup>rd</sup> place. This university takes 2<sup>nd</sup> place in the national ranking.

The Faculty of Law of this University is the oldest one in the Nordic countries and existed already when UU was founded in 1477. All bachelor courses on the faculty are taught in Swedish so the students of the undergraduate level must master the Swedish language. There are about 2 500 undergraduate students and 50 postgraduate students at the faculty. Every year about 100 of Uppsala students travel abroad to study at a foreign university and UU receives about 130 foreign students. There are two English Master's Programmes of the Law Faculty – «Investment Treaty Arbitration» and «International Tax Law and EU Tax Law» (Master Programme, 2014). For doctoral studies on the faculty the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of Swedish or English. Proficiency in English must be documented.

Finally, Lund University (LU) is another institution of Sweden, which is known to the world rankings. It took 123<sup>rd</sup> place in the "Times", 109<sup>th</sup> - in Shanghai and 67<sup>th</sup> in the «QS» ranking; it has 4<sup>th</sup> place in the national ranking of Sweden. Education at the Faculty of Law is provided for both undergraduates and postgraduates. The majority of the Faculty's education activities focus on educating lawyers, leading to the Swedish degree of Master of Laws. The Faculty has student exchange agreements with major universities worldwide and offers a range of courses and 2 Masters Programmes in English: «Master in European Business Law» and «Master in International Human Rights Law» (Education, 2014). Applicants for these two specialities are Proof of English language skills (TOEFL or IELTS test).

**Conclusions.** Therefore, our analysis of foreign language training for law students in Finland and Sweden has revealed the following features: 1) courses for law students taught in foreign languages (and often by native speakers) are given in all the universities, and 2) all described higher education institutions implement international programs (from one to five), in which undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate students may participate, that is the best incentive for them to learn a foreign language (usually English).

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### **О. В. Нитенко. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ ПО ПРАВУ В ФИНЛЯНДИИ И ШВЕЦИИ**

*Совершен анализ опыта профессиональной иноязычной подготовки будущих специалистов по праву в ведущих университетах таких стран Северной Европы, как Финляндия и Швеция; дана характеристика рейтингов, на основании которых был совершен отбор университетов для исследования. Определены особенности и основные критерии качественной иноязычной подготовки юристов в определенных университетах, среди которых наличие иноязычных (как правило, англоязычных) курсов по разным отраслям права, функционирование англоязычных магистерских и докторских программ, а также участие соискателей высшего юридического образования всех уровней в академических обменах.*

**Ключевые слова:** иноязычная подготовка; специалисты по праву; рейтинг университетов; иностранный язык.

### **О. В. Нитенко. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ІНШОМОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ ПРАВА У ФІНЛЯНДІЇ ТА ШВЕЦІЇ**

*У статті здійснено аналіз досвіду професійної іношомовної підготовки майбутніх фахівців права в провідних университетах таких країн Північної Європи, як Фінляндія та Швеція; вибірка университетів для дослідження здійснена на основі їх останніх показників в авторитетних світових рейтингах «Times», «QS» та Шанхайському. Найвищі показники від Фінляндії мають Університет Гельсінкі, Університет Турку, Університет Східної Фінляндії й Університет Лапландії, від Швеції це Університет Стокгольма, Університет Упсала та Університет Лунда. Виявлено особливості й основні чинники якісної іношомовної підготовки юристів у визначених университетах. Серед них наявність іношомовних (як правило, англошомовних) курсів із різних галузей права на зразок: «Європейське право», «Публічне міжнародне право», «Приватне міжнародне право й порівняльне право», «Арктичне право й управління» тощо; функціонування англошомовних, часто інтегрованих, магистерських та докторських програм на зразок: «Демократія й глобальні трансформації», «Економіка, держава й суспільство», «Європейські студії» і «Міжнародне ділове право та публічне міжнародне право», а також участь здобувачів вищої юридичної освіти усіх рівнів в академічних обмінах. Як правило, біля 100 майбутніх юристів з кожного розглянутого факультету протягом 1-2 семестрів навчаються за кордоном, і така сама кількість осіб є іноземними студентами з университетів-партнерів інших країн світу. Ще одна особливість іношомовної підготовки на юридичних факультетах у розглянутих країнах, це те, що ці факультети є учасниками міжнародних дослідницьких мереж у галузі правових наук, і володіння студентами іноземною мовою є необхідним інструментом для участі в міжнародних мережевих проектах.*

**Ключові слова:** іношомовна підготовка; фахівці права; рейтинг университетів; іноземна мова.

#### **Рецензенти**

Луговий В.І. – академік НАПН України, д. п. н., проф.  
Таланова Ж.В. – д. п. н., с.н.с.

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