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### TERMINOLOGY AND CULTURE OF CIVIL LAW

According to the title, the article describes the legal terminology of civil legislation and law and other related problems of its teaching.

In its ideology, modern civil law and civil culture are borrowed from the Romans and largely improved (refined) German civil law. This provides unity of terminology and basic definitions on the basis of certain institutions of civil rights and mutual understanding.

Among the important methodological problems of civil law are cleanliness and adequacy of legal terminology and compliance with continuity and unity when students learn the basics of law, and its depth. The fact that the training involves various experts from divergent levels of culture, scientific orientation (civil administrative, civil economic or even civil historic law), level of education, language culture (civil law in Ukrainian, Russian, or Surzhyk), diligence when sowing the good, reasonable and equitable and, above all, professional knowledge and professional skills during

their transfer to student, especially when using the latest technology.

As an example, the author points out that the legislator mixed in by-laws without exception and in special laws selectively where is „time” and where is „term”. Most contracts of universities to provide educational services enshrine a term of apprenticeship – four years according to bachelor program. There is ignored a distinction between Part 1 (time) and 2 (terms) of Art. 251 of the Civil Code of Ukraine. At least, in view of common sense, we are confident that it is impossible to teach someone immediately: it requires a period, which is objectively balanced and stipulated by the current legislation.

The author makes proposals on the creation of a „school of civil law” or private law where teachers would be able really and not by using a certificate or another document to undergo training, learn from examples of the higher professional style of civil law and teaching civil disciplines.