

Маковійчук А.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Богущкий В.

PSYCHOLOGY OF LAW IN THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Studying the psychology of law through the lens of different languages opens up the possibility of understanding how cultural and linguistic features affect legal concepts and decisions. This allows us to study how the perception of law changes depending on the linguistic context and cultural influences.

Psychology of Law is a special branch of psychology that studies the interaction between law and psychological processes, behavioral traits and mental states of people in the context of law and order and the legal system. It is a scientific discipline that integrates knowledge of the psychology of law to understand, analyze and improve the legal system, ensure justice and reach optimal solutions in legal disputes. In legal relations, there is the following regularity: the behavior of people in society, whether it complies with legal norms and contributes to social benefit or is unlawful, socially harmful and dangerous, depends mainly on the level, quality, nature and content of their legal consciousness. Legality is an internal mechanism that regulates the behavior and activities of a person in legally significant situations [1, p. 23].

Legal ideology is a higher level of legal consciousness systematized and expressed in legal categories, documents and concepts. It corresponds to the scientific and theoretical understanding and assimilation of law as a social institution in the context of society. Legal ideology considers law as an independent element of society, not individual rules or decisions. It is embodied in the state's concepts of the role and use of law for building a state governed by the rule of law, protecting the rights of citizens and developing society. Legal ideology also reflects the needs and interests of social groups, nations, states, and the global community as a whole.

There are certain legal doctrines aimed at concealing inconsistent and arbitrary features of legal decision-making. The rule of law is criticized for its naïve view of the form of law as independent of the content of law and the social context in which law operates. Uncertainty of the law can lead to different results [5].

The psychology of law creates a theoretical and practical basis for solving numerous problems in the legal system through the use of psychological knowledge and methods. It explores such issues as the causes of criminal behavior, problems of testimony and evidence, the relationship between justice and mental health, people's perception of law and laws, and demonstrates the general public attitude to law [2, p. 99].

Studies in different languages of the world usually use the same theoretical approach, but different cultures may have their own characteristics that affect the interaction between law and psychology. In cultures with a high level of individualism, there may be a more emotional approach to justice, while in collectivist cultures, more attention is paid to maintaining group harmony and rewarding rule-breaking.

A person's consciousness is determined by the environment in which he or she lives, which affects his or her character and actions. To understand how a person behaves, you need to study this environment and interaction with it. Therefore, the study of psychology should be based on the study of human behavior in the environment [4, p. 5].

Studying the psychology of law through the languages of the world helps to understand the impact of cultural and linguistic features on the perception of law. Each language has its own structure and way of expressing thoughts, which affects the perception of legal terms and concepts. Cultural influences and values of different nations affect their understanding of justice and responsibility. Studying these relationships helps to better understand how legal systems work in different cultural contexts. For example, conditions of insufficient freedom, underdeveloped legal culture and lack of life experience create a sense of powerlessness in a person [3, p. 72]. This can lead to self-doubt and the adoption of a position where a person becomes indifferent to whether he or she follows the established rules, whether his or her actions are useful to others, or whether his or her life has positive changes. In this case, a person may withdraw from society, become apathetic and indifferent to the world around them.

Insufficient freedom can be manifested in a large number of restrictions imposed by the state or other authorities. These restrictions relate to freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of language, etc. Also, a lack of legal culture can lead to a sense of powerlessness. If a person does not know his or her rights and does not understand how to protect them, he or she becomes gullible and

easily allows violations of his or her rights. In this case, a person may give up fighting for their rights and adopt a passive stance.

Conditions in which a person lacks sufficient experience make him or her unable to recognize instruments of pressure or abuse of power. In this case, they may believe that there is nothing they can do because they have no other alternatives.

Thus, lack of freedom, underdeveloped legal culture and lack of life experience create an environment where a person cannot freely express his or her opinion or influence the situation. This can increase their indifference to following the rules and positive changes in the world around them.

The psychology of law helps to understand the interaction between law and psychological processes of people, in particular their perception of law and behavior in legal situations, and is developing around the world and is used in different cultures and languages. Research and publications in legal psychology are also conducted in English, German, French, Spanish, Japanese and other languages. These studies have the potential to contribute to the development of fair and effective justice in different countries, regardless of the language in which they are conducted. Psychological experts can provide their assistance to judges, lawyers, law enforcement agencies and other participants in legal processes, helping them to better understand the psychological aspects of their work and make more informed decisions.

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