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LANGUAGE, LAW AND PSYCHOLOGY: THE INFLUENCE OF LANGUAGE ON LEGAL PERCEPTION AND COMMUNICATION

Law is language. It is not solely language, since it is a social institution manifested also in non-linguistic ways, but it is a profoundly linguistic institution [1]. In modern society, language is one of the key components of communication and legal space. Its influence on the perception of laws, legal norms, and the interaction between participants in the legal process is significant and worth considering in more detail. Let us analyse the relationship between language, law and psychology, as well as their impact on legal perception and communication.

The influence of language on legal perception:

Language determines the semantics and terminology of legal texts, which can influence the perception and interpretation of legislation. A correct understanding of legal terms and their context is important to ensure accuracy and legal correctness in legal decisions. The dependence of the effect of legal language on context is an example of a general feature of communication that some philosophers of language have approached by distinguishing semantics from pragmatics. The distinction is, roughly, between the meaning of a word or phrase or other linguistic expression, and the effect that is to be ascribed to the use of the expression in a particular way, by a particular user of the language, in a particular context [2].

Language is surrounded by a cultural and historical context that can influence the interpretation of legislation. The understanding of legal norms and principles takes place within a certain cultural heritage, which determines the way legal acts are perceived and interpreted.

Interaction of language and law in communication:

Language is a key means of communication in the legal sphere. Correctness, clarity and accuracy of language are important aspects of legal communication, as misinterpretation can lead to misunderstanding of legal acts.

Advocates use language as a tool to influence the perception of human rights and human rights and prosecutorial arguments in

court proceedings. The ability to influence perceptions through language is a key skill for successful legal cases.

The psychological aspect of the impact of language on legal communication:

Language influences the construction of social stereotypes, ideas about rights and responsibilities. Attitudes towards legal norms and institutions may depend on the specifics of language use and its socio-cultural context.

Language can influence the perception of legal information through the phenomenon of selection, where certain elements of information are selected or not perceived depending on the use of language and its properties. Language can also affect a person's psychological state, emotions and perceptions. Certain words or phrases, tone of voice can cause positive or negative effects, affecting our mood and sense of security. The speaker's voice can be warm, gentle, gloomy and rude, frightened and confident, joyful and sarcastic, insinuating and firm [3]. The use of aggressive or threatening language can cause tension and conflict in the legal process. It can also affect stereotypes and prejudices, with consequences for justice and equality before the law.

Regarding legal perception: language influences our perception of the law by shaping our understanding of legal concepts and terminology. Using precise terms and understanding them correctly ensures that legal provisions are clear and unambiguous. Even the smallest changes in language can have a major impact on the legal system and its interpretation.

Today, language also plays an important role in communication, especially in the legal sphere. It affects the quality of communication between lawyers, judges, law enforcement agencies and citizens. A lack of understanding of legal terms and concepts can lead to misunderstandings and errors in legal practice. The quality of speech and the ability to express oneself clearly are important skills for lawyers and other participants in the legal process.

Thus, language, law and psychology are interrelated concepts that influence legal perception and communication. The quality of successful legal communication depends on the ability to express and understand legal terms clearly. In addition, language can affect a person's psychological state and perceptions, which is important for fairness and equality before the law. Understanding the impact of language on legal space and psychology is key to creating effective legal norms and ensuring that legal reality is properly reflected, and can help us improve communication.

Список використаних джерел

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LEGAL BASE FOR USE OF WEAPONS BY THE POLICE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

In our time, the issue of using weapons by police officers during performance of official duties is quite relevant, especially when there is a war in our country. How will the limit of necessity and degree of risk change in this difficult time?

Whereas a threat to the life and safety of law enforcement officials must be seen as a threat to the stability of society as a whole, whereas law enforcement officials have a vital role in the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of the person, as it is guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reaffirmed in the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.

The article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials provides that law enforcement officers may use force only when it is strictly necessary and required for the performance of their duty. This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officers should be exceptional; while it implies that law enforcement officers may be authorized to use force as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspects, no force going beyond that may be used.

During the preparatory meeting for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Varenna, Italy, there were agreed the elements to be considered in the course of further work on restrain in the use of