

combination of both types of punishment. An exception is the activity of special recruitment agencies that have permission to participate in the recruitment of employees for public service [2].

So, taking into account all the above, it can be said that the United States has created a comprehensive and effective system of combating corruption, using both legislative and administrative mechanisms. Despite severe penalties, including significant fines and long prison terms, corruption remains a difficult challenge in the United States, especially in forms such as legislative corruption. These challenges highlight the evolution of corruption, which can include legal but ethically questionable practices that affect public institutions.

Список використаних джерел

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FEATURES OF DECODING AND USING NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Nonverbal communication is conveying of emotions, feelings, and messages through actions and expressions rather than words. In our daily life the Nonverbal communication and the verbal communication go hand in hand. In fact sometimes it's our expressions and body language that expresses our emotions better than words. Facial expressions are the most common way of nonverbal communication. Nonverbal communication is the process of communication through sending and receiving wordless (mostly visual) cues between people. It is sometimes mistakenly referred to as body language (kinesics), but nonverbal communication encompasses much more, such as of touch (haptic) and distance (proxemics). Nonverbal communication includes those important but unspoken signals that individuals exhibit, specifically: body language (encompassing carriage/posture, appearance, listening, and eye contact), hand gestures, and facial expressions [1, p. 47].

There is a proverb "Actions speak louder than words". In essence, this underscores the importance of nonverbal communication. Researches in communication suggest that many more feelings and intentions are sent and received nonverbally than verbally. Scientists suggest that only 7% of messages are sent using words, and the remaining 93% are nonverbal expressions [1, p. 50].

Communication in law enforcement is the relaying of useful information whether it is nonverbal or verbal. Both of these forms of communication can be effective throughout the criminal justice system from police situations, courtroom settings, juvenile facilities and correction facilities. Also, nonverbal communication scholars have long agreed that many types of nonverbal behavior are communicative, and hence what criminals do not say to law enforcement officials really does matter, even more than their spoken words. Nonverbal communication typically occurs not in isolation but as part of behavioral composites whose meaning becomes evidence to law enforcement officials. Nonverbal behavior consists of body motion–kinetic behavior–and the non-content aspect of speech–paralinguistic behavior [2, p. 2].

Every communication involves the process of encoding and decoding. Decoding nonverbal communication in law enforcement suggests that interactive models are best suited for this occupation. Lies can be betrayed in verbal and nonverbal leakage independently. According to scientists Matsumoto, Hwang, Skinner and Frank, Liars are more likely to produce significantly more nonverbal behaviors inconsistent with the context or content of their words than truth tellers. For example, a person may deny stealing something, but showed fear or distress while making that claim. Conversely, the nonverbal behaviors (e.g. nodding their heads up and down while saying "yes") of truth tellers remained much more consistent with their verbal statements. Besides, the nonverbal behavior by themselves are not as indicative of truth telling or lying; instead it is their level of consistency with the verbal statements or context that determined truthfulness at a high degree. Depending on the expertise of the decoder (police officer) of nonverbal communication, this can be a useful tool for extracting the truth or falsehood of a statement by a suspect. There are varieties of theories developed for the study of nonverbal communication [2, p. 5, 6].

Kinesics

- The word kinesics comes from the root word kinesis, which means "movement" [1, p. 47].

- This mainly deals with body language, including posture, facial expression, gestures, the way a suspect walks or sits, etc., which all can communicate meaning to a law enforcement officer. It is common knowledge that different cultures interpret gestures differently. If a suspect gestures a great deal while answering questions from an officer, it could be interpreted that the suspect is being overly emotional or even hysterical. Also, a suspect's posture could be a cue to the officer. For example, a tall and straight posture indicates that a person is confident, happy, and proud, while a slumped posture could indicate disappointment, sickness, or sadness. A suspect's face is a very powerful vehicle for communication with law enforcement officials. For example, frowns, partial smiles or complete smiles can give an indication of what a suspect is thinking at the time. A suspect who smiles with wide eyes and perked eyebrows portrays confidence and happiness, while frowns, narrowed

eyebrows, and flared nostrils communicates anger or sadness. Suspects who are nervous, anxious, or seem scared are obviously going to avoid eye contact with the police [2, p. 6, 7].

Semiotics

- The key concept, which is also the hub of this paper is semiotic analysis. What then is semiotic analysis? Semiotic analysis is a critical study of the meaning of signs and symbols in any non-verbal communication domain. In everyday communication situations, people's gestures, postures or gesticulations, facial expressions and spatial distance play a remarkable role in the conveyance of meaning. Hybels and Weaver in their holistic definition see communication as involving not only the spoken and written words but also body language, personal mannerism and style, the physical environment, and indeed anything that adds meaning to a message [3, p. 88, 89].

- In law enforcement, a suspect's crossing of arms may indicate resistance, protecting his or her space, or defensiveness. Suspects who feel comfortable, safe, and free will always sit in a relaxed, open manner, while suspects who feel hostile, aggressive, or nervous will sit in a closed manner, with arms and legs crossed [2, p. 6].

When police interact with suspects, both parties continuously give and receive nonverbal signals that include, but are not limited to, gestures, sitting, posture, eye contact, loud or low tone of voice, and distance between individuals, and all of these have meanings. Everything people do can have meaning to a law enforcement officer, including the way they listen, react, look, and move, which can tell the officer whether or not someone is being truthful. If a person's nonverbal signal does not coincide with the statement they are saying, then it arouses distrust, confusion, and tension. Even if a suspect stops talking, it should still be a meaningful nonverbal communication to a criminal justice official [2, p. 3].

Nonverbal communication is an integral aspect of the work of human rights defenders that complements verbal interaction. By honing their skills in decoding nonverbal cues, officers can improve their ability to assess veracity, build rapport, and effectively navigate complex social interactions. As research in this area continues to evolve, integrating this knowledge into law enforcement training will be critical to improving investigative outcomes and public relations.

These findings underscore the fact that an awareness of nonverbal behavior will allow a law enforcement officer to become better receiver of suspects' messages. Hence, majority of the meaning officers attribute to words comes not from words themselves, but from nonverbal factors such as gesture, facial expression, tone, body language, etc. This is because nonverbal behaviors provide cues, clarify situations and create culture for law enforcement officers [2, p. 8].

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LEGAL REGULATION OF NATIONAL POLICE ACTIVITIES DURING MARTIAL LAW

Under martial law, the legal regulation of police activities is of particular importance, as this structure plays a key role in maintaining law and order and protecting citizens. The police are obliged not only to ensure the implementation of laws, but also to adapt their activities to new challenges, such as massive violations of public order, an increase in the number of crimes against the background of hostilities and ensuring security in the temporarily occupied territories. In such circumstances, there is a need for clear legal regulation of the actions of the police in order to ensure both the effectiveness of their work and the observance of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Ukraine has its own legal framework for regulating police activities under martial law, in particular through the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law". Analysing the specifics of police work under these conditions will provide a deeper understanding of their role and the recommendations for improving effectiveness. In accordance with Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" we can understand that: Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in its individual areas in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, and provides for the provision of the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies with the powers necessary to avert the threat, repel armed aggression and ensure national security. elimination of the threat to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity, as well as temporary, due to the threat, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen, and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, indicating the duration of these restrictions [1].