

Ministers, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Education, University and Research. Regional and local governments are responsible for the implementation of laws, programs and *ad hoc* activities in the territories where the linguistic minority is recognized and formally/informally transmitted [1, p. 17].

«Law does not need language but it is language itself» (Cortelazzo 1997: 39). This famous quote from the renowned Italian scholar Michele Cortelazzo, constantly referred to in many papers dealing with legal language (it. *linguaggio giuridico* or *lin-gua del diritto*), stresses the pivotal role played by language as a vehicle for this central area of our lives; the language allows the transmission, interpretation and enforcement of the legal acts, it is the tool of the trade of legal experts and its importance in the legal field is paramount compared to other languages for special purposes (LSP) [2, p. 4]. While this statement has never been questioned so far, it is true that only recently citizens, state administrations and legal operators have demonstrated a renewed interest in language, with a particular attention to the understanding and communicative efficacy of legal texts [2, p. 8].

The branch of legal linguistics (it. *linguistica giuridica*), conceived as an interdisciplinary area in which law and language communicate and share research objects, has been increasingly gaining attention in Italy over the last sixty years, and today it can be considered a full-blown sub-field of Italian linguistics [2, p. 11].

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### **MOSSAD: THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL IDEA OF ISRAEL**

The matter of national security has always remains the basis for any state at war. When a country has been at war for more than a decade, the problem of national security turns into a national idea. The history of the Mossad is a confirmation of this.

It must be emphasized that the Mossad was formed for the purpose of coordinating intelligence activities. It was established immediately after the establishment of the State of Israel. In 1948, it was a component of three power institutions of the country:

– a military information service (General Staff). It was responsible for security, counterintelligence and censorship Later, this service came to be called Israel Defense Intelligence;

– an internal information service, which was latter called the Shin Bet;

– an external state information service.

The issue of coordination of intelligence and security services caused the need to create a body that would improve the results of their activities. Mossad became this body. It was established on December 13, 1949 in Tel Aviv [1]. And yet it is important to note that this organization did not immediately work like lightning. Bureaucratic conflicts hindered the professional work of the body, but still, it took the Mossad a little more than a year to become a truly professional agency. Isser Harel, who previously held the position of head of the Shin Bet, in 1952 took the post of director of the Mossad and built a highly professional organization capable of conducting operations around the world [2].

The capture of Nazi Adolf Eichmann was one of the first high-profile special operations and then his trial in Israel. The operation was carried out under the control of chief Isser Harel with the backing of Israel's Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion in 1960. In Paraguay in 1965, following the capture of Eichmann, Mossad assassinated Herbert Cucors who had overseen the annihilation of the Jews of Latvia [3].

The given facts show how much the Mossad contributed to the restoration of justice, even when several decades have passed since the end of World War 2. Revenge on the perpetrators of the Holocaust vividly demonstrated to the international community that Israel would not surrender its national interests; therefore, in the struggle for its own national idea, it has a reliable tool - the Mossad service.

Since its establishment, the Mossad has been involved in intelligence collection based on the State interests, which are checked and drafted from time to time in what is known as the EEI – Essential Elements of Information. This is done through various means, such as HUMINT (human intelligence) and SIGINT (signals intelligence). For understandable reasons, the activity is not exposed publicly.

Certainly, as is accepted in the intelligence world, over the years and until the present, the Mossad has also sustained and developed intelligence relationships with intelligence service of other countries [1].

No doubt, that this organization is quite closed, but it should also be mentioned that the Mossad also helped Ukraine in exposing a group of saboteurs and Russian collaborators in the summer 2022, which is a vivid example of the cooperation of special services for the sake of peace and security [4].

As a conclusion, it can be noted that the Mossad special service is an extremely professional and classified structure that operates around the world to maintain peace and security within Israel, a country that is constantly at war. The military factor inside the country also dictates the need to act professionally, because the constant struggle for independence has long been the national idea of Israel, therefore the Mossad should be the embodiment of this struggle. This special service is the embodiment of all of Israel and the character of its people, which is why the motto of the Mossad is special: 'Where no wise direction is, the people fall, but in the multitude of counselors there is safety'.

### *Список використаних джерел*

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## **LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE IN RUSSIA**

The present time is generally the time of linguistics. Before the events of 2014, linguistic research was considered something secondary, although linguists in the security institutions emphasized that communications is a proactive tool in the field of national security. Today, this fact is beyond doubt. Aggressive actions of the Russian Federation are called in different ways: hybrid, undeclared, cognitive, semantic war. Without a doubt, this is a war of meanings and values, which are broadcast to different target audiences using linguistic tools. So, linguists are information fighters.

For example, in the Russian Federation linguistic schools work under a single state program, the purpose of which is to develop communicative technologies for hybrid warfare. Thus, specialists of the Siberian Federal University substantiated the need to introduce a new linguistic field – the linguistics of informational and psychological warfare (O. Skovorodnikov, G. Kopnina). In Yekaterinburg, the scientific school of the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Ural branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences develops the issue of the Russian version of «soft power» (O. Rusakova, E. Hrybovod), the school of the Ural State Pedagogical University – psycholinguistic features of discourses of influence (L. Vesnina, O. Nakhimov). In the works of the Higher School of Journalism and Mass Communications of St. Petersburg State University, the psycholinguistic possibilities of media content as a tool of informational and psychological operations are investigated (D. Havra, M. Labush, O. Sydorov).

By the way, in Russia, the concept of «technological discourse» has been developed and is actively used – a mechanism that allows obtaining economic, socio-political, military and other advantages directly from the discourse. That is, without additional financial resources, subjects who do not use such a discourse can win. Technologization of discourse is carried out with