

Правоохоронці повинні вміти правильно використовувати добір слів, словосполучень та речень, щоб наприклад правильно висловлювати свою думку, або пояснити особі, яке вона вчинила правопорушення, гідно представляти органи Національної поліції України.

Отже, мова є інструментом професійної діяльності поліцейського, яка використовується в широкому повсякденному контактуванні, тому фахівцям у різних сферах діяльності потрібно володіти професійним мовленням, великим обсягом знань та уміти презентувати свої думки у різних стилях мовлення. Ці уміння становлять основу професійної діяльності поліцейського.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Мовна підготовка поліцейських: традиції, перспективи, зарубіжний досвід. URL: <https://dspace.oduvs.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/10479fla-2c5c-4acf-8063-a22a046936/content>.
2. Комунікативна компетенція працівника Національної поліції. URL: <https://dduvs.edu.ua/wp/content/uploads/files/Structure/library/student/lectures/083015.1.pdf>.
3. Українська мова професійного спрямування URL: [http://dspace-s.msu.edu.ua:8080/bitstream/123456789/7596/1/Features of the language of professional communication as a functional variety of the Ukrainian literary language.pdf](http://dspace-s.msu.edu.ua:8080/bitstream/123456789/7596/1/Features%20of%20the%20language%20of%20professional%20communication%20as%20a%20functional%20variety%20of%20the%20Ukrainian%20literary%20language.pdf).

Brynzia V.,
cadet of the National
Academy of Internal Affairs
Language adviser: **Hipska T.**

THE DEATH PENALTY IN CHINA

Death penalty is the state-sanctioned killing of a person as punishment for a crime. It is carried out after a legal process in which a court finds the person guilty of a crime and sentences them to death. Historically, death

penalty could be decided by other state or military bodies. In modern society, the death penalty is illegal in many jurisdictions and countries, while in others it is a legal punishment only for the most serious crimes. On average, between 1000 and 1500 people are executed in the world each year.

In 2017, death sentences were carried out in 22 UN member states and one non-member state. All of them (except Belarus and the United States) are located in Asia and Africa. China (1551) Iran (525) Saudi Arabia (130) Iraq (111) Pakistan (65) Somalia (24) USA (23) Egypt (16) Jordan (15) Kuwait (7) Bangladesh (6) Afghanistan (5) North Korea (5) Malaysia (4) Japan (4) South Sudan (4) Bahrain (3) Singapore (3) Belarus (5) Yemen (2) UAE (1) Syria (5000) [1].

Chinese criminal law is severe, with many crimes punishable by death. The Penal Code of 1979 had 74 offenses punishable by death, and in the Penal Code of 1997, which is still in force today, 68 crimes were punishable by death, including 24 violent crimes and 44 non-violent crimes. It was revised in 2011, the death penalty was retained, but the number of crimes punishable by death was reduced by 13. When it was revised in 2015, the death penalty was further reduced by 9 offenses, bringing the number of crimes punishable by death to 46 today, including 24 violent crimes and 22 non-violent crimes. Although the number of crimes punishable by death has been reduced, this has not had a significant impact on the number of death sentences and executions, as the death penalty is rarely carried out for certain crimes in practice, such as the offense of imparting criminal methods, the crime of stealing ancient relics, ancient vertebrate fossils, etc. [2].

Some jurists and legislators therefore acknowledge the need to abolish the death penalty over the long term, at the same time as strictly confining it in its current form. But this consciousness is still far removed from the great bulk of the population, 88% of which say that they are in favor of the death penalty, according to a poll carried out in 2002⁴⁰. Faced with an increase in criminality, and given a largely hostile public opinion, these experts propose various scenarios to bring about the gradual victory of the abolitionist position. Hu Yunteng thus talks about the possibility of

abolition in a very distant future (a hundred years), while suggesting that 15 categories of crime should no longer be subject to the death penalty. Others propose a process of abolition in stages, by making distinctions between various categories of crime. Such a step would first apply to white-collar crimes, then to non-violent criminal acts (feibaoli fanzui), before finally involving the generalized abolition of the death penalty in China [3].

The death penalty is a complex issue that has been debated for centuries. On the one hand, it may seem like a just punishment for the most serious crimes, such as murder. On the other hand, it is irreversible and there is always a risk of executing an innocent person. I believe that the death penalty is no longer necessary in the modern world. First, there are other forms of punishment, such as life imprisonment, that can be just as effective in protecting society. Second, the justice system is imperfect, and there is always the possibility of error, which could lead to the execution of an innocent person.

Reference:

1. How many countries still have the death penalty, and how many people are executed? URL: <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/world-45835584.amp>.
2. The Status Quo of China's Death Penalty and the Civil Society Abolitionist Movement. URL: <https://worldcoalition.org/2022/02/15/china-death-penalty-2022/>.
3. The Debate Over the Death Penalty in Today's China. URL: <https://journals.openedition.org/chinaperspectives/545>.